BITT'S SOAP POWDER

BITT'S YEAST POWDER BITT'S SALERATUS.

BITT'S CREAM TARTAR.

BITT'S POTASH.

PRIETOR will give an ounce of ale bu all Dealers.

UCTION SALES. ON, POMEROY & CO., **AR WEEKLY SALE** orning, April 5, at 9:30 e'clock,

GES, EASY CHAIRS, able complete. POMEROY & CO.

EFIXTURES AFE, &c., Morning, April 6, at 10 o'clk ore 135 State-st.,

rellas, Parasols, and Canes ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctra, EO. P. GORE & CO., 60 and 70 Wabash-av. RIDAY, APRIL 5,

AT THE RESIDENCE rie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. INTIRE CONTENTS Parior and Chamber Fur niture, Carpeta, ary Ware, Ico Box. &c. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctionegra.

GULAR TRADE SALE, IS AND OIL CLOTHS. DAY, April 5, 10 a. m.

y, April 6, at 9:30 a.m., SALE OF RNITURE ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Rockers GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. I. A. BUTTERS & CO., EEL FURNITURE OWELLING, 44 CASS-ST.

Torning, April 5, at 10 o'olk,
without reserve, the entire contents of
Cass-st., consisting of Parior, Chamber,
Furniture, Reds, Bedding, Stores, etc.,
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. NTINUED SALE.

(S, STATIONERY, Goods, Blank Books, Etc., No. 154 Twenty-second-st., rday) Morning, April S. at 10 o'clock. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. REE BUGGIES AT AUCTION at our Ware-nast diamolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneera

Chamber Sets, Household Goods, Etc.
AT AUCTION.
MORNING. April 6, at 10 o'clock, at our
sum, 174 East Randolph st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HERIFF'S SALE. House Furnishing Goods,

and Tinware. and Office Fixtures, and a lot of Tinners and 274 State-st., April 6, at 10 o'clock a. m.

IAS, E. RADDIN & CO., IDAY, APRIL 5, MS & SHOES ... E. RADDIN & CO., Austra.

OM. TANKS. . OIL TANKS

AND SHIPPING CARS,

67 a 40 West Lake Street,

CEXCAGO.

NECTIONERA.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

TO BUYERS OF **CLOTHING** AT WHOLESALE.

Clothing is usually sold on long

time, at large profits.

WE SELL THE CASH TRADE ONL

We can and do undersell any house selling long time trade. For proof please examine prices

CLEMENT. BANE & CO., Drices others.

CLEMENT, MORTON & CO. LIFE INSURANCE.

THE

· LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEWARK, N. J.

INCORPORATED 1845. PURELY MUTUAL. LEWIS C. GROVER, President.

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1878\$33,181,828.49 ALL APPROVED FORMS OF POLICIES ISSUED. REPORTS AND STATEMENTS FURNISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, OR ANY OF

JAS. B. PEARSON, VICE-PRESIDENT EDWARD A. STRONG, SECRETARY.
BENJ. C. MILLEM, TRESURES.

STEPHEN T. KING, State Agent, 97 Washington-st., Chicago. MUSICAL.

PIANOS.

Among the many notable recent improvements invented by the Messrs. STEINWAY and applied to their square Planos are the following:

1. A DUPLEX SCALE brings into action those portions of the strings which heretofore lay dormant and anactive, thereby increasing the richness, pliability, and singing quality, as well as the carrying capacity of the tone, especially of the upper notes.

II. A CUPOLA METAL FRAME, with its new system of a cross har and bracings, giving absolute safety against the pull of the strings, and increasing the capacity to sand in tune. The space gained by the use of more heavily distable to the control of the capacity of the production of the production of new musical fields and much longer than heretofore.

III. A TONE-SUSTAINING PEDAL extends the capacity of the plano for the production of new musical fields, by enabling the performer, at pleasure, to proug the sound of a single note or group of notes, leaving the sound of a single note or group of notes, leaving the sustain of the production of the plano for other production of new musical fields by enabling the performer, at pleasure, to proug the sound of a single note or group of notes, leaving the sustaining acquired.

The musical public are respectfully requested to call acquired.

musical public are respectfully requested to call

amine these matchies instruments. An unlim-LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sta.

BARGAINS Previous to Removal to our New Store,

263 & 265 Wabash-av., Between Jackson & Van Buren-sts.,

WE ARE OFFERING A LARGE STOCK OF Knabe Upright and Square Pianos. Baner's Upright and Square Pianos, New England Organs, and a number of Second-Hand Pianos.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. PLEASE CALL.

JULIUS BAUER & CO. Now cor. State and Monroe-sts. BUSINESS CARDS.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENCY 90 WARHINGTON-ST. its collected, taxes paid, estates managed. Specis tion given to the interests of non-residents. Ac is rendered monthly.

Carpenter or building repairs done by one of work John Middlets in the city send to work John Middleton, 241 Dear-

SEWER PIPE. brain Tila, and Cement. WM. M. DEE, Agent, 22 East Quincy and 87 Jackson-st. WM. M. DEE, Sanitary Engineer, Agent, at 22 East Quincy-st., near State.

J. HENRY, EOFF 14 Reaper Block.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE. DISSOLUTION. NOTICE—Mr. John B. Raymond having sold his interest in the house of Franklin MacVeagh & Co., his connection with said Irm ceases at this date. The business will be continued.

or continued by the remaining partners un-fer the same firm name and style.

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH & CO. 00go, April 4, 1878. HATS.

NOBBY HATS tiff and Soft Felt Hats for Gentlemen's wear wowing some Elegant Productions.

BREWSTER

FURNITURE. DE IDON'T and quality with HOLTON & HILDRETH

TO RENT.

225 & 227 State-st

Three very desirable offices en suite, on fourth floor, and one on second floor of building northeast corner State and Madison-sts.

Building is heated by steam, has hot and cold water, passen-ger and freight elevators, and fire-proof vaults.

This location is very desirable for light business or professional men. Inquire at FIELD, LEITER & CO.'S, Madison and Market-

sts., or of Janitor at building.

CLARK-ST. NEAR MADISON-ST. 154 and 156 Clark-st., 5-story and basement stone front building, 30x115 feet, with

est show windows on the street, for occupied by Oglesby, Barnitz & Co. BRYAN LATHROP, 94 Dearborn-st, STORE FOR RENT 272 East Madison-st.

or one or three years from May 1. Four-story and basement, 25x90 feet, with good light, suitable for manufacturing or jobbing business. Call or adpress
D. E. McCONKEY, From 9 to 11 a. m., and 3 to 5 p. m.

TO RENT

The first-class three-story and basement residence No. 368 (blio-st., will be rented at a low price to a de-strable tenant. The house contains all the modern improvements and is in thorough repair. Apply to WM. E. STRONG, President of the Peshtigo Co., or E. H. DENISON, 230 West Twenty-second-st. SPACIOUS ROOMS IN AM. EX. BUILDING 72, 74, 76, and 78 Monr For mercantile business or societies. These are, per haps, the most elegant and commodious offices an rooms in Chicago: among them a suite suitable for railroad accounting-rooms. Elevator from 8 a. m. un till 9 p. m. Apoly to

No. 41 Am. Ex. Building.

FOR RENT. 107 and 109 Lake-st. FOR RENT.

First-class residence, 361 Dearborn-av., from May 1. Dining-room on main floor. Inquire of J. D. HARVEY, 71 Dearborn-st. PROPOSALS.

CONVICT LABOR TO LET.

The labor of one hundred and twenty-five men at the Iowa Penitentiary at Ft. Madison. Ia., for a period not exceeding five years, from June 15, 1878.

They will be let in squads of ton or more, or the whole number in one contract, as may be found desirable. About eighty-five of, those men are now engaged in making boots and shoes, and are therefore more or less skilled workmen.

Shop-room with adequaste yard-room furnished. The State will furnish water for machinery, and all possible facilities to work to advantage.

Settlements required monthly. Payments to be made quarterly. Bonds in double amount surfacturers solicited, and promotly answered.

Responsible parties desiring to engage in manufacturers solicited, and promotly answered. Responsible parties desiring to engage in manufacturers lead to be given. Proposals for all or any portion of this labor may be given. Proposals for all or any portion of this labor may be given. Proposals for all or any portion of this labor may be given. Proposals for all or any portion of this labor may be given. Proposals for all or any portion of this labor may be given. Proposals for all or any portion of this labor may be given. Proposals for all or any portion of stating contracts overing these trades.

There are about four hundred and fifteen are engaged in the manufacture of Agricultural Implements, and seventy-five in Chair-making.

There are about four hundred and fift

iress or apply to either of the undersigned Com-oners for State of Iowa. CHAS. P. BIRGE. Reokuk, Ia. J. W. SATTEITHWAIT, Mr. Pleasant, Ia. H. W. CARTWRIGHT, Burilugton, Ia. Proposals for Coal

Bealed bids will be received at the office of the Union Towing Association, 296 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill., until Monday, April 13: 1978, at noon, for ruraishing coal for all or part of the tugboats of the Association during the present season of navigation, (10,000) ten thousand tons more or less, acceneed or unscreened, and delivered on board of the tugboats night or day. Bids must specify location or docks for delivery. The Association reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

J. S. DUNHAM, Manager.

BRDS Imported CANARIES, Talking Parrots, and other Fancy Birds. Goldfish & Aquariums. FRED KAEMPFER, 127 Clark-st. Taxidermists' Materials, &c. GRATES AND MANTELS. PATTE Figin, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS,

PROBASCO & RUMNEY The latest Derby Hat, "Prince of Wales," for Young Men. A large invoice just received. BARNES, Fashionable Hatter, 86 Madison-st.

DRIVING GLOVES

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1878-TWELVE PAGES.

Driving Gloves.

Field, Leiter & Co. WABASH-AV. Between Madison & Monroe-sts.,

Have opened large as-

sortment of

In Ladies' 2-Button

Military Gauntlet.

Military Gauntlet, Dog

Men's 1-Button, Rey-

Men's 1-Button Cas-

Men's 1 and 2-Button

ered, \$1 to \$1.35.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

DON'T FORGET IT

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

ORDER AT \$5 UPWARD!

SUITS

MADE TO \$25 UPWARD!

Plain and Embroid-

nier Dog Skin Gloves

Castor, \$1.

\$1.50.

\$1.40.

tor, \$1.

\$1.35.

Skin, \$1.

3-Button, \$1.25.

Wednesdaya Thursday APRIL 10 AND 11,

For street, carriage, and evening wear.

Latest Novelties in Dress Fabrics, Passemenetries, Fringes, Laces, Lace Goods, &c., &c. All are cordially invited.

121 & 123 State-st.

CAMERON. AMBERG

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LETTER FILES

71 & 73 Lake-st. HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. HARDWARE **CUTLERY**

We are closing out our entire stock, which is complete and fresh, at prices very much below current rates. Close buyers will find it greatly to their advantage to call upon us before making their purchases. Mail orders solicited.

MILLER BROTHERS & KEEP, 19 LAKE-ST.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

I. P. Farnum. and Jobber, 240 Madison-st.

SPRING OVERCOATS. SPRING OVERCOATS

Melton, Grey and Oxford

CLEMENT & SAYER, 416, 418, 420, 422, and 424 Milwaukee-av. irst original and only strictly one-price cash house and OPTICIAN. MANARE, OPTICIAN. Tribune Building

Tysus PRICELESS Pine spectac es suited to all sights on acientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c. MISCELLANEOUS.

Eclipse Lamp Extinguisher

pears a Little More Peaceful.

> Austria Will Solicit a Definite Proposition from England.

lar Request of Lord Salisbury.

Russia's Present Attitude Can Result in Nothing but War.

Between Russia and Roumania.

to Be Greatly Strengthened.

Russian Forces Around Constantinople.

They Are Within Easy Striking Distance of the Dardanelles or Bosphorus.

WHICH PRECEDES THE STORM. [By Cable to The Chicago Tribune,] Men's 2-Button Extra London, April 6-6 a. m.-Russia is mak-Fine Pique Stitch, ing every endeavor to pacify Austria, and to induce Turkey to make an offensive and defensive alliance. Rumors are revived as to attempts by Russia to get possession of the Turkish fleet in case of a war with England, but your Constantinople correspondent tele graphs that

NO SUCH REGOTIATIONS HAVE EVER BEEN SUG-GESTED to the Porte. Of course, should war occur

co-operation, or else to force her to give up certain positions to the Russian groops, and the Turkish fleet would necessarily be turned over to Russia to keep it out of England's reach, but nothing has yet been done to A NOTE HAS BEEN PREPARED

by the British Government, informing Russis of an intention of occupying certain points of Turkish territory, and this note will be sent immediately on receiving a Russian reply to Lord Salisbury's dispatch. The actual occupation of the points named WILL PROCEED SIMULTANEOUSLY with the sending of the note, and, should

Bosphorus by the Russians would prevent Admiral Hornby from forcing a passage. Some Russian divisions are echeloned on the road to Buyundere, and a total force of about 30,0000 is collected within easy striking distance. Between these and Buyundere there are some Turkish brigades, which could probably hold the place till Russia regard this action as casus belli, she will nevertheless find British troops in possession of very strong strategic positions. I cannot wholly vouch for this statement, although circumstances make it probable.

THE LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION PARTY have decided not to raise any debate in regard to the calling-out of the reserves, but other Libeoal members will move an amendment to the effect that no emergency exists requiring such a step.

ENGLAND. PART OF THE LIBERAL PROGRAMME. London, April 5 .- In the House of Commo this afternoon Sir George Campbell (Liberal) announced that he will propose on Monday an addition to the address to the Queen, to wit: Praying her to accept the Preliminary Conference proposed by Germany, and abstain from isolated action in a matter in which England has little direct interest, while intimating to the other Powers that England is prepared to sup-

ON THE QUI VIVE. LONDON, April 6-5 s. m.—The Post publishes the following in semi-official form: "There is no doubt that our Government, while determined to vindicate every line of Lord Salisbury's dispatch, is not unwilling to take into consideration the views suggested by Viennese statesman. To-day the prospect more peaceful, but the Government should guard against a surprise at Constantinople, and Layard ought to be empowered to assure the Porte of England's support against any sudden

so that 3,000 or 4,000 troops could be embarked

THE OPPOSITION IN PARLIAMENT. It is understood that the front Opposition bench in the House of Commons will not propose any amendment on Monday to the address to the Queen, in answer to the proclamation calling out the reserves. Sir Wilfred Lawson, on behalf of the Radicals, however, has resolved raoted and imprudent. A THREAT.

RUSSIA.

conviction that England's demands are incompatible with the interests of Russis and Europe will find firm support in the public opinion of this Empire." Notwithstanding this, all hope of a peaceful solution is not yet abandoned.

THE DOOR CLOSED AGAINST CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, April 6—5 a. m.—A St. Petersburg

dispatch, dated yesterday evening, says: Lord Salisbury's circular was communicated to Prince Gortschakoff this morning. It is said in official circles that many of the British objections might have been removed in Congress, but now the door is closed against concessions. It is difficult, therefore, to imagine any pacific solution. The most plausible proposal, perhaps, is that a Congress should be called to consider modifications necessary in the treaties consider modifications necessary in the treaties of 1856 and 1871. Little faith, however, is placed in such ingenious proposals. The major-ity of the official world and of the public regard

ity of the official world and of the public regard war as inevitable, and show no disposition to shrink from the grave consequences of a long struggle which they pretty clearly foresee.

Yesterday in Moscow at a meeting of a society to aid Russian maritime commerce, it was unanimously resolved to open subscriptions throughout Russia to organize a volunteer fleet of light vessels for destroying the enemy's commerce, and to request the Crarowitch to accommerce, and to request the Crarowitch to accommerce. commerce, and to request the Czarowitch to accept the honorary Presidency of the Central

A correspondent at Vienna telegraphs: It is the impression to-day that Russia is not likely to go out of her way to break off the pourparlers, but will probably use the com-munications of England and Austria as a means of commencing negotiations. She is, however, meanwhile, strenuously endeavoring to strengthen both her political and military stuation in Turkey. Some think that perhaps the Turks have already concluded an alliance, the execution of which is merely celayed so as not to cause a premature outbreak of war. Those having access to the Sultan say, however, that he is much depressed, and still hopes to escape the necessity of deciding between Russia and England.

Germany is again busily mediating between Austria and Russia.
MUST SPEAK OUT.

Austria admit that great changes are necessar

sire for peace may ultimately gain the upper

ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE.

Berlin. April 5.—One of the minor journals of this city to-day published an extra edition stating that preparations are making for mobil-

other alarming statements. In the German Parliament the Minister of War declared the

CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

LONDON, April 5.—The military situation is

attracting attention. The Servist occupation of Bulgaria will relieve the Russian troops to be concentrated south of the Balkans. There are

ndications that the Russian troops lately at

wards the southeast. It is now believed that

the occupation of the northern shore of the Bosphorus by the Russians would prevent Ad-

assistance arrived. On the peninsula of Gal-lipoli, or the neighboring mainland in front of

Bulair, there are probably about 50,000 Rus-

nans, while at Salonica and on the lines of com-

munication there may be scattered some 50,000 more. The War-Office at St. Petersburg is dis-

satisfied with the muster-rolls, and is making

MINISTERIAL DOWNFALL.

ROUMANIA.

A COLLISION IMMINENT.

LONDON, April 5 .- If the attitude of the

Roumanian Government is real, and not feigned, it is difficult to see how a rupture

can be avoided when Russia proceeds to en-force the treaty of San Stefano, and a col-

lision between Russia and England and Austria

might be brought about in this way. The pro-test referred to by Prince Gortschakoff in his

onversation with the Roumanian agent in the

early part of this week was brought before

a secret sitting of the Roumanian Chambers last Sunday by members hostile to Russia, but

no action will be taken till the result of M. Bratiano's mission to Vienna is officially com-

municated to the Chambers. M. Bratiano will

EGYPT.

THE FINANCES.

LONDON, April 5.—A Paris correspondent says

Mr. Rivers Wilson, one of the members of the Commission appointed by the Khedive to inquire into the condition of the Egyptian revenues, etc., had an interview with M. Wadding-

ton, Foreign Minister, on Thursday, and leave

for Egypt on Friday. The task of the Commis

sion, which will begin its labors immediately, is no longer regarded either in England or France as a private one, but as an official investigation bound by the resolutions which the Viceroy will have to give or refuse

his approval, with the consciousness of the re-sponsibility attached to his decision. It is be-

yond doubt that the settlement of this everlast-ing and dangerous Egyptian question is in one way or the other nearing its end.

INCIDENTAL.

A NEWSPAPER HINT.

that if the Opposition endeavored to hinder the Government's measures, Parliament will be dis-solved, insuring, in the present state of public feeling, an overwhelming Conservative ma-

COMPLAINTS AGAINST PARIS PAPERS.

PARIS, April 5.—Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador, has complained against the tone of the French press, particularly the Journal des Debats, which belongs to Leon Say, the French Minister of Finance, and the Republique Francaise, Gambetta's organ. Prince Orloff contends that for these papers the Government is responsible. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, intensity to the Princel's complaints and the princel's cell the

in reply to the Prince's complaints, said the Government has no control over the papers in question, but the press had been invited to be less aggressive. Prince Orioff was much dissatisfied with the reply.

TORPEDORS.

The papers say Russia has ordered 1,500 torpedoes here, with directions that they be for-

LONDON, April 5.—The Pall Mail Gazette hints

sion, which will begin its labors imp

zing the German army, and also contain

tatements absolutely untrue.

St. Petersburg, April 5.—The Agence Russe says that, if England should state what she pro-THE DELIVERY OF MURDERERS DEMANDED net at Vienna might pave the way for a common inderstanding. GERMANY.

The same dispatch says the Turks attempted to dislodge the Cretans from their positions near Cydonis, and after four days' fighting the RUSSIA'S COURSE DISAPPROVED.
BERLIN, April 5.—The North German Gazette says that although the treaty does not affect Germany's interests, the entrance of Russia into antagonism with other neighbors and friends of

MOVEMENT OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.
BUCHAREST, April 5.—Russian troops con London, April 6-5 a. m.—In accordance with Russia's advice to prepare for a renewal of war, the Prince of Montenegro will raise his forces to

antagonism with other neighbors and friends of Germany cannot be a matter of indifference to her. The negotiators of the treaty seem not to have kept the interests of other Powers sufficiently in mind. Russia could only purchase the complete fulfillment of the treaty by another war. The principal obstacle to a settlement is Russia's having bound herself by the terms of the treaty. Both England and Austria admit that great changes are necessary 25,000 men, to be armed with Martini rifles captured from the Turks. in the East. It is therefore to be hoped that, in view of the agreement of Russia, Austria,

home yesterday and to-day. ON THE OTHER HAND, a special from Bucharest says the Russians become wed contracts for supplies and transportion which were canceled after the signature

the treaty. ROUMANIA'S GRIEVANCE. Berlin. Though Austria may not oppose the cession of Bessarabia single-handed, M. Bratiano may have positive assurance that she will not permit the continuance of the pe of Russian troops through Roumanian ter

Another Vienna dispatch states that Count Andressy has replied to Lord Salisbury, declaring that he also regards the acceptance of the treaty as impossible, and asking for specific

Russia is secretly negotiating for a large loan.

yesterday presented by Minister Noyes to Senator Krantz, Commissioner-General for France. Mr. McCormick was accompanied by Lieuts. Buckingham and Rodgers. The recep-tion was very cordial. Senator Arantz said: "Although the Americans are late in the field I do not doubt that they will be ready on the 1st of May, as the rapidity of their workmen is well known." After the reception Mr. Me-Cormick was escorted through the Exposition buildings. For the first time the American flag

are to do guard duty in the American section, will arrive on Saturday, and occupy the barracks assigned them by the French Govern-

MEXICO.

Cabinet, but President Diaz is considered able to keep the discordant elements together. Senor Vallarte, Minister of Foreign Relations, Senor Vallarte, Minister of Foreign Relations, is much annoyed at the Cabinet changes. Gen. Ogazon favors the Presidential aspirations of Vallarte, while Gen. Gonzales opposes them. Senor Romero, Minister of the Treasury, dislikes Gonzales. The latter, being the favorite of President Diaz, will have the ruling influence in the Government.

The Government expresses a willingness to make very favorable treaties with the United States, but will refuse to concede the right to American troops to invade Mexican soil under any pretext.

Rich and extensive gold placers have been discovered in Durango.

GERMANY AT THE VATICAN. ROME, April 5.—It is stated that Germany will raise no obstacles to the establishment of relations with the Vatican, but reserves the right to indicate the basis thereof. The Vatican has instructed the German Bishops to do not ing to prejudice the nego tions for re-establishing relations between Berlin and the Vatican. PARIS, April 5.—The appeal of the Com ist Garcins against the sentence of death pupon him has been rejected.

THE SHAH.

THE SHAH.

LONDON, April 5.—The Shah of Persia left
Teheren for Europe by way of Tiflis on Wednesday last.

New York, April 5.—Surrogate Dailey, of Brooklyn, to-day refused to admit to probate the will of George P. Gordon, the wealthy print-ing-preas manufacturer, mainly on the ground of insufficient execution. The will was contest/ ed by Mary A. Gordon, the testator's daughter. New York, April 5.—The will of the late Mme. Restall has been admitted to private.

APRING OPENING

BROTHERS.

When we will exhibit

Handsome Fichus, Mantles, and Outside Wraps.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING. & CO.,

Blank Book Manufacturers

AMBERG'S PATENT SELF-INDEXING

> OVER. COATS Of the latest and best fabrics, made to or-der in most elegant styles at \$20, \$25, \$30. INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. J. B. HALL & CO., Tailors, and Men's Furnishing Goods,
> NO. 130 DEARBORN-ST.

FOR SALE. TIMBER FOR SALE.

Having purchased from the United States Court the Saw-Mill, Planer, and stock of Timber belonging to the late firm of FITZSIMONS & CONNELL,

I offer for sale all kinds of timber at the lowest market rates. Contractors, builders, and dealers are invited to call. BILLS CUT TO ORDER And Custom Work promptly done. Office at the Mill, Foot of Illinois-

G. W. LEDLIE. DRY GOODS. E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

Have opened a complete assortment of their immense New York stock at FIFTH-AV

FINANCIAL. **MONEY to LOAN** By JOSIAH H. REED. No. 20 Nassau-st., N. Y.. In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE. Applications received and promptly attended to H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st. PEOPLE'S BUILD'G & LOAN ASSO.

60 WASHINGTON-ST.,
Will take up the mortrage og your house or loan vou
money to build and receive back principal and interest
in monthly payments so larger than rest.
HARRISON KELLEY, Sec. STOVES, RANGES, Etc. EXCELSIOR OIL STOVE SILK HATS.

DUNLAP & CO.'S

lats, both Dress Slik and Stiff Felt, are de he most Elegant Productions shown this season

BREWSTER, The BEST SILK HAT made to order on the Broadway and Fifther. Spring Style Blocks for \$5.00, BARNES, Fashional Hatter, A SHARP LOOKOUT.

The Prospect in Europe Ap-

And Russia Will Make a Simi-

A Significant Article from

a Prominent German Journal.

Collision Still Imminent

The British Fleet at Besika Bay

Position and Strength of the

THE CALM

Russia would be obliged to obtain Turkey's

strenuous exertions to hurry up the reserves, and recruits in the Capital were three days ago Dispatches from Constantinoble foreshadow the fall of Ahmed Vefik Pasha, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior, and the construction of the Ministry in pro-Russian sense.

port them in any concerted action they take to ppose the acts of spoliation with which Russia

advance of the Russians."

The Standard publishes the following in similar form: "We understand that the present intention is to keep the Channel squadron near Malta available for the transport of troops therefrom. Every arrangement has been made in a few hours."

A special to the Cologne Gazette from Vienna says that England has informed Russia that she intends to occupy certain strategical points un-less Russia immediately proposes a frank modi-fication of the treaty.

INCOMPATIBLE.

LONDON, April 5.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says an inspired article in the Journal de St. Petersburg contains this sentence: "The conviction that England's demands are incompanied to the conviction of the con

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BRIDGE OVER THE PRUTH.

BUCHAREST, April 5.—The Russians are rap-

idly building a large and apparently permanent bridge over the Pruth at Sculeni. BELGRADE, April 5.-Typhus is prevale

throughout Servia, and very virulent among the Turkish prisoners at Belgrade.

THE MURDEMED CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, April 5.—A special from Volo says the mutilated body of Mr. Ogle, the Times' correspondent, whose assassination was before reported has been found as the property of the transfer of the property of the transfer of the

One thousand Turkish troops are in and near Volo. The insubordination among them is increasing. It is feared their desire for plunder, stimulated by the unpurished outrages in the neighboring villages, may lead them to the sack of this town, where thousands of women and children are refuged, unless more foreign

nen-of-war are sent.
THE BRITISH IBON-CLADS. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 5.—The British iron-clad Devastation has arrived in the Gulf of Ismid. No more iron-clads are in the Sea of Marmors, but the fleet in Bessika Bay will be

At the last interview between the Sultan at the Grand Duke Nicholas, the former reiterat-

The Turks at Maslak and Bujukdere are constructing an intrenched camp. They have received artillery and a quantity of munitions. The Russians are constructing barracks and accumulating provisions at St. Stefano. INDIA.

CALCUTTA, April 5.—In consequence of the European political crisis, the Indian Government is considering certain precautionary measurement.

LONDON, April 5.—A dispatch from Athens reports that the British Consul at Larissa has arrived at Volo and demanded the delivery of the murderers of Mr. Ogle to justice.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

LONDON, April 6—5 a. m.—A dispatch from San Stefano says 3,000 Russians embarked for

A correspondent at Vienna reports that M. Sratiano, Roumanian Premier, has started for

THE PARIS EXPOSITION. COMMISSIONER M'CORMICK'S RECEPTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, April 6—4 a. m.—A dispatch from Paris says Richard C. McCormick, Commissioner-General for the United States, whe arrived in the French Capital on the 2d, was

buildings. For the first time the American flag was conspicuously displayed.

The cargo of the United States ship Supply had already been delivered. In the American section the exhibitors were busily engaged in putting up the cases. The Constitution will begin to discharge the cargo at Havre to-day, and the goods will be delivered in three or four days. A detachment of United States marines, whe

NEWS, POLITICAL AND OTHERWISE. CITY OF MEXICO, March 30.—Gen. Ogazon has his successor.

Complications are reported as existing in the

Several conspiracies have been discovered, and suppressed before they became serious.

Jefferson Davis and wife called upon President Diaz yesterday.

The scarcity of water in the City of Mexico is

MISCELLANEOUS.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.
FALL RIVER, Mass., April 5.—The stri
weavers of Chase Mills have decided to su
the matter of a reduction of wages to are

CRIMINAL NEWS

The Long List of Rogue Bugbee's Forgeries at Indianapolis.

Hundreds of Notes Uttered, Aggregating \$132,-739.92.

Probability that He Consorted with the Notorious Mrs. Clem.

Curious Forgeries by a School-Teacher of Memphis, Tenn.

Large Sums of Money Obtained and Mysteriously Dis-

Uxoricide and Suicide Committed by Man at Chester, Ia.

BUGBEE. Indianapolis, Ind., April 5.—The following a full list of the Bugbee forgeries: T. W. Harvey & Co., Chicago, thirteen notes, \$16,000; G. Henshaw & Co., Cincinnati, twelve notes, \$17,000; H. Osterman, Cincinnati, eleven notes, \$12,000; Hatch, Holbrook & Co., Chicago, \$1,670.46; Holmes & Co., \$12,000; James Grifnth & Co., Cincinnati, ten notes, \$16,000; Palmer, Fuller & Co., Chicago, seven notes, \$10,000; Mahl Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, seven \$10,000; F. R. Walfinger & Co., six \$4,000; H. U. Holden, Chicago, ites, \$5,000; E. A. Moore, hia, three notes, \$4,000; J. J. Green; Trenton, N. J., three notes, \$2,500; Benners Haywood & Co., Philadelphia, three notes Haywood & Co., Philadelphia, three notes, \$950; Kautzky & Co., Indianapolis, two notes, \$950; Kautzky & Co., Indianapolis, two notes, \$900; Lewis Thompson & Co., Philadelphia, \$2,500; L. A. Stroebel & Co., Cincinnati, \$1,116.34; Davis, Moody & Co.; Louisville, Ky., \$889.57; W. D. Chipman, Indianapolis, \$647.68; B. Gill & Sons, Trenton, N. J., \$625,84; Edgar Munson, Williamsport, Pa., \$1,241.94; L. M. Teal, Phillipphyse, N. J. \$718.32; James Edgar, Chicago, C , N. J., \$718.22; James Foley, Chicago, 4; Neither & Son, Cincinnati, \$840.66; A. M. imby & Co., Wilmington, Del., \$1,583.31; G. Hinkler & Co., Chicago, \$921; total, \$134,730.93. The exposure has been the talk of the city to-day. Vice-President W. S. Blanch-ard, of the Metropolitan Bank of Roston, arrived ere at 4 o'clock this evening, representing the coston banks who held the paper of the firm of lolt & Bugbee, and, in company with John B. augbee, has been engaged in looking up the adianapolis estate. They find all his real state heavily incumbered, and not much will be realized from it. There are no new developbe realized from it. There are no new developments of special interest. Mr. Blanchard says the firm of Holt & Bugbee is one of the best in Boston, and will be able to pay in full, although it will strip them of the savings of a lifetime. Mr. A. S. Holt has been the befriender of the forger, and everything that he has been he owed to the man he has ruthed. A tour among the banks of this city shows that Fletcher holds \$6,000 of Bugbee's personal paper, which the brother said to-day would be protected. The Indiana National Bank hold for collection bills aggregating over \$10,000; on Cincinnati firms for \$821.11, \$738, \$1,478.28, and \$994.57; on Philadelphia firms for \$1,416.64 and \$936.54, and on a city firm for \$482.84. The Cashier declined to give the names of, the firms whose signatures are used. It turns out that Bugbee never had much money or property of his own, beau any up his reputation for wealth by meeting and built by forgers, and representing.

much money of property of his own, bend any up his reputation for wealth by me that it built built for the property of his own, bend any up to the property of his own, and the hole Rupbee to apperintent the business of business when it was in reality the main bulk. The money he raised seems to have been lost in pork and manufacturing speculations, and the notorious Mrs. Clem is thought to have handled several thousands of dollars. Bugbee has not been seen about home or the city to-day, but it was reported that he was seen at Spencer, on the Vincennes Road, yesterday morning, going west, and that he talked with several of the lumber-dealers there with whom he had business. He must have left the city at 0 clock, and without much purpose, although he may have gone to St. Louis, or to the South via Cairo. A WOMAN'S FORGERIES A very curious case of forgery by a woman, in which the motive for the offense appears to in which the motive for the offense appears to be undiscoverable, is reported by the Memphis Appeal. Miss Mary Hampton, for ten years a teacher in the public schools of that city, is the culprit. She lived with her mother, a widow and also a teacher in the public schools, in a house furnished by the city and adjoining the school in which they taught. Miss Hampton is small in stature, delicate and consumptive in appearance, and 30 years old. Her salary, with her mother's came to \$140 a month.

In November last Miss Hampton bought of the County Court Clerk, James Keilly.

In November last Miss Hampton bought of the County Court Clerk, James Reilly, \$550 worth of city scrip, giving her individual note for \$650, and as collateral a note for \$800 purporting to have been drawn by J. T. Osborne on James T. Leath, and bearing Mr. Leath's indorsement. When the note fell due, part of it was paid, and three new bills by Osborne on Leath, indorsed by the inter, were given, two of which were paid by Miss Hampton at maturity. All four were forgeries as to the indorsement and the drawer of the notes. Osborne is a myth.

In December, 1877, before these forgeries were discovered, Miss Hampton bought \$700 more city scrip from Mr. Reilly, giving him three orders, due in one. two, and three months, on the Beard of Education for salary due Miss Hampton and her mother, both of whom apparently signed the orders. Mrs. Hampton's signature was forged, and the Board of Education for her mother.

In January last Miss Hampton obtained a loan.

signature was forged, and the Board of Education holds no moneys for either Miss Hampton or her mother.

In January last Miss Hampton obtained a loan of \$1,500 cash on a note signed by herself and indorsed by Mrs. Kate E. Dawson, from President Fisher, of the Emmet Bank. The indorsement was forged. She obtained the indorsed note at once. She borrowed several thousand dollars from personal friends without giving security, and finally borrowed money on a certificate of indebtadness given her by the Board of Education at her request, and then, making affidavit that the certificate was lost, drew the moffey due her thereon. It should be added that last fail she made a present of a cartload of new furniture to the pastor of St. Bridget's Church, the bill for which was sent to the church some months later.

There is scarcely a trace left of the thousands of dollars which Miss Hampton within a few months has secured by these devices. When accused she denied almost everything, and seemed to be amused at her own detection. When her victims called to see her she upbraided them with faithlessness and treachery, and then commenced crying. It has been discovered that she has been a heavy purchaser of dry goods—principally ladies' wear—during the past pear. At one house her anoual bill amounted to about \$1,000, and at another \$500. Her bills at millinery establishments were also quite large, and at jewelry stores she occasionally made nice purchases. These dry goods, etc., she never wore, always dressing neally and plainly, and what she did with them remains to be discovered. Mr. Fisher, of the Emmet Bank, Mr. Relly, and Col. Loath have received and written, and are believed to be spurious, and written either by Miss Hampton or some These letters are curiously worded ten, and are believed to be spurious, ten either by Miss Hampton or some ate of hers. One of them is as fol-

alld, for Iswore three years ago to do her a sarm that was in my power, for I am a ma always pays people back when they do me g, and the opportunity came in tura wit

adence. She wrote Mrs. Dawson notes in regard to berrowing money, which I intercepted and replied to her. There is not a hand I can't write when I choose. The several replies led her to believe all was right. She called on the lady several times, but found her always out. The day she took that note down she was out, and, meeting her. I promised to cail and have it attended to. Wholly unsuspecting, she handed it, and I took it. The note you hold is not even Miss Hampton's, for I changed it, bringing a note pretended from Mrs. Dawson, telling her that the time was too short, and make it longer. She was completely duped, and wrote the note to you under all these representations. I meant to harm her, but not to cause her mother any trouble, nor to endanger their friends. I hope, therefore, you will exonerate her from all plame. She is too straightforward not to pay you in such sams as she would be able. As I cannot, I leave for parts unknown, when this letter shall be posted for me. Truly yours,

Known as E. R. Slanghter.

Known as E. R. Slaughter. There is as yet no proceeding of any kind against Miss Hampton, who, with her mother, stood well in the esteem of the community. It is said that since her exposure the daughter has several times attempted suicide.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS. PROVIDENCE, April, 5 .- The reduction wages in the Sprague mills, in Kent County, went into effect on Monday, and there has been some manifestation of unessiness in some of the villages since, but not serious until to-day. The help at the Arctic were paid to-day, when a crowd of strikers, chiefly boys, started for Natick, where some of the help had gone out, but returned to work. The mob broke open the doors of one mill, went in, and drove the operatives out, one man being badly hurt. They broke some machinery, cut belts, and did other damage. The police from Providence arrived in time to check an assault on the next mill, and the mob started for Quidneck. The police remained on the ground and made some arrests. Probably the mills at Natick, Arctic, and Quidneck will not be able to run for a day or two. The help at the Arctic were paid to-day, when

ROAD-AGENTS AT WORK. NEW ORLEANS, La., April 5 .- The Galvesto Veres' Dallas special says the through express rain on the Texas Pacific Road was stopped and copbed last night at Eagle Ford Station. The express messenger and mail agent surrendered without resistance. The passengers were not molested. The amount stolen is not known. The robbery is supposed to have been committed by the same party that recently robbed a train at Hutchins and Allen Station, on the Central Read.

LIGHT PUNISHMENT. Special Dispaich to The Tribune.
OMARIA, April 5.—Ferdinand Schulz and Mrs Ienrietta Gehle, indicted for the murder of guilty to manslaughter at the Wayne Count District Court. Schulz was sent to the Peni tentiary for ten years and the woman for five.

MURDER AND SUICIDE. CHESTER, Pa., April 5.—Clemens Lloyd, aged 40, killed his wife and himself to-day. Jealousy was the cause.

CANADA.

ent - Oarsmen - The Governo General's Expenses - Thousand Islands-Poor Men Seeking Means to Migrate-

MONTREAL, April 5.—Fred W. O. Osborne, Manager of the Dominion Type Foundry, was arrested to-day on a charge of embezzling funds elonging to the Company. Mr. Osborne is the proprietor of the Weekly Speciator, publisher of the Millon League Work, and Secretary of the Civil Rights Alliance. He has sent in his resignation as Manager of the Type Foundry. E. O. Leonard, who is said to have forged notes to a large amount in the States, is a

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. TORONTO, April 5.—Hanlan to-day received letter from Trickett; the Australian oarsman, in which the latter says the challenge issued some months ago purporting to be from him, offering to row Courtney or any man in the world for \$10,000 a side, and expressing a willingness to come to this country to row, is bogus. however, to row any object. He offers, trains for that purpose, the who may go to Ausmortances were not see for £1,000, allowing £300

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TORONTO, Ont., April 5.—After much Toronto, Ont., April 5.—After much correspondence and considerable difficulty, a contest has been concluded between Haulan and Plaisted, to come off on the Toronto Bay, between 3 and 6 p. m. on the 15th of May. The distance to be rowed is two miles straight-away, and the stakes \$2,000.—\$300 being allowed Plaisted for expenses. Both men are already hard at work getting into proper shape for the trial. Hanlan and his friends ap.ear confident of his ability to beat the Gothamite, while Plaisted's friends have the idea that they have a pretty good match. The distance will suit the New Yorker better than a longer course. For this match Hanlan will do the major part of his own training, as he did for the Ross race last fall. Plaisted will arrive here about the end of this month, and finish his training on Toronto Bay. Hanlan's next engagement is with the American champion, Eph Morris, of Pittsburg, Pa., over the Hulton Course, near that city, on June 20; five miles with a turn, for \$2,000,—the Canadian receiving \$200 for his expenses. The championship of America is also at stake in the race. It is alleged that Hanlan has committed himself to row Wallace Ross on the Kennebecassis, in July. It is contemplated that he shall row both Riley and Courtney later on in the season. So it will be seen that the Canadian champion has a programme laid out for the coming season that will keep him pretty busy, if carried out.

——Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Cookerows, Ont., April 5.—An old resident

both Riley and Courtney later on in the season. So it will be seen that the Canadian champion has a programme laid out for the coming season that will keep him pretty basy, if carried out.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COOKSTOWN, Out., April 5.—An old resident of this place, Ann Stewart, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and relict of the late Alexander Stewart, Esq., is dead, aged 103 years. She leaves eighty-three granochildren and great-great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

Ortawa, April 5.—In the House of Commons, a motion was again made for a statement showing the total amount expeuded annually since 1872 on Rideau Hall, the Governor-General's residence, and the traveling expenses of the Governor-General and suite. The Premier said the information sought for had been refused on a former occasion, and the demand was now made in a different shape. The intention was manifest, but he could only say that all the information that could be given would be found in the public accounts.

In reply to a question with regard to the policy of the Government concerning the Thousand Islands, in the River St. Lawrence, the Hon. Mr. McKeszie said that the policy of the Government was to preserve the this provide that the policy of the Government was to preserve the this provide that the could only a final disposal of many of the islands would be in a great measure destroyed. With regard to a final disposal of many of the islands would be in a great measure destroyed. With regard to a final disposal of many of the islands would be in a great measure destroyed. With regard to a final disposal of many of the islands would be in a great measure destroyed. With regard to a final disposal of many of the islands would be in a great measure destroyed. With regard to give them for public purposes. The Government was to rotain all the small islands unfit for cultivation in their matural state; but, on the other hand, it was to be remembered that many of the islands would be incommented that the proposition. The

LOUISIANA FINANCES.

the condition of Louisians, warning off migration, picturing bankruptey, prejudice, and lawiessness, and asserting that industrial occupations are taxed out of existence. Prominent State officials claim that the laws were never more promptly enforced, and that, as to lawlessness and crime, the State will compare favorably with any Northern State. Taxation has been reduced from 14½ milis to 13 mills, aside from the savings of fully haif a million yearly by reduced fees of officials, and the repeal of the bad laws. The legislation already enacted, which goes into effect next year, reduces the tax to eleven mills, and possibly to nine mills. Manufactures and industries are specially exempted by law, and the only additional object of taxation to be added to the year's assessment is by law, and the only additional object of taxation to be added to the year's assessment is
bank shares. The State officials claim
that the State is recovering as repidly as possible considering the
embarrassments and burdens created in the
past, and that the best evidence of her condition
is the fact that seven State Tax-Collectors in
New Orleans made monthly settlement with is the fact that seven State Tax-Collectors in New Orleans made monthly settlement with the Auditor of State to-day amounting to \$450,000, the collection of State taxes in March being unprecedented. Gov. Nicholis says the taxes this year for General Fund purposes is 2½ mills upon \$177,000,000 of assessment. Before the War the tax for general fund purposes was 1½ mills on \$358,000,000 of assessments, or \$50,000 less now than then. The reduced taxation which goes into effect next year does not affect the interest fund, which remains as now.

FIRES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. KENOSHA, Wis., April 5.—Last night, at 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the upper story Paul Sauber's grocery store, on Main street. It

AT KENOSHA, WIS.

Paul Sauber's grocery store, on Main street. It spread rapidly, and the store adjoining was soon in flames. Fortunately there was no wind, or the whole west side of Main street would have been burned. Before the steam engine could be placed in position to play upon the flames the upper stories of both stores were in a flerce blaze. When it began to work it was soon apparent that the lower portions of the buildings could be saved. The loss is as follows: Paul Sauber's building and stock, \$3.500. Insured in Fireman's Association, \$2,000; Westminster, \$500; and Philadelphia, \$1,000. English Bros., butchers, loss on building and stock, 3,300. outchers, loss on building and stock, 3,300 insured in Northwestern \$3,500, and North British \$2,000. The third store, occupied by British \$2,000. The third store, occupied by Mr. Robinson as a drug-store, was more seriously damaged. Total loss on building and contents \$5,000, which was fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been lighted matches dropped by boys in the upper story. he upper story.

CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 296 at 5:50 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the two-story frame No. 155 West Taylor street, owned by Michael O'Day, and occupied by S. Marcu wholesale liquor dealer. Cause, a defective chimney. Damage, \$50; fully covered by a policy in the North American of Hartford,

AT MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 5.—A big blaze took place here early this morning. Joilis' planing-mill, in the Fourth Ward, was totally destroyed. Loss, \$20,000; insured for \$12,000.

A RELIC OF THE FIRE.

Chicago Men Trying to Recover from

Collapsed Hartford Company.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 5.—It will be reembered that heavy losses by the Chicago and Soston fires drove to the wall the Putnam and other fire-insurance companies of Hartford, and the Chicago policyholders have good reason to least, which could or did do little to help the osers to a fresh start in business. The Putnam's risks destroyed at Chicago nam's risks destroyed at Chicago gregated \$1,206,468, and against this had assets of a trifle over half million. The result was that bankruptcy precedings were begun, but eventually were detailed as a composition was made of the first ped, and a composition was made of the drop-25 cents on the dollar was made of the drop-25 cents on the dollar was rible at the rate of showing of assets will him, according to the all that was the same of the company, was appeared by the company, was appeared by the company, was to be correct, the policyholders settled on the Company's own terms; but within a year or two they have come forward with a claim for further payment, based upon a belief that there was an undervaluation of the assets, and that there is undervaluation of the assets, and that there is something more to be realized.

Suits were thereupon entered in the Superior Court of this county against the Company by Messrs. John V. Farwell & Co., Miller Bros. & Keep; Sylvanus Hallock; H. A. Kohn & Co.; Sweitzer & Beer; Weague, Kirtland & Ordway; William G. White & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Palmer; Daggett, Bassett & White; Burton Pierce & Co.; Goldman Bros., A. Matson & Co.; Rosenfield & Rosenberg; Greensfelder, Rosenthal & Co.; Burley & Tyrrell; Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.; Gray Bros.; Tuttle, Thompson & Wetmore; James S. Kirk & Co.; and George Armour. The first of these cases on the docket was reached to-day, and will be a test case, a favorable verdict on which will probably be accepted by the Company as deciding the fate of all the other cases, with one or two exceptions, unless good grounds can be found for taking the case up to the Supreme Court of Errors. The suits are brought to recover the full face of the policies, involving about \$80,000 in addition to the 25 per cent paid under the terms of the composition. To meet this the plaintiffs claim that the Company has about \$100,000 of assets, while the Company puts in as its defense, that the competition and surrender of the policies bars all further proceedings. Ex-Mayor Robinson and John C. Day appear for the plaintiffs, and A. P. Hyde, C. E. Perkins, and R. E. Day for the Company, the latter being its trustee. and R. E. Day for the Company, the latter

being its trustee.
Mr. Day was on the witness-stand several hours being its trustee.

Mr. Daywas on the witness-stand several bours Wednesday, and was closely examined as to the disposition he made of the assets remaining after the settlement. In December, 1871, a statement was issued by the Company showing assets of \$507,648, and liabilities of \$1,606,468, of which \$1,206,468 represented the amount of risks burned at Chicago, \$100,000 an estimate of risks burned at Chicago, \$100,000 an estimate of risks burned at Chicago, \$100,000 an estimate of risks burned elsewhere, and \$300,000 the reinsurance, or amount necessary to pay uncarned premiums. This statement was made the basis of the examination by counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Day testified that the amount of assets set down as worth \$507,648 realized only \$466,693, leaving on hand, however, portions of the assets, some of which have since been realized on, and some of which have since been realized on, and some of which have since been realized on, and some of which have since been realized and Petersburg (Va.) Railroad bonds. According to Mr. Day's testimony, these remaining assets cannot be regarded as promising any large amount, if realized upon; yet it is a noteworthy fact that within a few months the stock of the Company has responded in the Hartford stock market, with quotations of about five cents on the dollar.

The efforts of counsel for the plaintiffs has been mainly directed to showing misreoresentation of the Company's condition at the time the composition was effected.

The charge of the Judge to the jury to-day was strongly favorable to the defendants, and was substantially to the effect that, unless the jury were satisfied that there was a fraudulent misstatement of assets at the time the composition was made with the plaintiffs, t

jury were satisfied that there was a fraudulent misstatement of assets at the time the composition was made with the plaintiffs, the composition must be held as binding. After an absence of about an hour the jury returned with a verdict for the Company. No notice of appeal has yet been given. This disposal of the suit of John V. Farwell & Co. probably will lead to a withdrawal of the suits of the other policyholders before named. Over forty had been contemplated, but a number were barred by a limitation of the time within which they might be entered.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6-1 a. m.—Indicaions-For the Upper Lake Region and Upper dississippi Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, light northwesterly winds, stationary ten perature, and stationary or rising barometer.



CASUALTIES.

Terrific Explosion and Conflagration on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

An Oil Train Dashes into a Freight Train Preced. ing It.

Explosion of an Oil-Tank, Killing Four Men and Wounding Twenty-one.

Subsequent Burning of Nineteen Oil-Cars and Their Contents.

Four Cars of Merchandise Also Destroyed -Loss, \$200,000.

In Explosion at Rochester, N. Y., Involving Death and Destruction.

COLLISION, EXPLOSION, CONFLA-GRATION. Special D

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
SLATINGTON, Pa., April 5.—Early this morn ing a terrible accident occurred on the Lebigh Valley Railroad, resulting in the destruction of 49, which left Mauch Chunk about minutes past 4 in the morning, arrived here on time, when the engineer discovered that a fournal was not, an l train was waiting, engine No. 154 came tearing along at a speed of twenty miles an hour from the direction of Mauch Chunk, with forty oil-tanks and four freightears, and ran with frightful force into the rear of the stationary train. The enpieces, throwing several cars from the track, and fifteen oil-tanks into Trout Creek. A large number of the remaining oil-tanks quickly caught fire, creating a lurid glare that was seen for miles around, and setting the town afire. The machine-shop and foundry of Brown &

Williams, which caught fire, is a total loss, estimated at \$30,000, with no insurance. A portion of the engine from the explosion was thrown through the roof of the house occupied by Jacob Hummel, situated about 100 yards from the explosion, striking near the bed occupied by Hummel and his wife They were not injured. Several buildings were shattered and glass broken. Portions of the ngine and cars were thrown over 300 yards. Engineers Watmore and Mosser were slightly njured. A portion of the depot platform is estroyed. Great damage was also done to the

Arrangements are being made to erect a tem porary bridge, which it is thought can be com pleted in forty-eight hours. All freight train will be discontinued for the present. The fire is still burning, but no further dan

age is feared. Had it not been for the presence of mind of Charles Ruth, of Reading, who suggested that the cars of the rear portion of the train be neoupled, and by main force pushed back on by one, the entire town would have been de stroyed. Twenty cars were pushed back, and the wind blowing south from the town pre-vented any further damage to buildings. An oil tank exploded very soon after the collision, making a terrific noise and scattering

the buror zull van maker was instantly killed. Daniel Eber, Edward Seibert, George Jones, John Kelner, Aaron Snyder, Williom Kain, Joseph Golds Marshall, and Arthur Williams were all burned badly, and Eber has died of his injuries. The Lehigh Valley depot was set on fire, but

tanks from below when they were so far burned that there was a vacuum, into which the flames rushed with the above fearful result. The flames shot up forty o fifty feet into the air, creating a grand spectacle, which drew thousands of people from their early morning labors to stand and gaze upon When the bridge, which was of fron, fell from

the shock, fifteen oil-cars were precipitated into the chasm and totally wrecked. The borough's bridge, a few feet above the railroad structure, was damaged so as to be

aseless.

A large crowd at once went to work to assist A large crowd at once went to work to assist in saving the unburned oil tanks, as described above, and others heedlessly assembled about the burning cars, regardless of the danger.

The car that exploded, causing such fearful injuries in the crowd, was the first burning car which they tried to move.

Mr. Thomas Marleman, a dispatcher of the Valley Company, caught one of the burning men and threw him into the river, thus saving his life.

The air resounded with the heartrending groans and cries of the suffering and shrieks of women, and the contortions of those who were wrapped in the flames created a real pandemonium.

groans and cries of the suffering and shricks of women, and the contortions of those who were wrapped in the flames created a real pandemonium.

S. S. Marshall was seriously injured in the attempt to save Arthur Williams.

John Rohrback, another one of those mentioned above as injured, is reported to have died this evening.

The officers of the Company at once summoned all the physicians in the town to the aid of the suffering, also Dr. Horace De Young, of Manch Chunk, and offered immediate transportation to the hospitals. The names of many of the injured have not been learned, as they went to their homes for treatment.

The total number of injured will be about twenty-five. Four of these are dead, and five others will die.

It is thought no further effort was made after the explosion to save the burning cars, and they kept up a curious humming noise until this afternoon. The Marion steam fire engine of the Mauch Chunk Department arrived shortly before Il o'clock and played two fine streams on the burning tanks until about sunset, when the last drop of oil had burned out.

At the surgestion of Mr. R. H. Savre, Superintendent and Engineer of the road, the burning boilers were perforated with bullets by Capt. Rhoades' militia company, causing the oil to escape more readily. The last explosion, which did no damage, occurred about 3:30 p. m. The track was cleared at 5 o'clock, and the rebuilding of the bridge commenced at once, timber having been promptly brought. The Lehigh Valley trains are running over the Lehigh Valley trains are running over the Lehigh Valley trains are running irregularly. Engineer John Watmore and Fireman William Mosier assert that the signal was not turned so as to signal them back, and several citizens confirm their statement. If they had been signaled it would have been impossible to stop the train, which was a heavy one, running down grade.

A Coroner's inquest was held on the body of William Shoemaker, and the jury declared the affair an accident, exonerating the Company from all blame.

BURIED IN THE SNOW. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 4.—The body of George Burrail, one of the unfortunate men who froze to death in the great snow-storm in Wyoming, and recently reported in The Tripuna from this place, was brought here last might, and the funeral services were held to-day at St. Thomas' Church under direction of the society of Odd Fellows, of which deceased was

a member. Mr. John Rees, a brother of the other man, and brother-in-law of Burrall, who other man, and brother-in-law of Burrall, who accompanied he body home, brings particulars of their sad deaths. The bodies of the men were found some two miles apart, Mr. Burrall's body being a half mile from the camp in one direction, and that of Mr. Rees a mile-and-a-half in the opposite direction. That of Burrall was standing upright in snow, and, as it had not been exposed to the sun, was preserved from decay. The body of Rees was so badly decomposed it was impossible to remove it, and it was buried in the vicinity where it was found. The camp which had been occupied by the two men was covered fourteen feet deep in the snow, in which was found the dog, dead. It is thought that Rees was out hunting at the time the storm came up and that Burrall was in camp, and made an effort to

reach a ranch about a mile distant, but prevented by the severity of the storm and treme culdness. The occupants of the raseeing the mules astray on the 10th, inferred owners had perished, and at once commence

EXPLOSION AT ROCHESTER. ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 5.—An oven baking japaned tin cases, in the thermometer factory on the fourth story over Graves & Co.'s candy manufactory, exploded shortly before 6 this evening. The roof was entirely blown off. A workman named John Prescott, shaking the fire in the oven at the time, was carried to the floor below by the debris, and slowly burned to floor below by the debris, and slowly burned to death before those endeavoring to rescue him could reach him. Frank McDonald, while carrying out goods in the floor below, was carried by falling debris to the cellar, where he remained three hours covered with timbers, and was finally rescued undurt. He said two others were carried down with him, but as yet they have not been found. The loss on the building and adjacent edifices is over \$30,000; insurance, \$13,000.

AT WATERTOWN, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WATERTOWN, Wis., April 5.—A fire which broke out at 3 o'clock this morning partially destroyed the frame building belonging to Julius Meyer, and occupied by him as a dwelling, saloon, and grocery. The household effects and stock proved almost a total loss, as very little could be saved from the building, and the family barely escaped with their lives. The dwelling and shoeshop of W. Roeber was also slightly damaged by the fames. The fire was probably caused by an incendiary. Meyer's loss will be about \$1,800; insured in the Niagara and Girard. Roeber's damages are about \$50; insured in the Milwankee Mechanics' Mutual. proke out at 3 o'clock this morning partially

MORTALLY BURNED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BURLINGTON, Ia., April 5.—About 4 o'clock this afternoon, while some children were play-ing about a fire which they had kindled in a ack yard, in the southern part of this city, ne of the party, a little girl named Ella Welch, aged 12 years, found her dress to be on fire, and started to run for her home, in the next house. Before reaching there she was overcome by the fire, and fell, and when picked up, her clothing was entirely burned off her person, her whole body being terribly burned. At last accounts she was still alive, but without hope of recovery.

SAD ACCIDENT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., April 5.—While endeavoring to check his runaway team in this city last even-ing, Michael Wood, a farmer, received such in-

ternal injuries that the attending physician says he cannot survive. He has a wile and four children living at Prairie Centre. FATALLY GORED Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 4.—Henry Sack. ett, an esteemed citizen of Assyria, in Barry County, was gored by a bull which he was tend ing in his barn this morning. He died from the effect of the accident in about an hour.

STEAMER DISABLED. BALTIMORE, Md., April 5.—The steamsh Leipzig, Capt. Hoffman, from Bremen, with arge cargo and 200 steerage passengers, broke her shaft just before entering will arrive in tow to-morrow.

STATE AFFAIRS.

OHIO. COLUMBUS, O., April 5 .- In the Senate a bill was introduced to forbid County Commissioners and Township Trustees from contracting any s the money to pay the same is certiled by the County Auditor to be in the county

A message was received from Gov. Bishop, nominating J. C. Morris and Hiram D. Peck Hamilton Court), he rectors of the Longview Asylum as reorganized. The nominations were confirmed.

MASSACHUSETTS. Boston, April 5 .- The Legislative Committe on Railroads reported to-day on the question of a further State Joan of \$6,000,000 to the New York & New England Railroad. The majorinority report favors the consolidation of the New York & New England and Boston & Providence Railroads; the other opposes further aid

NEW JERSEY. TRENTON, April 5.—The Legislative Committee on the Coal Combination report that they have discovered nothing uniawful, and there-fore no legislation is necessary.

THE INDIANS.

Big Bear Has Not Joined, and Will Not Join, Sitting Bull.
St. Paul, Minn., April 5.—The following special is received by the *Pioneer-Press*: WINNIPEG, April 5 .- A telegram from Battleford to-day reports that a party has just arrived from Big Bear's camp, and says everything is quiet. Big Bear said he had collected his Indians in one camp in order that the buffalo dians in one camp in order that the buffalo might pass north, and said further that the reports that he was going to join Sitting Buil were false. The arrivals of yesterday from the confluence of the Red Deer and South Saskatchewan Rivers report that Blackfeet and Sioux are in one camp upon the south side of the river, and that they had fired at a Cree squaw across the river. Sitting Bull, the Blackfeet chels, and Eig Bear are coming in to interview the Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territory at this place.

THEATRICAL.

The Academy of Music on Halsted street is about to be rebuilt by Mr. William B. Clapp, the owner of the property. It William B. Clapp, the owner of the property. It will be fitted up for a variety theatre, and in all probability Mr. Emmett, the former lessee, will again assume the management—but this last statement is more a matter of conjecture than a matter of fact. Mr. Clapp discovered that the property, in its present condition, would not bring him a fair price if offered for sale; and, although he once meditated on converting the place into a fivery stable, after the retirement of Charlie Gardiner,—some of the rooms having acquired a bad odor under Charlie's management,—he concluded that, after all, it was more profitable to let tout as a place of human amasement. He is of bad odor under Charlie's management,—he concluded that, after all, it was more profitable to let it out as a place of human amusement. He is of the same opinion now. Livery stables are not doing as good a business as theatres, and there is therefore a fairer prospect of obtaining, through the influence of theatrical management, a reasonable interest for his money. Mr. Clapp has collected some \$16,000 of insurance, and he intends to add at least \$5,000 to that sum and re-establish the old institution. Mr. Wallade Hume, the well-known auditorium builder, has the designs under way, and preliminary work of clearing away the burnt-up rubbish has already commended. The plan of the theatre will be very much after the old pattern, with probably the addition of another gailery, while material improvements will be made in the back part of the establishment where the stage and the dressing-rooms are located. Mr. Clapp says he will spare no reasonable expense to make the new theatre worthy of the best kind of patronage. It will be completed in the course of a few months, and then the West Side can once more rejoice in a place of amusement of its own.

Some changes are in contemplation by Mr. John Hamlin, the manager of the Coliseum, on Clark street, who will proceed at once, it is said, to reconstruct the interior from top to bottom. The roof is to be taken of and the floor taken up, and in place of the present dancy-looking hall a handsome theatre will be built. There is space enough in the building for an additorium capable of seating 1, 700 people. It will be remembered that prior to the fire Mr. Hooley built on the self-same sile one of the prestiest theatres in Chicago. Mr. Hamlin will put his variety company into the New Chicago pending the alterations in the Coliseum, which are to be commenced forthwith.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Oshkish, Wis., April 5.—A warm contest over the office of Judge of this judicial circuit was settled last Tuesday. The district is composed of the Counties of Ozankee, Washington, Dodge, Green Lake, Marquette, and Winnebago, and the candidates were the present incumbent.

Green Lake, Marquette, and Winnebago, and the candidates were the present incumbent, Judge D. T. Pulling, and the Hon. A Scott Sloan. Pulling has been upon the Bench for the past twelve years, and Sloan has been Attorney-General of the State for four years. Both are Democrats, or, more properly speaking. Sloan is a Reformer, having gone into the Democratic party from the Republicans. He is an old office seeker. In 1862 he represented his district in Congress as a Republican, but was beaten the next year by C. H. Larabee.

The returns come in slowly, but it appears that Pulling is re-elected by a majority of about

8,000. Before the election it was thought to be

8,000. Before the election is was thought to be a close race.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich... April 5.—Political flops have been frequent in this city of late,—so frequent that no one is astonished at them. And now the Enquirer, a daily newspaper which has been a strong Democratic organ, has hauled down the Democratic colors, and, in a double-leaded editorial, announced itself as a Nationat organ. It is rumored that, in so doing, it stole a march on the Daily Democrat. which has been bidding for National support ever since the result of the election was known last Monday. Democracy is at a discount here now.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., April 5.—The Republican Congressional Committee decided to hold the next convention at Rock Island, and has apportioned delegates as follows: Rock Island, 13; Henry, 14; Burean, 12; Lee, 10; Putnam, 2. The time will not be fixed until after the State Convention is called. Qur new Board of Supervisors stands—Republican 8; Democrats, 6; Nationals, 6. Hitherto the Board has been about equally divided between the Republicans and the Democrats.

THE RAILROADS.

COMMISSIONER GUILFORD.

It is the general opinion that the Railway Age has been very unjust toward Commissioner Guilford, and that he did not deserve the castigation he received. It is true that Mr. Guilford has somewhat brusque manners, and, if not in the right kind of humor, is apt to treat a visitor rather harshly. He had one of his bad days when the late managers' meeting was held in this city, and he treated the editors of the Age. this city, and he treated the editors of the Age. as well as other newspaper men who came to him for information, very discourteously, which probably caused the Age to write the article in question. Had the Age confined its attack on Mr. Guilford to his manners, no one would have found fault with it, but to attack his mental, moral, and social qualities is considered unjust and unfair. All those who know Mr. Guilford are unanimous in saying that he is a capable railroad man, well qualified for the responsible duties of his position. He has been General Freight-Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for six years, and has earned an excellent reputation for sagacity and ability. The statement that Mr. Guilford has antagonized the daily press is also unfair. While Mr. Guilford has not always treated the members of the daily press with that courtesy to which they believed themselves entitled, yet at other times he treated them very kindly, and furnished them with all the information he ceilfd cousistently give. Mr. Guilford admits that he has offended the editors of the Age, and feels sorry for it, but he claims that it was done unintentionally. He was growded with work at the time, and felt constity approach because he was bothered so he claims that it was done unintentionally. He was growded with work at the time, and felt greatly enraged because he was bothered so much by the members of the press who were in search of information. He has vowed to be more careful in the future and not step on the corns of the newspaper men again if he can help it.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL. General Manager Ledyard, of the Michigan Central Railroad, is being praised on all sides for his able management of the road. When he became General Superintendent, some five years ago, the Michigan Central was heavily in debt, and had paid no dividends for stime. Mr. Ledyard has not only ceeded in extinguishing the debt ceeded in extinguishing the debt of the road, but he has also greatly improved its condition. Besides this, the Directors at their last meeting were enabled to declare a dividend of 2 per cent from the surplus earnings. All this has been accomplished under the most adverse circumstances, such as low rates, railroad wars, strikes, etc. Now that the rates have been restored and a healthier condition of things exists among railroads, the prospects are that, under Mr. Ledyard's prudent and conservative management, the road will soon regain its former prosperous condition and pay a handsome interest on its investment. While Mr. Ledyard deserves most of the credit for the change wrought on the Michigan Central during the last few years, yet some credit is also due to his able General Freight Agent, Mr. Grier, and his assistant, Mr. McKay, and no less to the veteran General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Mr.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC. Mr. J. M. Whitman, he siver of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company, filed a report yes-terday before Judge Biodgett of his business for January and February, which is as follows: Balance on hand Jan 1

Total

The report was referred to the Master

THE EVENERS' PROFITS. The immense advantages the Eveners' Ring has over outside shippers can best be seen from the following statement of the live-stock shipments from St. Louis during the months of January and February. During the month of January the Eveners shipped 333 cars, while other parties shipped 462 cars. During Februother parties shipped 462 cars. During February the Eveners shipped 508 cars, and other parties 629. The Eveners receive \$15 per car on all the cattle shipped, which makes a profit to them of \$23,020 on the shipments from St. Louis alone during the months of January and February. Besides this, it gives the Eveners an advantage of \$30 per car on all the cattle shipped by themselves. That outside shippers have but little chance to compete, under such circumstances, is apparent.

At Chicago this state of affairs is still more one-sided than at St. Louis, and the profits of the "Ring" much larger.

THE KANSAS STRIKE.

THE KANSAS STRIKE.
TOPEKA, Kas., April' 5.—The strike on the
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad seems
at this time to be on the wane, as far as concerns beneficial results to those engaged in it.
All trains arrived and left to-day as
usual, though somewhat late. Engineers
and firemen have come from Kansas City
offering their services, and have been given
resitions. as far as yearneds conversed. The offering their services, and have been given positions as far as vacancies occurred. The men in the shops took the oath of special police to-day, and guarded the trains, and to-night are on duty at the depot and around the shops. One freight-train came from the East. Nothing definite has been arranged, but the strikers evidently desire to make arrangements. Their question will probably be settled to-morrow. The officers of the road are firm and will probably make no concessions. The trouble seems to be here and at Emporia, as West Division trains are running as usual. "A DANGEROUS INNOVATION."

Boston, April 5.—The Board of Trade to-day, in considering the action of the trunk railroad lines in notifying shippers of freight of railroad lines in notifying shippers of freight of such discrimination in rates as will absolve the companies from the usual accountability for goods in transit, adopted resolutions that the proposed charge in regard to freights, to take place on the libth inst., as published in a circu-lar issued by the trunk railway lines, is an evasion of a long-established custom and law binding common carriers, is in opposition to public interests and a dangerous innovation. ITEMS.

The roads leading to Missouri River points are again quarreling, and the consequence is that the tariff rates are no longer maintained. It is claimed that the St. Louis roads are, as usual, responsible for the trouble.

Mr. H. C. Wentworth, General Ticket Mr. H. C. Wentworth, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, returned from Detroit yesterday, where he has been attending the regular mouthly meeting of the Michigan Passenger Agents' Association. No business of interest to outsiders was transacted.

Nearly all-the laborers on the new Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad have struck for an increase of wares. They had been receiving \$1 a day and demanded \$1.25. The organizers of the strike moved along the track and compelled all smaller gangs to quit work. The Paymaster has been ordered by Gov. Ashley, the contractor of the road, to pay off all strikers.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad is just now suffering from a strike of engineers and fremen. The managers of the road have given orders to discharge all the strikers and engage new men in their places. An advertise-

ment appears in this morning's paper asking for good engineers and firemen. As there are a number of these men out of employment at present, the managers of the road will find no difficulty in filling speedily the places of the strikers with good and capable men.

AT LAST.

The Variety Mountebanks Finally Reach the Inevitable, and Point a Strong Mora

—Last Night's Horrible Catastrophe a Pawtucket, R. I.

Pawtucket, H. I.
Paovidence, April 5.—A variety company
from Mosart's Garden, Brooklyn, has been playing this week in the Opera-House at Pawtucket.
One feat is the shooting of an apple from the
head or hand of a performer. To-night Mile. Volante, a trapeze performer, held the apple of her head, and Mrs. Jennie Fowler, known on the stage as Franklin, was to shoot the apple. With uncommon recklessness, the shooterstood with her back to the mark, taking aim by reflection in a mirror. The rifle was discha and Mile. Volante fell dead on the stage, shot through the forehead. Nothing can be learned of the victim, who has been on the public stage

custody by the police.

MME. RESTELL'S FUNERAL. ed at Tarrytown Without Ceremony by Her Four Relatives.

Mee. Fork World, April 3.

Mme. Restell was buried yesterday in her private lot in the cemetery just without Tarrytown. The grandchildren, who slone enjoyed the confidence of the dead woman, contrived to make the funeral entirely private, and dispensed with all religious ceremonies. At 10:30 yesterday morning Mr. and Mrs. Parrell, Mr. and Mrs. Shannon, Mr. Charles E. Purdy, and Judge Shannon, late of Louisiana, assembled around the coffin. A quilted black silk shroud had been so skillfully arranged about the body that not a trace of the wound in the throat was visible. The coffin was of richly-polished rosewood, with massive silver bar handles, and the plate bore the inscription:

The little reception-room, just inside the front The little reception-room, just inside the front door, was more than sufficient to accommodate. Mme. Restell's relatives, six in number, and the servants of the house, who were assembled when the coffin-lid was fastened down; but about 100 persons had gathered in the street near the house. There was only one carriage, and this was occupied by Charles E. Purdy, William Stannon, ex-Police-Sergeant Farrell, and Judge Shannon. The hearse and carriage were driven to the Grand Central Depot, where a train was taken for Tarrytown. Very few of the passengers on the train, and none of the persons at the Tarrytown Station, knew of the funeral, and the hearse and carriage in waiting drove away almost unnotifed.

Two miles out of Tarrytown on the comb of the ridge between that town and Scarborough is the graveyard of the Old Reformed Dutch Church, in which are tombstones ante-dating the Executions.

is the graveyard of the Old Reformed Dutch Church, in which are tombstones ante-dating the Revolution. Many of the tombstones bear the names of the Van Rensselaers, Van Wirs, Stuyvesants, and others who figured among the ancient Dutch settlers along the Hudson, and near by is the historic spot where Maj. Andre was captured. The bodies of Mme. Restell and her husband are buried in a portion of the graveyard which has been lately added. The sole ceremonial attending the burial was the sole ceremonial attending the burial was the sifting of the clay upon the coffin by those

The will of Mme. Restell was yesterday made The will of Mme. Restell was vesterday made a subject of frequent inquiry at the Surrogate's office, where it has been on file hearly two weeks. The executors, Caroline Shannon and Charles E. Purdy, who are grandchildren ad Mme. Restell, did not appear, however, to demand it. The latter being a minor will be unable to qualify as executor, but the provisions of the will are said to be so clear that it is scarcely susceptible of contest. All the realty acquired during the thirty vears of married life of Charles E. and Ann Lonman atood in the husband's name, and by his will his wife enjoyed a life-interest in it. She was also the heir of all the personal property, and, of course, owned it without limitation of any sort. Mm. Lohman's entire estate, real and personal, are Lohman's entire estate, real and personal, are and to have been left to the grandchildren, Charles E. Pardy and Caroline Shannon, thus ignoring the wife of ex-Sergeant Farrall, who is Mrs. Lohman's only daughter by her first hus-

ignoring the wife of ex-Sergeant Farrell, who is Mrs. Lohman's only daughter by her first husband, Henry Somers. Mrs. Farrell, it is said, was a great favorite with Lohman as long as Mr. Purdy, her first husband, lived. After her marriage with Farrell she left her mother's house, and seldom entered it again until Monday last. Mr. Farrell said yesterday that he had just crossed the door-sill of Mrs. Lohman's house for the first time in twelve years. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Farrell, it is understood, are mentioned in the will, unless it may be for trifling legacies.

It appears now that Mme. Restell was imblacable in her emnities to quite as great an extent as she was regardless of public opinion. While her demeanor to members of her family was mild and conciliatory, when she conceived a dislike to any person it was extremely difficult to remove it. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Shannon was almost as repugnant topher as that of Mr. and Mrs. Farrell. Her mainstay for two years pust has been her grandson, Charles E. Purdy. He has been assiduous in managing her houses and other real property, collecting rents, paving taxes, etc. After Mme. Restell's late arrest, Purdy was unremitting in procuring counsel and looking for bondsmen. He is said to be the principal beneficary under the will.

Two or three circumstances connected with the suidde have given rise to comment. There are some persons who profess to disbelieve that the corpse was that of Mme. Restell, and they go so far as to assert that the body of one of her patients who was old and feeble was substituted through the complacancy of Coroner Woltman and his deputy, Dr. Cushmat, were the only persons who made a close examination of the body, and what the jury learned was taken from their description.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispases to The Tribuna.

LASALLE, Ill., April 5.—William Enrig. a
German 72 years of age, for many years a resident of this city, suicided this morning by handing, and leaves an aged wife confined to her bed. He was in comfortable circumstances, and it is supposed he was suffering from temporary insanity.

Insanity.

Nashville, Tenn., April 5.—Lawrence Berconni, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind, leaped from the suspension bridge this movning, a distance of 100 feet, was recued, brought to himself, and was in his fruit-store this afternoon. Domestic troubles were the cause.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
NEW YORK, April 5.—Arrived, steamships
Baltic, Liverpool; Hindoo, Hull.
London, April 5.—Steamships Bavarian, from
Boston; Nederland, from Alexandria; Schlerwig and Titian, from New York; and Ohio, from
Philadelphia, have arrived out.
QUBENSTOWN, April 5.—Arrived, steamship
Nevada, from New York.

RACE COURSE SOLD.

Long Branch, April 5.—The Mont Long Brancs, April 5.—The Monmouth Park Race Course was sold to-day to D. Withers, for \$57,000. Withers bought in the name of Pierre Lorillard, G. F. Lorillard, George Peabody Wel-more, D. D. Withers, and such others as they chose to associate with them. The first mest-ing will probably be on the Saturday before July 4.

San Francisco, Anril 5.—The Bank of Callfornia sold several thousand ounces of after let the Government yesterday for delivery at the San Francisco Mint at a reserved price, but understood to be over 54% in London. These and the purchases mentioned yesterday have cleared from the market nearly all small lots.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 5.—Moses Parks, an old and prominent resident of this place, died to day. Deceased was a former propriet of the Burdick House here. He was 71 years

EXPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA, April 5.-The de

Henry Meiggs, the South American rains king, so far from dying bankrupt, as has be allexed, left an enormous sum to his saltered, and the province of the province of

REPUDIATION

Jay Gould, C.

and Sidn The Three Money-

Manipulating A Woman's Pen-P

and Their M

Washington Correspond Winding in and out t passages; crawling throing its slimy length from room, at last it lies stre the floor of Congress this huge, scaly serper true, Senator Thurmani with his judicial arrows -dear old Thurma From the gallery looks down upon phia's charming forty—embraces h ductive powers have by the years. A nana! A juicy, melting

nana! A juicy, melting pin, ripened to the ver coral strand comes the that snuggles close to h monds, brilliant as the s belt, adorn her dainty velvet, feathers, and lac can do when its funds a direction. direction.

To-day a remarkable in digging, burrowing, strial rock—men whose full the very granite that kind over many years. flower many years ago. the iron endurance and necessary to make ind-been entirely absorbed i

In the Senate wing, in appointments that it m jewel casket, may be set leon of the hour. A sn deal of time spent on orately and how exquithe height of the Litt delicate and slender. A ed, with ears such as alsess. Pallid in comple mortal whose blood is brain to keep the biazing. Eyes radi and hair tinted of the Prince of Da strength lay in his curl found in his nose, for it the whole character of but one Jay Gould on the whole character of but one Jay Gould on the whole character of but one Jay Gould on the whole character of but one Jay Gould on the whole character of the whole character of but one Jay Gould on the whole character of the whole character of but one Jay Gould on the whole character of but one to be under the work of the month of the more than the work of the seautiful wom employed on the Congretor last, the Senators than otherwise. Before his last exhaustive rails before he arose on the the most notorious of the work of the

Floating in Congressi
his awful prototype, wh
to the bottom of the s
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am M. Tweed, with all
sted and all the majest am M. I weed, with all ated and all the majest; Congressional main, a plunder, a devil-fish in once caught in the toffa heipless victim—there is ginning of every session the great Central Pacific as certain as a member of gress; secures his part soon swarm with his rec mais, until scattered in order of the commande ley collection of camp-feve are visible ex-Sens discharged Capitol emply informed as to the "it is to warn those who floor the auspicious meraid. Every weakness noted, whilst the will whether the attack shall of the male or female both round and square concentrated sensuality, in public with the scarle both round and square concentrated sensuality in public with the scarle a heroism which daun vilest of his own sex already princely gains, late Jim Fisk, to lay a his avaricious tribute. gress: "He can draw h thousands of dollars; et market he can bay." In too short for the people mate him. He is to th Hamibal, and the great past. He governs, but steel; he uses keener an Instead of the bullet, wa former age, man's hon ceives the polsoned p the fate of the Republication is permitted to the memory of middles. lation is permitted to the memory of middle-ters were not allowed floor." These sacred a headquarters for the kir as much at home there.

A prince of railroad President of the Union most superb creations marble walls of Congruence and distinguish far above the average of features as classic and c in action the embodium repose as graceful as t slave. Can it be poss fluid in his veins, or a fneas in his breast! playing with a Senat mistaken for somethin yet neither horns. What power has he man appears to have no No sound is heard issuiseld lips. He is spee pression at play with the emb, iev, apparently im the Hebrew cast of coulliving personfication of Unlike Jay Gould and seidom intrusted to should approach him pent of the Nile, as low feet as Hebe, the Union on its ever-lasting sme powers of darkness and Taken separately, droft men have ever appeal floor at the Capitol, a has ever been known dvillized world. as ever been kn ivilized world.

Tuscota, Ill., April hast Tuesday had an the Commissioners of sane Asylum. To-day phy, of this cou representative, and a after careful exam after careful examination to it, awarded the confidence of the case of the cas

EASTERN IN

in this morning's paper asking for rs and, firemen. As there are a case men out of employment at panagers of the road will find no iling speedily the places of the road and capable men. AT LAST.

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ESTELL'S FUNERAL.

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corrections on the comb of at town and Scarborough the Old Reformed Dutch e tombstones ante-dating my of the tombstones tear an Rensselaers, Van Wirts, as the tombstones tear an Rensselaers, Van Wirts, as the tombstones tear and the search and the Hudson, and historie spot where Maj. Andre to buried in a portion of the been lately added. The coding the burial was the lay upon the codin by those

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Ill., April 5.—William Ehrig, a years of age, for many years a resicity, suicided this morning by hanguages an aged wife confined to her

La, Tenn., April 5.—Lawrence Ben-laboring under temporary aberra-d, lesped from the suspension bridge at a distance of 100 feet, was res-nt to himself, and was in his fruit-afternoon. Domestic troubles were EAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

ar, April 5.—Arrived, steamships roon; Hindoo, Hull.

April 5.—Steamships Bavarian, from ederland, from Alexandria; Schlestar, from New York; and Ohio, from have arrived out. a, have arrived out, own, April 5.—Arrived, steamship om New York. RACE COURSE SOLD.

RACE COURSE SOLD.

ANOH, April 5.—The Moumouth Park
is was sold to-day to D. Withers, for
Vithers bought in the name of Pierre
G. F. Lorillard, George Peabody WetL. Withers, and such others as they
sociate with thom. The first meetrobably be on the Saturday before

SILVER.

NOTICE, April 5.—The Bank of Califereral thousand ounces of silver to amont yesterday for delivery at the see Mint at a reserved price, but unbe over 54%d in London. These urchases mentioned yesterday have in the market nearly all small lots.

OBITUARY.

secial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

EOO, Mich., April 5.—Moses Parke,
prominent resident of this place,
Deceased was a former proprietordick. House here. He was 71 years

PRTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

LPHIA, April 5.—The domestic
the port of Philadelphia for
farch were \$4,184,182.

The Meiggses.

feiggs, the South American railroad ar from dying bankrupt, as has been fit an enormous sum to his sous, and Minor K. Meiggs, who, inheriting father's spergy, nave also entered outracts the Peruvian Govern-

REPUDIATION RAILROADS. Jay Gould, C. P. Huntington. and Sidney Dillon.

The Three Money-Grabbers Who Are Manipulating Purchasable Senators.

A Weman's Pen-Pictures of the Trie. and Their Methods of Lobbying.

expondence Philadelphia Times Winding in and out through the long, deviou passages; crawling through the corridors; trailing its slimy length from gallery to committee room, at last it lies stretched at full length or the floor of Congress,—this dazzling reptile. this huge, scaly serpent of the lobby. It is true, Senator Thurman is on hand, fully equipped with his judicial arrows; but what is Thurman —dear old Thurman—in the face of such a foe? From the gallery hights the lobby queen looks down upon the statesman. Philadelphia's charming daughter—fair, fat, and forty-embraces him with eyes whose se-ductive powers have only been intensified by the years. A luscious, mellow ba nana! A juicy, melting peach! A golden pip nans! A juicy, meiting peach! A golden pippin, ripened to the very core! From India's coral strand comes the \$2,000-cashmere wrap that snuggles close to her fair shoulders. Diamonds, brilliant as the stars in Orion's jeweled belt, adorn her dainty ears, whilst slik, satin, velvet, feathers, and laces prove what a railroad can do when its funds are applied in the proper direction.

can do waster direction.

To-day a remarkable set of men are engaged in digring, burrowing, and blowing up Senatorial rock—men whose faces seem carved out of the very granite that kissed the keel of the Mayflower many years ago. Is it possible that all the iron endurance and savage aggressiveness so necessary to make indomitable characters has been entirely absorbed by the railroad kings?

necessary to make indomitable characters has been entirely absorbed by the railroad kings?

GOULD.

In the Senate wing, in a room so perfect in its appointments that it might be mistaken for a pewel casket, may be seen Jay Gould, the Napoleon of the hour. A small picture, but a great deal of time spent on the work. How elaborately and how exquisitely finished! About the height of the Little Corporal, but more delicate and slender. A rare heast, well rounded, with ears such as all, blooded animals possess. Pallid in complexion, like every other mortal whose blood is pumped up into the brain to keep the huge mental fires blazing. Eyes radiant and piercing, and hair tinted like the locks of the Prince of Darkness. If Samson's strength lay in his curls, Jay Gould's must be found in his nose, for it is a feature that betrays the whole character of the man. As there is but one Jay Gould on the face of the earth, there is but this solitary nose, which is neither Grecias, Roman, aquiline, nor pug, but a nose abundantly able to poke into every earthly mater, and manage to come out victorious in the end. His mouth is another extremely attractive feature, the kind, however, that is not given to talk. It is more useful as a dainty receptacle for terrapin and champagne, though it may be considered a chasm of another dangerous kind, from which women are warned for all future time to keep modestly away.

For many months Jay Gould has kept one of the most beautiful women in Washimgton busily employed on the Congressmen, and, astonishing to relate, the Senators seem rather to enjoy it than otherwise. Before Senator Ben Hill made his last exhaustive railroad speech,—in fact, just before he arose on the Senate floor,—a woman, the most notorious of the lobby, had his ear. A Northern Senator may listen to the "Queen," but it takes the courage of the sunny South, the rare chivalry for which that clime is noted, to permit the contact in the broad, open light of day, with the eye of the press of the whole country upon him.

Floating i

Floating in Congressional waters, but unlike his awful prototype, which is securely fastened to the bottom of the sea, at all hours of the legislative day may be seen the burly form of Huntington, the great, huge devil-fish of the railroad combination, bearing not the slightest resemblance to his elegant associates, so far as grace of manner or personal appearance is concerned. Cast in the same colossal mold as Willam M. Tweed, with all the grossness exaggerated and all the majesty left out, he plows the Congressional main, a shark in voracity for plunder, a devil-fish in tenacity of grip,—for once caught in the tofis of the monster, for the sted and all the majesty left out, he plows the Congressional main, a shark in voracity for plunder, a devil-fish in tenacity of grip,—for once caught in the toils of the monster, for the helpless victim there is no escape. At the begings of every session this representative of the great Central Pacific comes to Washington as certain as a member of either branch of Congress; secures his parlors at Willard's, which soon swarm with his recruits, both male and female, until scattered in the proper direction by order of the commander-in-chief. What a motiley collection of camp-followers! To the naked ere are visible ex-Senators and ex-Members, discharged Capitol employes who are thoroughly informed as to the "ropes," whose business it is to warn those who have the privilege of the floor the auspicious moment for a successful raid. Every weakness of a Congressman is noted, whilst the will Huntington plans whether the attack shall be made with weapons of the male or female kind. Tall and broad, both round and square, a quivering mass of concentrated sensuality, bold enough to appear in public with the scarlet woman on his arm, a heroism which daunts the courage of the vilest of his own sex, not content with his aiready princely gains, he now seeks, like the late Jim Fisk, to lay a whole continent under his avaricious tribute. Said a member of Congress: "He can draw his check for hundreds of thousands of dollars; everything which is in the market he can buy." During his life the time is too short for the people to learn how to checkmate him. He is to this age what Alexander, Hamilbal, and the great Napoleon were to the plast. He governs, but not with cold from or steel; he uses keener and more subtle weapons. Instead of the bullet, which cleared the way in a former age,

neadquarters for the kings of the lobby, who are as much at home there as the Senators of widest fame.

Dillon.

A prince of railroad men is Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific, and one of the most superb creations to be found within the marble walls of Congress. What a princely presence and distinguished bearing! Towering far above the average of his sex in height, with features as classic and clear-cut as a cameo gem; in action the embodiment of an Achilles, and in repose as graceful as the statue of the Greek Slave. Can it be possible there is warm, red fluid in his veins, or a fountain of human kindness in his breast! As he stands mentally playing with a Senator, he might easily be mistaken for something more than human, yet neither horns nor tall are visible. What power has he which the Congressman appears to have not! Step a little closer. No sound is heard issuing from his finely-chissled lips. He is speaking, but there is no expression at play with the classic features. Solemn, key, apparently immutable, he only needs the Hebrew cast of countenance to become the living personification of the Wandering Jew. Unlike Jay Gould and Huntington, his work is seidom intrusted to women. Though one should approach him as fascinating as the serpent of the Nile, as lovely as Venus, or as perfect as Hebe, the Union Pacific would lean back on its everlasting snow-sheds and defy the powers of darkness and Mother Eve combined. Taken separately, or altogether, no such trio of men have ever appeared on the Congressional floor at the Capitol, and no such corporation has ever been known to exist in the whole dvilized world.

EASTERN INSANE ASYLUM.

EASTERN INSANE ASYLUM.

Toscota, Ill., April 5.—The Chicago Times of fast Tuesday had an editorial denunciatory of the Commissioners of the Eastern Illinois Insune Asylum. To-day Mr. Commissioner Murphy, of this county, called upon THE TRIBUNE representative, and asked for a statement in denial. Commissioner Murphy says the Board, after careful examination of every bid submitted to it, awarded the contract for building the Eastern Insane Asylum, near Kankakee, to the Commissioners of the Joliet Penitentiary. The Pententiary Commissioners bid for the whole work, which will aggregate about \$170,000, and this bid was lowest, and considered best. It is not expected that the Pententiary Commissioners will do more than 40 per cent of the work, and Mr. Murphy understands that they have already sublet some of it. Lat, taking everything into consideration, the arylum Board, acting as practical men, and regarding their oaths, believe the award to be for the state. As for not takens a bond of the Penitentiary Commissioners for the faithful performance of the contract, the law under which the Asylum is to be constructphy, of this county, called upon THE TRIBUNE

ed forbids it. If the Penitentiary Commissioners fail to carry out their contract fairly and honorably, they are amendable to the Governor, who has the power to remove them. The faithful construction of the building, Mr. Murphy holds, rests entirely upon the integrity of the Penitentiary Commissioners and the Governor. As to the Times' lugging in "Jim Herrington, Tom Courtney, and Taylor" as a "ring" that influenced the Asylum Commissioners, Mr. Murphy indignantly denies the charge.

RALSTON'S LAST SCHEME.

And How Senator Sharon Is Carrying It Out, to the Disgust of San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, March 20. - The earliest sup-

ply of hydrant water for this city was drawn from a small lake just outside of the city limits of that period. The reservoir belonged to the city, but was turned over under certain restrictions to a private company. As the city grew in population, other ponds and reservoirs were brought into requisition, and a more ambitious water company was formed, which purchased the rights of the earlier companies, and acquired the whole available water supply of the quired the whole available water supply of the peninsula, upon the northern limit of which San Francisco is built. The Spring Valley Water Company has thus enjoyed the exclusive privilege of supplying the people of the growing town with water, and its exactions have grown in proportion to its power until they have become unbearable. Water meters are placed in every house, and a charge of 75 cents to \$1 per 1,000 gallons is rigorously exacted.

The only remedy for this subjection to a grasping company is the purchase by the city of the Spring Valley Works at an exorbitant price, or the introduction of a new supply of water from distant lakes, which can only be reached by going round or across the bay of San Francisco. The Legislature of 1876 appointed a commission to decide upon the purchase of Spring Valley or the building of new works. Their decision was to be ratified by the Supervisors and confirmed by the citizens of San Francisco. The Commissioners, accompanied by a staff of engineers and experts, journeyed over the State to examine the various lakes and rivers in the foot hills of the Sierras, and on their return made an elaborate report in favor of purchasing the Blue Lakes, lying about lakes and rivers in the foot fills of the Sierras, and on their return made an elaborate report in favor of purchasing the Blue Lakes, lying about 150 miles away. Contracts for the purchase, and the construction of the necessary works to bring the water into the city, were prepared and signed by the Commissioners and the vendors and contractors, when it was discovered that the Commission was not empowered to contract, but called a second.

the commission was not empored to contract, but only to report.

The whole subject was referred back to the Legislature, and a fresh opportunity was given to the Spring Valley Company to manipulate the lawmakers and kill the Blue Lake scheme, which, if successful, would be death to the monopoly.

which, if successful, would be death to the monopoly.

The Spring Valley Company claims to have expended some \$11,000,000, \$2,000,000 of which has been expended in extensions and new works within the last three years. This estimate is, no doubt, considerably above the actual cost of the land and works, but, letting that pass, the managers of the Company expect to sell to the city for \$15,000,000, which will give them a very large profit on their own estimates. This was to have been the crowning speculation of Mr. Raiston, who had managed to secure a very heavy interest in the shares, which he pledged to the Bank of California and various banks and savings institutions, where they have since remained. He confidently expected to wipe off his enormous indebtedness and retrieve his broken fortune by this gigantic speculation, in which he was deeply and earnestly engaged during the year immediately preceding his tragic death.

Mr. Raiston's share in the Spring Valley speculation was assumed by Senator Sharon, and the senator of th

Mr. Raiston's share in the Spring-Valley speculation was assumed by Senator Sharon, and it is generally understood nere that the Senator's fortunes depend upon the successful completion of the sale of the property at high figures. To accomplish that result he is working with great sagacity and untiring energy, and it now looks as if he would succeed. While this question upon which his fortunes are staked is pending, Senatorial honos and responsibilities have no attractions for Mr. Sharon, for his heart is in Sacramento, not in Washington.

Last year, when the Blue Lakes contract looked very dangerous, the Spring Valley Company offered to sell for \$11,000,000. Now, through skillful legislation, they expect to force the city to pay \$15,000,000. People are indignant, and the press is loud in its denunciation of the job, but neither indignation nor denunciation has the slightest effect upon the immaculate Legislature, and perhaps Kearney's remedy is the only effective cure for the corruption thair reigns and revels in our State Capitol.

DOGS AND PREACHERS. First Annual Exhibition of the Massachu-setts Kennel Club—Joseph Cook's Monday

Lectures.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Boston, April 3.—In many respects Boston is the hub of the universe. The State-House on Beacon Hill always suggests that idea, and everything is sure to come here to be adjudged. If you can conquer a Boston audience, whether by preaching, or lecturing, or acting, you can go anywhere through the country. This is the testimony of every one, and the greeting which this queer city gave to "Bob" Ingersoll was as warm and hearty as he has received from any

The first annual bench show of dogs by the Massachusetta Kennoli Club, which coupled four days last week, was ponounced, by those best salte to judge, a decided success to hear a succession of the palace to the purious proposed by M. Wildlet-le-Due would have effectually deprived to and in the interest in the affair on the part of the public. The previous above in other cities have had the effect of improving the stock and increasing the number of pure-blood dogs, and men who are well up in dog-culture asy that this exhibition has shown great advance in this respect upon any former display, particularly the state of the public of the state of the stat Massachusetts Kennel Club, which occupied four days last week, was pronounced, by those best able to judge, a decided success, both in the quality of dogs on exhibition and in the interest in the affair on the part

terances; that, in fact, no one is responsible but himself; but he has shoulders broad enough to bear any burdens, and he has both the physical and the intellectual vigor to amply meet the attacks of his critics. His great merit is, that, without always reaching conclusions which can be maintained, or without exhausting all the topics which he discusses,—which, indeed, is not always possible—be has a wonderful power of assimilating the thoughts of others and of presenting them with great force and freshness to men and women who are not so far along as he is. He really does the thinking, and furnishes the libraries for a good part of the New England parsons, and, take him all in all, he does his work incomparably well. It is really a great thing to stand up in Boston Monday after Monday and discuss present questions with such apility that many of the best men among us are grad to listen to what is said, and this is what Mr. Cook truly does. He has inaugurated a new method of reaching detached religionists, and has shown what can be done by live men in answering questions which people are asking today. answering questions which people are asking to-day.

J. H. W.

BISMARCK.

A Silm Military Company-Low Water-Grain-Farms-The Northern Pacific Rail-

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. BISMARCK, D. T., April 3 .- As illustrative of the strength of the army in this vicinity, and at Fort Lincoln in particular, I will cite Capt. Moylan's company of the Seventh Cavalry on a recent morning when called out to drill. The entire number that responded to the call was one man; and the report about the garrison is, that Moylan sent him into his cellar to sort some doubtful potatoes. The men were all absent smallest in the regiment, and has never been recruited since the fight with Joseph, when its loss was very severe.

The Missouri River is lower at this point than

it has been for years, with even less water than at the close of navigation last fall. A gentleman in from the Big-Horn country reports the snow all melted, and the surface water all out, with the Missouri tributaries very low. The outlook is very poor for a good season of boating on the Upper Missouri. Large freighting trains will be in demand for the transportation of supplies to the Posts "Beyond Bismarck." The other up-river freight will stand a good chance of going the same way. While steamboatmen frown, freighters will rejoice.

Vice-President Stark, of the Northern Pacific Rairroad, is putting in 300 acres of oats within sight of Bismarck. His object is to show that the Missouri Valley here will produce large crops. Alexander Mitchell, of Milwankee, is published as the purchaser of 20,000 acres of Northern Pacific lands, fifty miles east of Bismarck, with the intention of establishing a big wheat-farm. Dairymple is seeding his at the rate of 1,000 acres per day. He will put in 13,000 acres, which will yield 290,000 bushels of wheat, if the season is a duplicate of that of 1877. with the Missouri tributaries very low. The

wheat, if the season is a duplicate of that of 1877.

H. E. Sargent, the new General Manager of the Northern Pacific, has been putting his road in trim, and adjusting rates and fares to the satisfaction of the people along the line. He is evidently a master spirit, and the whole force of the road recognizes it. He is the man for the place. It is agreed that the new town on the opposite side of the Missouri from Bismarck will be named after President Wright, of the Northern Pacific. It is accepted that, if the line is extended, the extension will be due to his vim and diplomacy. It is believed that the town across the river will be the seat of the machine-shops of the Yellowstone Division (260 miles long), and, therefore, something of a place. Some speculate upon its being the town upon the Upper Missouri, as big as Omaha.

as Omaha.
It is expected that Maj. W. T. Hughes, Indian Agent at Standing Rock, will have to resign. Gen. Carlin, Commander of the Post, has worked up an elaborate case against Hughes, and means to effect his removal. Hughes is a Chicago man.

The travel to the Hills is good, and the freighting better. One Deadwood firm is shipping via Bismarck 1,000 tons. OUTLGOK.

THE TUILERIES.

History of This Once Magnificent Palace, All Vestiges of Which Will Soon Have Disappeared.

Pall-Mall Gasette.

Visitors to Paris since the disastrous events of 1870-'1 must, on seeing the charred remains of the once magnificent Palace of the Tuileries, have come to the conclusion that one or two courses ought to be pursued in regard to the ruins. Either they should be removed, so that no traces of the building might remain; or the palace should be rebult in all its ancient splendor. The former alternative has been adopted. The proposal made by the architect, M. Viollet-le-Duc, to the municipality of Paris, to restore the building—not as a palace, but as a theatre, museum, and gallery of fine arts—is rejected; and in a short time all vestiges of the Tuileries will have disappeared. One cannot belp thinking that the idea of demolishing the urban residence of two French Emperors and several French Kings is somehow connected with that of rendering monarchy impossible in France. The phrase, "Destroy the nests, and the rooks forsake the trees," receives a new application. Yet the conversion of the palace to the purposes proposed by M. Viollet-le-Duc would have effectually deprived it of its regal character, while it would have restored it to uses to which the Tuileries was often put in the days when, from one cause or another, French sovereigns refused to make it their residence. The building afterwards known as the Palace of the Tuileries was in its original shape purchased by Louise de Savoie, who had been obliged to quit the Palace of Tournelles for similar reasons to those which lately com-

Tuileries in 1778 that the celebrated performance took place at which Voltaire was crowned. The triumph of Voltaire was the last important event at the Tuileries prior to the Revolution.

The first adult sovereign who remained for any length of time at the Tuileries was the unhappy Louis XVI. He did not go to the palace from his own choice, but was sent there, practically as a prisoner, by the Convention. Louis XVI. lived at the Tuileries until he was taken out to die on the scaffold. It was at the Tuileries, in the famous iron chest, that the locksmith Germair discovered the compromising papers which were made use of for procuring the condemnation of the King and Queen. Soon after the execution of Louis and Marie Antoinette the Convention established itself at the palace, and, more liberal than the Republican Government of the present day, voted 300,000 francs for its restoration. The Convention, by the way, showed itself better disposed towards art than from the savage and brutal character of its leading members might be supposed. The Democrats and Communists who for a time held their sittings in the ancient palace were much more ready to grant subventions for literary, pictorial, and dramatic purposes than the monarchical and aristocratic Government of England has ever shown itself.

The first French sovereign who, being of ma-

grant subventions for interary, pictorial, and aristocratic Government of England has ever shown itself.

The first French sovereign who, being of mature age, and in full possession of his faculties, went of his own accord to reside at the Tuileries was the First Napoleon. After the 18th Brumaire the First Consul made it his ordinary abode; and there, with Josephine as his wife, probably passed the happiest period of his life. The next occupant of the palace was Louis XVIII. It was from the Tuileries that he took flight after Napoleon's return from Elba, and to the Tuileries that he returned after the Restoration. He remained there until his death. This palace was now in good odor with the French Kings. Charles X. habitually resided there, and it was at the Tuileries that he signed the celebrated Ordonnances which caused his fall. It was the ordinary residence of Louis Philippe; and Louis Napoleon, living as President at the Elysee from 1849 to 1852, took possession of the Tuileries when in the latter year he assumed the Imperial crown.

During the war against Germany the Empress Eugenie continued to reside at the Tuileries until the attitude of the Paristan populace caused her to depart abrupily. The next incident at the Tuileries, which had witnessed so many incidents of historical importance, was a fatal one. On May 24, 1871, at the approach of the troops of the army of Versailles, who had already occupied the Hotel des Invalides and part of the Champ Elysees, the palace was set on fire by certain of the Communistic chiefs, whose identity has never been perfectly established. On the morning of the 24th it was in flames. But after a time, as the stonework would not burn, the incendiaries found it necessary to have recourse to powder; and on the night of the 24th an explosion took place which destroyed a very considerable portion of the ancient balace. Bergeret had been in command at the Tuileries; but he had left the palace several days before the fire broke out. After the entry of the Versailles, who se flor the Commune, was arrested, accused of having been concerned in the burning of the Tuileries, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death. The evidence, however, could not have been re-garded as conclusive, for Benot's punishment was afterwards communed to penal servitude for

was atterwards commuted to penal servitude for life.

Soon the space now occupied by the foundations and ruined walls of the Tuileries will serve to extend the garden of the same name; a garden which has its history and anecdotes, as well as the palace whose history is now at an end. In the present day it is chiefly celebrated for its "Petit Provence,"—a walk with a southern aspect, frequented, by reason of its peculiar warmth, by old men and women, but above all by children.

OLEOMARGARINE.

its Qualities Discussed by the New York Farmers' Club-Advocates and Foes.

New York Herald, April 3.

A meeting of the Farmers' Club was held in

poon, the President, Dr. A. S. Heath, in the chair, and John W. Chambers officiating as Secretary. The President said that to the butter-makers of the world the truth cannot be disguised that oleomargarine has finally become a commercial product, and that it is the competit-or of dairy butter, and not merely this but the great competitor of first-class dairy butter. ous, and positive declaration of a confirmed truth. Twenty-five thousand pounds are daily manufactured and sold in New York, and ten times the amount will be when the capacity of the establishment to produce that amount is

A member suggested that the gentleman had better read the report on the subject made by the Committee.

Dr. Mott said there was no deception in the matter. The fat of the animals is thoroughly cleaned before the manufacturing process commences. Dr. D. D. Parmlee, of the Chemical Works, Williamsburg, said there was no chemical or physical reason why artificial butter could not be made as good as butter made in the usual

way.

Col. Battersby called the members of the Club "conspirators" in undermining the interests of the farmers, for which purpose the Club had been established.

The further consideration of the subject was postponed until next week; and atter the bassage of a resoltion recommending farmers to send samples of Indian corn to the Paris Exposition and the reading of a paper on shallow plowing, the Club adjourned.

The Good Boy.

The Good Boy.

Detroit Free Press.

A well-dressed boy, about 10 years old, stood on the walk in front of the City Hall, the other day, eating an apple. A ragged urchin, having a rag-bag over his shoulder, stood close by and looked as if he would give his hat and boots for one bite of the fruit. An attache of the City Hall noted the situation, and was greatly pieased to see the lad suddenly hand over the apple to the envious rag-picker.

"That's a good boy—that was real charity!" exclaimed the gentleman, as he patted the boy on the head.

"Yes, I felt sorry for him," replied the boy—"and I'd got down to a big worm-hole, too!"

Buffalo-Hunting as a Buiness.

A Texas newspaper says: "Griffin is the rendezvous of the Texas buffalo-hunters. Men who make it a business do not pursue the animal as do the sportsmen. They use the needle gun with telescopic sights, and the firing is done by one or two men only, who usually kill a drove of forty or fifty on one or two acres of ground. As soon as one is killed, the whole drove, smelling the blood, collect around the dead body, snuffing and pawing. The hunter continues to shoot them until the last one bites the dust. As long as the men remain concealed, and the buffaloes do not get their scent, the game is not frightened."

Don't irritate your lungs with a stubborn cough when a remedy safe and certain as Dr. Jayne' Expectorant can be so easily procured. Sore throa and lungs are speedily helped by it... THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS pursons throughout the city we have established Branch Odices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until sp. m. on Saturdays will say the same stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st. Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West, and Labers, near Western-ay.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Bine Island-ay. corner of Haisted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

TO LEASE. TO LEASE.

TO LEASE.—(HOICE DAIRY FARM, NINE MILES from Chicago, 100 or 200 acres; \$2.50 per acre. DR. KEAN, 173 Clark-st.

TO LEASE—30 ACRES NEAR CHICAGO, MARKET garden, pasture, and plow land: small honae and barn. PHILIP MYERS, Room 9, 146 Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE. POR SALE-OB EXCHANGE-HOUSE NO. 2808

For a south Dearborn-st., near Thirty-ninth; east front;
well stranged for one or two families; eleven rooms,
afth prantities and closets; water in house; good barn
and to present the strange of the strange of

POR SALE—WE OFFER FOR SALE, CHEAP, FOR the next ten days, one marble front two-story and basement house in Groveland Park. Apply to C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., 112 and 114 State-st. E. PARDRIDGE & CO., 112 and 114 State-st.

FOR SALE-\$3.000-\$1,000 DOWN-A GOOD TENroom, two-story frame dweiling, and lot 25x180,
good barn, on Monroe-st., between Desplaines and
Halsted. This lot is worth \$4,000 alone. Call at once
and get a great bargain, T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179
Madison-8t.

FOR SALE-SOXIES (TWO FRONTS), NEAR MOR-gan-st., on Congress, good 2-story house; incum-brance \$2,500. Will sell equity this week for \$1,500. Good chauce for builder or speculator. 160 West Mon-FOR SALE-STONE FRONT STORE, STATE-ST.,

ROS Madison, on school lease los; rents for 15 per
cent net on price asked. H. C. MUREY, 95 Ulark-st. FOR SALE-LOT 20X121, NORTH CLARK-ST.
Will sell so that purchaser can improve and net 10
per cent interest. OWNER, Room 5, 161 South Clark.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES AND HOUSE. \$625, \$100 down; office days, Saturday, Monday. J. G. EARLE, Rooms 38, 116 Washington st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, CORNER FULLERTON AND Central-axy, only 58, 610. Is that cheap enough? J. E. EARLE. Room 38, 116 Washington-at. POR SALE-RENT-OR EXCHANGE-HOUSES, lots, and acres at Hindale: highest land of any suburb, and the very best bargains. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearbornest.

123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—A MOST DESIRABLE
residence in a splendid part of this beautiful suburb; lot 100x172; good barn, three stalis; will be sold at
a bargain. Address GEO. W. SHARP, 7 and 8 McCormick Block, Chicago. FOR SALE-SIX DWELLINGS, WITH AMPLE grounds in each premises, at Highland Park. All are new and well located. Will be sold very low and on easy terms for payment. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 87 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT HALF ITS VALUE—THE MOST desirable location for a home, with large house and barn. 5 scree land, and fruits, at the south end of the pleasant village of St. Joseph, on the bank of Lake Michigan; 55,000 cash, or part may remain on mortal of the st. 55,000 cash, or part may remain on mortal of the st. 55,000 cash, or part may remain on mortal cases, with fruit, and some react of 5, 1, 20, and cases, with fruit, and some react of 5, 1, 20, and cases, with fruit, and some react of the street of the st. of the street of the stre

With fig. Steamers running daily at \$1 fare.

TOR SALE—\$500 EACH—TWO TRACTS OF GOOD

Prairie land, 160 acres in 3 miles of Emporia, and
160 acres in 3 miles of Emporia, and
160 acres in half mile of depos in Coffee County, Kan,
Will sell one or both. This land is as good as any in
Kansas. There is no use paying \$10 per acre when you
can buy for \$3. Title perfect.

\$300 will buy 18 acres of No. 1 garden land in one
mile of depot at Washington Heights. This land sold
4 years ago at \$500 per acre. wile of depot at Washington 4 years ago at \$500 per acre.
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

T. Kan., will exchange for clear Chicago property;
640 seres in Morris County, Kan. near Council Grove;
fine farm of 160 seres in McHenry County, 111., adjoins
the city Hintis of Woodstock, the county seat; part
pay in clear property. H. C. MOREY, 86 Clark-st. FOR SALE-KANSAS BARGAIN-A SUPERIOR farm, 456 acres, 24 miles from Topeka, fine house and never-falling stream, \$10,000: will take part in clear property at cash values and rest cash or secured paper. B. P. HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalie-st.

PAR SALE—SOME FINELY IMPROVED FARMS in Western lows and Eastern Nebraska can be bought very cheap, and for little more than the mortgages on them. Send for list to P. O. Drawer 26, Nebraska City, Neb. REAL ESTATE WANTED. ANTED—GOOD FARMS AND UNIMPROVED lands in any good location for Chicago property roved. JOHN W. HEDENBERG, 99 Madison st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, GROWING, LONG-ESTABlished, and paying suit and closk manufacturing
business, with dress goods, millinery, and fancy goods
departments, doing only a first-class business, and haying no competition in its special innes, situated in Columbus, 0., and in one of the most desirable locations
umbus, 0., and in one of the most desirable locations
proved security: astisfactory reasons given for wishing
to sell. For further information call on, or address H.
B. NEWTON, 302 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill. FOR SALE—A COMPLETE BOOK-BINDERY, with good will; is well established and has a good city and country trade. Proprietor wants to retire on account of ill health; will sell very cheap and is a bargain for any book binder. For particulars and inventory address L. J. MILLER, corner of Griswold and Larned-sta. Detroit, Mich. FOR SALE-HALF-INTEREST IN SUCCESSFUL manufacturing business: will bear close investigation, and should not be missed; price, \$8,500. Address Tip. Tribune office.

dress T 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FLOUR MILL, 4 RUN of burrs, and first-rate machinery; situation very gnod; no competition, and good crops. T. ALSOF, Eikhart City, ill.

FOR SALE—OROCERY STORE IN SPLENDID location; first-class trade established; cheap rent; will sell at a bargain; no agents need reply. Address V 37, Tribune office. V 37, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.
Fonfectionery and los-cream pariors enjoying good trade: "having the run," centrally located in city of 12,000, with very little competition. House established nine years. A splendid chance for the right man. For particulars address V 56, Tribune office. OOD CHANCE—A GOOD OPENING FUR A FIRST-class tailor in a Western town; capital required, or \$600. For information call at the Briggs House te, corner Randolph st. and Fifth-av., at 7:30 this

office, corner Randolph-st, and Fifth-av. at 7:30 this date.

Two RARE CHANCES—I OFFER FOR SALE THE BURLINGTON WOOLEN MILL. The woolen mill is in full running order, with splendid machinery and excellent water-power; no better and more complete factory in any of the Western States. Also the BURLINGTON MALT-HOUSE, which is in full running order, with all the new improvements; with very little expense a brewery or feed or out mill can be connected with it. Parties wishing to make a good and safe investment should not loss a good chance and look at the property at once.

H. A. SHELDON, Vice-President, Barlington, Racine Co., Wia.

THE LEASE AND FUENITURE OF 20 ROOMS for sale or exchange; a good place for renting furnished rooms. JOEL BIGELOW, 378 State-st.

WILL DISPOSE OF A BUSINESS MAKING \$5,000 per annum above living and all expenses; no losses, as we neither make nor contract debts; capital required. \$14,000; the fullest investigation solicited by any one looking for a legitimase business, which has taken money and energy to establish, and amply remunerates the owners. Address R 95, Tribune office.

MUSICAL. A GREAT SACRIFICE OF SHEET-MUSIC: 1/4 OFF
A on all orders to the amount of \$5: 1/4 off on all orders exceeding that amount. Call and examine. As \$70RY & CAMP'8, 21 State-8. PARGAINS: BARGAINS: BARGAINS: WE ARE selling off all our planos and organs that have heretofore been rented out. Most of them are new rosewood instruments that have been used only three to aix months, and contain all modern improvements Warranted five years. Now is the time to make a selection, and obtain a reliable plano at half price. Reed's Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st., between State and Clark.

THE BEST ORGAN FOR THE LEAST MONEY IS the seed of the STORY & CAMP. 211 State-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND PIANO; MUST BE
a good one; state maker's name, how long in use,
lowest cash price, and all particulars; must be cheap.
S e2, Tribune office.

POR SALE-BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP Inquire of PARKER, SPRAGUE & CO., Room is chamber of Commerce. Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE-BY H. S. McLEAN ASSIGNER, ROOM

3, 155 Fifth av., Chicago, stock of goods in whole
or part, consisting of embossed pictures, gem chromos,
decalcomanie pictures, with frames, etc. Also the unexpired icase for fine large store known as 155 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE-TWO CAR-LOADS OF FRESH MILK cows at 67 North-av., in JOSEPH JOCHAM'S stables. A CHEAP BOOKSTORE - DOWN-STAIRS-6,000
A volumes books marked in plain figures: writing
paper, envelopes inks, etc. Cash paid for books,
Down-stairs, at MILLEU'S, 102 Medison-st. CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—STANDARD WORKS always bring good prices. Before you sell your library see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts PAID FOR WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.
Cash paid for good books. GILBERT, 21 South

DARTNER WANTED - WITH FROM \$1,000 TO \$3,000 and services, to engage with present swaer n an easy and very profitable business. Referances ex-nanged, For particulars address 7 a, Tribune office. changed. For particulars address T 4, Tribune omce.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD LIVE WESTERN town to engage in a general retail business with a capital of \$3,500; good references required. For information call at 7p m. this date at the Briggs House office, corner Randolph-st. and Fifth-av. STORAGE. A SAFE AND CLEAN STOREHOUSE FOR HOUSE-hold goods and other property, 202 to 208 Randolph-st. (Haie Building); advances made; low-rates.

FAMILY STORAGE HOUSE—ESTABLISHED 1872.
Call and see it. 883 and 886 State-st. WM. H.
FERRY, Jr.

PERRY, Jr.

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, 160 WEST MONROEfor furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. Loans to
any amount: Jeral interest. Cash for stocks of goods. DR. H. J. DETMERS, VETERINARY SURGEON, office with J. S. Cooper, Monroe-st., corner of Michigan-av. Residence: 515 Wabnah-av.

SNELL, FLINT & CO., 31 DEARBORN-ST., CALclimining, tinting, and general repairing, at lowest figures.

LOST-ON THE 2D OF THIS MONTH A LIGHT red cow, with piece out off her tail and a silt in one ear. The finder will olease return to MICHAEL MARK-HAND, 80 Johnson-st., and set reward. HAND, 60 Johnson-st., and get reward.

TOST—THURSDAY, APRIL 4. PROBABLY NEAR
LI West Harrison-st, on Centre-av., a large plaid
black and white woolen shawl. Any one returning it
to 404 West Adams-st. will be liberally rewarded.

FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES AT 48 EAST Jackson-st,; monthly payments; work given out, plenty of it, and good pay. Call and see W. H. WELL-INGTON (late manager Grover & Baker S. M. Co.).

JOT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & Wilson, and other machines below half price, and warranted. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., Boom 2.

TO RENT_HOUSES.

West Sides
TO RENT-PROM MAY 1, TWO GF THE MOST
and Ritchen on first floor; stone, octagon, south front,
sus flutures, furnace, vegetable cellar, etc.; 12 rooms,
double floors, first-class finish, beautiful lawns, and
paved sireet, 633 and 943 Monroe-st, near Oakley-sv.
Call at our office or 250 Madison-st. for permits to see
them. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st. O RENT-BY POTWIN & CORBY, 146 DEAR-born-at.; 393 Warren-av, and 112 South Oakley, elegant stone-front houses, 2-story and cellars, 11 oms; parlors, dining-rooms, and kitchens on main or.

TO RENT-THREE 2-STORY AND BASEMEN'
stone front houses, 655, 657, and 659 Adams-st
Apply to J. A. KING, 51 Lake-st. TO RENT-NO 19 AND 23 WALNUT-ST. (NEA Ashland av.) new 2-story and basement marbifronts, 10 rooms, with closets, hot and cold water every floor, and all other modern improvements; fu nace, gas fixtures; speaking-tubes, etc. Will be fit shed this week. \$40 per month. Inquire of GEO. (NEWBERBY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block. TO RENT-HOUSE 430 WEST ADAMS-ST. 465: opposite Jefferson Park. Inquire of M. W. CAR-FER, 384 West Adams-st. TO RENT-\$20 PER MONTH - FINE BRICK houses, 1022 and 1024 West Adams-st. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, 1006 West Van Buren-st. W. GRAY BROWN, 1008 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT-\$50 PER MONTH, 3-STORY MARBLE front house, 11 rooms, range, furnace, and gasaxtures, 213 Ashland-av. Inquire at 135 South Clark.

TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH, 3-STORY BRICK Inquire at 135 South Clark.

TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH, 3-STORY BRICK AS and 40 Hayvard-st. \$12-Prame cottage, 11 Hayvard-st. \$11-Prame cottage, 6 Fillmore-st. \$15-2-story bricks, Grenshaw-st., near Western-av. \$13-2-story frame, 30 Hayvard-st. Inquire at 355 Western-av.

South Side. TO RENT-A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FURNISHED, 100 per month; Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.; will not rent for boarding-house. Also, No. 43 Twenty-fourth-st., between South Park and Calumet-avs., 85 per month.
Call at REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 22 Van Burenst, between State and Clark. st., between State and Clark.

TO RENT-1109 MICHIGAN-AV., JUST SOTTH OF
Thirty-first-st., frame dwelling, from May 1: \$25
per mouth. Call on DAVIS & WALKER, 170 LaSsilest., basement, for permit to see house.

TO RENT-835 PER MONTH-FINE MARRLEfront house, 1459 Prairie-av., inquire between 12
and 1 o'clock of W. GRAY BROWN, 50 Reaper Block. TO BENT-25 AND 27 ELLIS PARK-OCTAGO: stone fronts, sub-celiars, modern improvements near street and steam cars. Room 3 Honore Block. TO RENT-I HAVE SEVERAL HOUSES FOR rent on South Side varying from 20 to \$40 per month. All modern improvements, near cars, and in excellent order. Call at 79 Randolph-st. JOHN COVERT.

TO RENT-LARGE HOUSE AND GROUNDS, Prairie-av. and Thirty-ninth-st., cheap to good tenant. House, 69 harrison-st. X. L. OTIS, Room 1, 142 LaSalie-st. TO RENT-ONNORTH SIDE. HANDSOMELY FURnished house for small family, in choice neighborhood, near St. James' and Fourth Presbyterian
Churches, east, south, and west exposures; eight or nine
large rooms, bath and furnace rooms, numerous closeta, hot and cold water, and grates in all rooms; first
floor dining-room: papered throughout; nice small
barn; man's room in barn. Will be rented one or two
years during owner's absence. Address V 52, Tribune. years ouring owner's aosence. Address V 52, Tribune TO RENT-NORTH SIDE—
Two Wiegant brown stone residences, 14 rooms, \$900 Three-story and basement corner house, 18 rooms, excellent neighborhood, \$1,200.
Several very desirable small houses.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

S. H. KERFOOT & CO., WI DEALWAY. 3-TO RENT-NORTH SIDE—469 DEARBORN-AV., 3-story, basement, stone front, barn; first class; no boarding-house. 424 State-st., 3-story, basement, sub-cellar, stone front, with or without barn. Inquire between 11 and 12 a. m., 163 Washington-st., basement. TO RENT-400 DRARBORN-AV.-3-STORY AND basement brown stone front, strictly first-class. J. C. BULLOCK, 149 State-st. TO RENT-BRICK BUILDING 100 NORTH LA-board-ing-house; furniture can be bought cheap. Ap-ply to E. S. DREYER & CO., 86 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-FROM MAY I, NICE 10-ROOM BRICK house near Lincoln Park. All conveniences; good nearliborhood; \$28. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark st., Room 11.

TO RENT-A LARGE LIST OF HOUSES, ROOMS etc. See our list in Saturday's "Daily Telegraph, April 6. Ooples given away at our office. GOODRIDGI & STOKES, Renting Agents. 259 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-SUMMER BUARDING—A RARE OP-portunity—Kenwood Seminary, Hyde Park, having been cid.—Kenwood Seminary, Hyde Park, having been cid.—Kenwood Seminary, Hyde Park, having for rent for boarding surective premises are offered for rent for boarding surective promise ample and elegant, and location unsurpassed. Apply to D. E. FISKE, Boom 7 Otis Block. TO RENT-AT WESTERN SPRINGS—A VARIETY of cottages and houses, new and complete, near station, school, store, etc., with large lots; very cheap. T. C. Hill., 4 Lakeside Building. To REIL & Lakeside Bulding.

To REIL ENGLEWOOD-FINE 2-STORY HOUSE

I and 6-room cottage, one block from cars; free ride
to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON, 98 South Water-st. TO RENT-DESIRABLE HOUSE AT MORGAN Park, Inquire at 13 Chamber of Commerce. TO RENT-HOUSES, LOTS, AND LANDS AT HINS-dale, at very low prices. O. J. STOUGH, 128 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-20 ROOMS, AND FURNITURE FOR same for sale or exchange; a good place for renting furnished rooms. JOEL BIGELOW, 376 State-st. TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

To RENT-THE VERY DESIRABLE CORNER
I store, northwest corner of Madison and Marketsts., in Central Union Blocky also stores on Madison
and Market-sts., in the same building, and office rooms
on second floor, suitable for light business. Apply to
J. J. HALL, at building.

TO RENT-174 MADISON-ST.—STORE AND BASEment. 25x180. Inquire of GEO. 6. NEWBURY,
Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block
TO RENT-STORES AND BASEMENTS NOS. 176
1 and 178 East Adams-st. 44x100 feet, well lighted,
also store and basement 180 Rast Adams-st. 22x70 feet.
GEORGE MCCONNELL, 180 East Adams-st. GEORGE MCCONNELL, 130 East Adams-st.

TO RRNT-FROM MAY 1, DESIRABLE STORRS and fists on State-st., north of Harrison. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RRNT-FOR JOBBING OR COMMISSION, THE fine corner store 45x128 feet, also finely-finished lofts above, in stone-front building, corner of Monroest, and Fifth-av., with steam elevator and power furnished. J. M. WILLIAMS, Nixon Building, corner of Lasalie and Monroe-sta. LESAIIE and Monroe-sta.

TO RENT-WHOLESALE STORE 254 MADISONst., opposite Field, Leiter & Co.; also, first-class
house, B. Calumet-av., near Twonty-second-st., furplaned. Inquire of LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Chamber of Commerce.

Der of Commerce.

Offices.

TO RENT-OFFICES, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, IN second and third stories of 46 and 48 South Clarkst. Apply Room 10, W. S. CARVER.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE SUITES OF OFFICES, with vanits, over Preston & Kean's, 102 Washington-st., by O. LUNT, 1600m 17.

Docks and Yards. DOCKS AND YARDS.

TO RENT-DOCK PROPERTY ON ARCHER-AV.,
2002500 feet, with rairoad switch and facilities for
storing ice. Apply to C. A. MUNN, Union National
Bank.

TO RENT-THE DOCK CORNER OF POLK-ST.
and Fifth-av., 200 feet on river by 400 feet deep.
H. A. GOODBICH, 78 Dearborn-st., Room 14. Miscelianeous.

TO RENT-FROM MAY 1. THE THREE UPPER stories of 116 and 118 South Franklin-st., now occupied by the National Printing Company; suitable for any wholesale business; low rent. R. M. OUTHET, 190 LaSaile-st., basement. TO RENT-ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER AND use of clevator; splendid light. The Gowen Marble Company, 11 North Clarks St.

TO RENT-FINE UNFURNISHED HALL, 70X30 feet, with ante-rooms, regala closets, etc., cheap to a good society; rent free until May 1. 36 and 48 South Clark st., Room 10. South Clark st., Room 10.

TO RENT—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR PACKIng-house or storage. Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 43, 116 Washington st.

TO RENT—BY THE MONTH OR YEAR. A GOOD
hall, convenient, with living rooms connected,
suitable for societies or transient use; also several good
stores. E, H. CASTLE, 625 West Lake-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH MODERN improvements, for \$50 per month, for which I am willing to pay 6 months in advance for a house that suits; give number and location. Address 577, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—SSX125 OR MORE ON SECOND of third floor, for printing office, with stead not state, and Fifth av. Best of references given. Address, for three days only, V 85. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL OR MEDIUM-SIZE furnished house north of Ohio-st. Address v 85. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND lady, two comfortably furnished rooms on first or second door, with closets, with board or convenience for housekeeping, on North Side. Address v 85. Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING. WANTED TO BENT.

BROWN'S HOTEL 276 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, \$5: \$5. 50 per week; without board, \$3 and \$2. 50; day board, \$3. 30; lodging, 50c.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Single rooms, with board, from \$5: 05 Fper week; transient rates \$1 per day; \$1 restaurant meal tickets, \$4. transient raise \$1 per day: 21 restaurant meas dokes, \$4.

EVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 130 WABASH-AV.

Reduced prices. Good rooms and board. \$1.30 per day: \$4.30 to \$7 per week. Day board. \$4 per week.

HOTEL BRUNSVICK, 318 AND 320 WABASH-AV.

—Boarders wasfed—Pleasant rooms; table strictly first-class; prices to suit the times.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. A LL WANTING PURNITURE CARPETS, CROCK-ery, and stoves on easy payments, or for eash, at prices tower than the lowest, wisit the RMPIRE PAR-LOR BEDSTEAD CO., SSI West Madison-st. LOR BEDSTRAD CO., 383 West Medison-st.

WE GIVE OUR PERSONAL ATTENTION TO
the sale of household goods at private residences
or at our salesrooms. No. 178 East Randolph-st.: terms
of sale to suit the times; sales settled on day of sale.
We make no charge for valuations of goods to be sold.
WM. A. BUTTERS CO., Auctioneers.

WANTED—A COMPLETE SET OF FURNATURE
for or rooms, to furnish a No. 1 hotel; carpets
and crockers, eliverware, etc. \Ts. Tribune office.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES. THOS. H. WHIPPLE & CO., DETECTIVES, ASH-land Block, corner of Clark and Randolph-siz., Room 57, have resumed husiness, with councellog in

WANTED-MALE BELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL CLOTHING
salesman. Address, stating previous employers,
age, reference, amount of experience, and full particulars (none others need expect reply), N 39, Tribune. WANTED—GROCERY SALESMEN—I WANT TWO
WITED—GROCERY SALESMEN—I WANT TWO
live men at once to place in the frade throughout
Indiana and Missouri, two new articles, on commission. T.L. HALL WORTH, Boom 50, 67 Clark-st., 5 to 1.

Trades.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FOREMAN STOCKkeeper in a wholessis clothing house; reference
must be first-class. Address 8 74. Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN FOR
fireman; colored preferred. At Atherton House,
973 Wabash-av. WANTED-A GREENHOUSE-MAN; ONE WELL wanes, III. Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED-A NO. 1 COACHMAN, WELL BECOM-mended: one not afraid to work. Apply to JAR-RETT & SHERMAN, 228 Franklin-st. Employment Agencies. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-50 RAILROAD LA-borers for C. & A. R. R.; free fare; also 50 teams. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE "AGENTS' GUIDE.
Tells who wants agents and what for: 10,003; 5th
yr: 1 copy 5c; monthly...s. P. SCOTT, 69 Dearborn-st WANTED-A LIVE MAN IN EVERY COUNTY IN staple article just parented. Exclusive right given ilboral terms; large profits; small capital. E. MOREIS, Chicago, II. WANTED-TEN ACTIVE MEN WITH FROM \$500 to \$500 each; traveling business; no canvessing; something new that there is money in. RIOS, 135 WANTED-MEN TO GET 56 HALF-COLUMN ADS in April. Agents' Guide. The best number over published; 5 cents. J. F. SCOTT, 69 Dearborn-st. City supplied at PHILLIPS; 101 Madison-st. WANTED-25 BOYS ABOUT THE AGE OF 15 years to apply at the Collseum this morning at 10 o'clock, at back door.

WANTED-BOY FOR GENERAL WORK. ADdress immediately V 39, Tribune office. WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GEN-eral housework in a small family at Hyde Parks references required. Call at 145 State-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock. WANTED-A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO cooking and general housework in a small family; must be well recommended. Apply at 421 West Mon-

WANTED-A WET NURSE. APPLY AT 310 WANTED—A RELIABLE NURSE GIRL COMPR-tent to take care of a young baby; must be able to furnish the best of references. Call at 161 Park-av.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-GIRLS TO DO LIGHT PACKING wages moderate. Address V 89, Tribune office,

SITUATIONS WANTED_MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

STUATION WANTED-BY A BELIABLE DRUGgist, capable of compounding any prescription
has attended one course of loctures in the Chicago
College of Pharmacy. Address R94. Tylome office. Cottege of Faarmacy. Address R.S., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FINE PENMAN AND
record writer, experienced in business correspondence, compilation of statistics, preparation of laws and reports for publication, etc. Address 8 78. Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR AGENT BY
a man fully conversant with foreign languages and general business; its -her specially. Terms moderate.
C. F. CLASS, 280 kast Division-st.

Trades SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEW YORK CUTTER in a custom tailoring establishment. Address T 16, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work, care of children, or light housework in a
private family. Call or address DOMESTIC, No. 100
bigel-st. a

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED

Lady to go traveling with a lady or family as maid.

Call all the week at 101 Twenty-second-st.

SERMSTRESS.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A CAPABLE SEAMstress to work by the week in a few families; is a
good dressmaker and understands all kinds of plain
sewing. Address SEAMSTRESS, 15 Meagher-st., west
Division. Miscellaneous

CITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY FULLY COM-petent to take charge of a household, or a family of motheriess children, or as matron of an institution. Toe highest testimonials. Address H, 826 Marshall-st, Milwaukee, Wis HORSES AND CARRIAGES. LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS SECOND

TO RENT—HOUSES, LOTS, AND LANDS AT HINSdaie, at very low prices. O. J. STOUGH, 123
Dearborn-St.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK SEVERAL DESIRABLE
L-story houses and cottages with large lots. A. T.
BEMINGWAY, ROOM 6. 78 Fifth-sv.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—86 CLARK-ST.—SOME VERY CHOICE
front and side rooms, handsomely furnished, at \$2,
\$3, and \$4 per week.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT HOUSEKERPING—SUITES
Of 4 rooms, State-st., near Van Buren, second
story, \$13; third story, \$11, C. S. WALLER, second
story, \$13; third story, \$11, C. S. WALLER, second
story, \$13; third story, \$11, C. S. WALLER, second
story, \$13; third story, \$11, C. S. WALLER, second and express-wagons; in fact, all kinds of wagons, har-ness, double and single. The largest assyrtment in by the day or week. Money advanced, Will sell on monthly payments or exchange, Must be sold to pay storage. 25 I state-st.

AM SELLING THE BEST SECOND-HAND BUG-gies in the city for the least money. 731 and 733 State-st. E. C. HAYDE.

State-st. E. C. HAYDE.

THE LARGEST SALE OF HORSE FURNISHING I goods, hardesses, robes, whips, blankets, etc., etc., ever held in this city, Monday, April 8, at 9:30 a. m., at Fidelity Warehouse, corner Van Buren-st. and Third-sv. Come. For particulars see suction column. T. E. STACY, Auctioneer, 146 Dearborn-st.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 129 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1834;

CASH PAID FOR OLD 90LD AND SILVER.

CASH PAID FOR OLD 90LD AND SILVER.

Of overy description at GOLDSWID'S Loan and Buillon office (licensed), so East Madison-st. Established 1839.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$1,000 AND UP-MADISON, 50 Washington-st. SUMS OF \$1,000 AND UP-MADISON, 50 Washington-8-225,000 IN HAND IN SUMS OF \$2,000 CONTROL OF OF \$2,000 C property. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 132 LaSalie-et.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF \$2 AND UPWARDS CAN
be had in exchange for currency at the countingroom of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR
currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

CILVER \$5 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES
of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of
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PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED — JOHN OBLEBAR
Aplia, who left England for America in or about
January, 1835, and has not since been heard of, is requested, if alive, to communicate forthwith with
Mesers. T. & H. R. Gill, Solicitors, 63 Ludgate Hill,
London. He is if slive, entitled to a sum of money
now standing in the name of the Paymaxer-General in
the Chancry Division of the High Court of Justice in
England. Any person able to afford information relative to the said J. O. Ablin is requested at once to communicate with Mesers. Gill., or with Willlam H.
MORRISON, Counselor at Law, 53 Williamst., New
York City.

MORRISON. Counseler at Law, 54 William-st., New York City.

Clo REWARD—HENRY CHURCHILL. AN ATtorney at Deadington, Oxfordshire, England,
left his home in the month of Juce, 1870, and went to
some part of the United States. He was shortly afterwards declared a bankrupt, and has not surrendered to
his creditors. Being very much embarrassed, it is expected that he immediately assumed a felamed same.

H. C. was about 5 feet 10 inches in height and rather
him, dark hair and sallow occupiedon, and have
about 50 venrs of age. Was heard of any of the complexity of t

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A TACHT ENGINE COM
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SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.-Palace Hotel. AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre-dedison street, between Dearborn and State "A Celebrated Case." by the Union Square Company Hooley's Theatre. street, between Clark and LaSalle et of J. K. Emmet. "Fritz." Afternoo

New Chicago Theatre. irect, opposite Sherman House. Engage inen Duclos' Buricsque Troupe. 'Little Bo

Haverly's Theatre. Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. Engagement Graity's Opera Bouffe Troupe. "Trip to the Moon fternoon and evening.

Colseum Novelty Theatre. street, opposite Court-House. SOCIETY MEETINGS

SILOAM COUNCIL, NO. 53, ROYAL AND SE-LECT MASTERS—A regular assembly of Siloam Council will be held at Masonic Hail, corner of Ran-dolph and Haisted-siz, on Saturday, at 7:30 p. m., April 6. A full attendance of the memoers is particularly requested, as matter of special importance will be brought before the Council for consideration. By order REV. HENRY G. PERRY, Th. III. G. M. JAMES A. T. BIRD, Recorder.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1878.

Coin at the New York Stock Exchange yes terday closed at 100%.

Carelessness the grossest and most inex usable led to the occurrence yesterday of a remarkable disaster on the Lehigh Valley Railroad in Pennsylvania. The failure to properly provide against what might have been expected, tells the story of the blame. Two freight trains, one loaded with oil, collided with appalling force, setting fire to the oil, explod the boiler of a locomotive, killing four and wounding twenty persons, and destroying \$200,000 worth of property.

It is gratifying to know that the seat nmon Council of JOHN McCar-FREY, who was returned as elected in the Seventeenth Ward, is to be contested by JOHN F. WALSH, the regular Democratic canground of the casting of a large number of al votes for McCapprey, is unquestiona bly well founded. Whether he will be able prove it so to the satisfaction of a man, though the friends of honesty, economy, and good government will heartily wish

It would seem as though the different Governments of Europe interested in the solution of the Eastern question had by common consent placed themselves in opposition to Russia in reference to the San Stefano treaty. Even Germany, the stanchest, strongest friend of the Czar, has ren-dered him but a lukewarm backing of late, and it looks as though Russia would have to idle her own cance in the troubled waters. significant hint of the "icebergness" which has lately begun to manifest itself in the great Empire of the united Teutom pire of the united Teutons man Gazette, to the effect that Russia took too much upon herself when she assumed to effect a settlement without due deference to the interests and demands of England and Austria, and that the Czar's safest course is to adjust the differences which now threaten the peace of Europe.

The desire to participate in the junketing excursion to Philadelphia to witness the launch of one of Roace's Brazilian steamships overcame the inclination to come to a vote on the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, and so the Senate yesterday, by vote of 32 to 31, adjourned until Monday Mr. THURMAN labored strenuously to end the debate, which has already dragged along four weeks, but the enemies of the Judiciary nittee's bill, together with those of i ous to partake ROACH'S bountiful hospitality, wer to put it off till next week wance for the Senators who perform their duty to the Government, the vote on adjournment indicates that the Govern DILLON-HUNTINGTON triumvirate has sucseded in capturing a strong support for its epudiation scheme.

Gen. C. A. FIELD, of Georgia, is the Democratic caucus nominee for Doorkeeper of the House, and of course will be elected. He served in the Confederate army under Gen. Lez, and at the close of the War, rather than submit to the humiliation of liv-ing in a Republic he had sought to destroy, took service in the army of the Shedive of Egypt, and it is only two months ago that his disabilities were removed. Gen.

JAMES SHIELDS, an ex-Senator of the United States, and a veteran of the Mexican War, was proposed by Gen. BUTLER for the place, and would have been sup-ported by the Republicans, but, though hifelong Democrat, a gallant soldier, and a man without reproach, he labored mader the disadvantage of never having being to dissolve the Union, and hence was mable to command the to command the few Democratic votes necessary to have elected him yester

A verdict was yesterday rendered in Hart-ard. Conn., against JOHN V. FARWELL & tord, Conn., against JOHN V. FARWELL & Co., of this city, in a suit brought to recover the full face of a policy in the Putnam Fire-Company, which, it will be re-effected a settlement with with

believed that the officers of the Company had understated the value of its assets for the purpose of inducing the claimants to consent to a composition of 25 cents, and the suits were brought to set aside the settlement and compel a larger payment. The jury, finding that there had been no fraudulent undervaluation as claimed, returned a verdict for the defendants, which, it is presumed, will result in the withdrawal of all the other suits.

The interview with President HAYES of Col. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, an independent Democratic news-paper, which is narrated in our Washington ispatches this morning, shows the Presi dent to be in a calm, unruffled mood, pursuing the even tenor of his vithout fear or resentment of the malicious hostility of the greater portion of the Republican Senators and Representatives. He is not frightened at any terror which the Implacables may have in store for him, and shows no signs of a disposition to arrange for an armistice with a view to negotiating a definitive treaty of peace. He is master of the situation, and proposes to

It was only a question of time when som body would be murdered as the result of the foolhardy performance, frequently witnessed on the stage of variety theatres, of shooting an apple from the head of a person hired to take the chances. Finally it has come to pass, two women in Pawtucket, R. I., hav-ing been the actors in the tragic folly. Mrs. JENNIE FOWLER, a member of a Brooklyn variety company, was the shooter, and Mile. Volante, a trapeze performer, the victim, the latter being killed instantly by the bullet fired from a rifle nted over the shoulder of Mrs. FOWLER. whose imperfect aim was taken in a mirror. A jury of men who fail to see anything meritorious in a class of skill which en dangers human life will probably call the thing manslaughter, while the authorities throughout the country will be criminally derelict in their duty if rifle exhibitions o this kind are not rigorously suppressed.

The world moves. We mean the custo service world. Ten days ago such a thing as the reference, by the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, of a New York appraisement to a Western Appraiser for his opinion, had never been heard of because it had never occurred. On the 26th ult. THE l'erbune, in commenting upon the practice of sending samples to Eastern Appraisers for their opinions, said: "We never he of the Customs Division sending samples of anything to the principal Western or Southern Appraisers." According to our local col-umns of yesterday it appears that Mr. JAMES has received new light, which has prompted him to submit a question arising n the New York Appraiser's office to the judgment of the Appraiser of this port. This as it should be, if the practice of hawking difficult cases about the country is to be followed. As we said in the article already referred to, "If it is proper to send samples to one part of the cour it is equally proper to send them to another part of the country." But the fact that Mr. James has taken a step in the direction of impartiality does not alter our opinion of the practice itself. It is vicious. It causes unecessary delays. It is the most cumbrous ossible method of assuring uniformity of appraisement, and uniformity of appraisement is the first essential condition of efficient administration of the customs service. For the decision of single tribunal, and that tribunal should nanifestly be the Treasury Departmen The fact that difficult questions are constant ly referred back to an inferior authority by the superior authority shows conclusively that the superior authority—the Customs Division of the Treasury Department-is in capable and inefficient. What the Customs Division lacks is the Sample Bureau, the stablishment of which THE TRIBUNE has so often urged. There are a hundred argunents in its favor, and not one valid excus an be given for the failure to create it and out it in working order at once.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS. Secretary SHERMAN has had a third con erence, and this time with the House Comnittee on Banking and Currency, on the subect of resumption. The report of this inerview does not show that the subject was iscussed so broadly and fundamentally as at the previous conferences, but the Secretary was able to reiterate his confidence in the ability to resume and to adduce some additional reasons for the faith that is in him. At the same time, the report comes that the Senate Finance Committee will take a vote nex week on the House bill repealing the Re umption act, and that there are indication that the Repeal bill will be reported favore bly to the Senate. The Finance Committee of the Senate consists of Messrs. Morrill DAWES, FERBY, JONES, ALLISON, HOWE, WAL LACE, BAYARD, and KERNAN. If the Con littee agree to report the House Repeal bill t will probably not be by more than on majority. Messrs. Febry, Jones, Allison Howe, and Wallace are the only member of the Committee likely to favor it, and o these Messrs. Allison and Wallace ough hesitate about it. A report favor of the bill from the Committee will by no means assure its passage There are many in the Senate voted for the bill remonetizing silver with the understanding and intention that the ac of remonetization would assist in the realization of resumption, and they will not now take any action which will throw the coun try back upon the single resource of a legal tender paper currency, limited to \$400,000, 000. This will be the effect of any indefinit postponement of resumption, as silver and gold will both be excluded from circulation by a legal-tender declared practically to be rredeemable in either. The appreciation i the value of greenbacks has been owing to the approach of the promised date for definite resumption, and the confidence of the people that resumption can be accomplished To withdraw this promise and postpon date indefinitely will naturally be followed by a result just the reverse. The greenback by a result just the reverse. The greenbacks will depreciate, and, in spite of the decline in their purchasing power, the prospective volume of money will be contracted, because neither gold nor silver legal-lender will come into circulation. It is a scleensm that men who profess to believe in the revival of busiess through the agency of a large volum

of money should advocate a postponement of resumption which will limit the volume to the greenbacks alone; instead of inflation they are really advocating contraction.

The clear statements which Secretary cap searcely have failed to reach the other end of the Capitol, and must have impressed many members of the Senate with the ne-

posed in the existing law. There was point made by the Secretary in this last in-terview which ought to influence Congress not to take any action at the present session. He said that, if he and others who have faith in the practicability of resump-tion on the 1st of January next shall be proved to have been in error, that fact will be perfectly apparent by next December, then be time enough to postpone the day. For three years the country has sustai the ordeal of a gradual but rapid apprecia tion in the purchasing power of th lating medium, until it is now within 1 per cent of par with the specie money the world. There are only nine months more, and there remains but the difference of 1 per cent to determine whether a steady and permanent basis of values (with an enlarged volume of greenbacks, silver, an gold) can be reached. Will it not be folly to forego all the advantage gained by year of hardship, and necessitate a repetit this experience in the future, in order to yield to the opinion of some men that re sumption is impossible, and in order to nurse the fallacy that a new depreciation in the value of currency is essential to prosperity Certainly the situation, as it stands, appeal loudly to a continuation of the effort for a few months longer, and it should be left to the session of next December to make any change in the law that shall then have be

come obviously necessary.

There are two points on which Secretary

nent of resumption, viz.: (1) His ability to

ccumulate a specie reserve of from \$120,

000,000 to \$140,000,000 before Jan. 1: and

HERMAN relies mainly for the accomplis

(2) the natural appreciation of the legal-tender notes in the meantime, as during the last three years, so as to obliterate the present difference of 1 per cent between greenbacks and gold. Neither of these expectations preposterous or unreasonable. The accumu about chiefly through the sale of bonds, and this can be facilitated best by authorization to sell the 4 per cent fifty-year popular bonds for greenbacks. There is no doubt but there would be a lively demand for such securities if issued in denominations as low as \$25 and negotiated directly with the people, and the proceeds from such sales would be used for the purchase of specie, to be applied in part to the redemption of 6 per cent bonds subject to call, and in part to the necessary accumulation of a specie reserve for resumption-purposes. It is only necessary for the House to pass the Popular Bond bill already sent over to it by the Senate in order to assist the Government both in the saving of interest and the increase of the resumption-fund, and at the same time con fer a boon upon the people by furnishing them a safe and convenient investment for their savings. As to the gradual disappearance of the 1 per cent difference between greenbacks and gold, there is no reason to loubt that the same causes which operated to wipe out a difference of about 12 cents within the last few years will effect this small remnant within the nine months next preceding actual resumption. This tendency night be assisted, as suggested by Secreta SHERMAN in a previous interview, by author izing the Government to receive legal-ten-ders in payment of duties some two or three months preceding the date for resumption. Secretary Sherman unquestionably the right view about the position of the National Banks. They cannot afford to embar rass the cause of resumption by any combination to present any great mass of greenbacks for redemption. It would be a danhoard the specie issued in return, for, if the Government should prove stronger than their combination, they would be large losers on he idle money in their vaults. Besides, it is n the interests of the banks that resumption e accomplished; for, under the propo to maintain the volume of greenbacks a \$300,000,000, their legal-tender reserve would always be adequate for their purposes, and they would experience no more difficulty in edeeming their notes than they do now,

THE RAILROAD LOBBYISTS. the effort to defeat Senator THURMAN's bill for compelling the railroads to provide for the debt they owe the Government, have evidently changed their base of operations This is manifest from their withdrawal of the MATTHEWS bill, reported in their interest by the Pacific Railroad Committee as a sui stitute for the THURMAN bill. We do not know just exactly what this means, but we are sure it does not mean the surrender of the lobby. It threatens more danger in some other shape. The JAY GOULD Ring have not given up the fight, for they have too much at stake, and are accustomed to fight longer and harder. There are several theories that may account for the withdrawal of the MATTHEWS bill. It may be that the lobby has made so much progress in securing the control of Senators (by the means they usually employ, which Senator EDMUND hinted at the other day) that they are now confident of defeating the THUBMAN bill outright by a direct vote. This, of course, would best suit their purpose, for it would eave matters just where they stand now, and the Government would be obliged to continue the payment of the interest on the Pacific Railroad bonds; there would be no provision whatever for compelling the comanies to prepare for the payment of the principal, and the JAY GOULD and HUNTINGron Rings could go on declaring exorbitant dividends on fictitious stock. The MATTHEWS bill was introduced, not because the Railroad Ring desires to submit even to its partial and inadequate provisions for the protection o the Government, but because they wanted foil for the THURMAN bill, and preferred measure partially favorable to them rather than a just one. If they have concluded that their representatives on the floor of the Senate are numerous enough to defeat the THURMAN bill on a direct vote, then, of course, the MATTHEWS bill is no longer of any use to them, and they will not con

with the advantage of maintaining those

notes constantly and steadily at a specie

to have it or any other measure passed. On the other hand, it may be that the MATTHEWS bill had become so obnoxious on account of the exposures which have been made of its favoritism, and on account of Senator EDMUNDS' bold denunciation of the thought wise to withdraw it, and depend upon the tinkering of the TRURMAN bill to suit the lobby's purposes. Senator EDMUNDS did not tell half the truth about the ways and means employed by the railroad lobby, but he told enough to warn the Ring that the use of money had become notorious, and that there was danger of an investigation. It would be natural, then, to desert the Railroad Committee's bill, behind which there may be proofs of bribery and corrup-tion, and to take a new tack with the hope

of deceiving the public. This hope is de-lusive. If the Judiciary Committee's bill be defeated, or if it be so amended before passage as to take the vitals out of it and leave a mere scarecrow that the companies will not be afraid of, then every member of the Senate who shall be a party to the iniquity will be suspected of having yielded to influences more corrupt than those used by the Credit Mobilier or Pacific Mail lobbies, and every such person may expect to look forward to a precarious political future. It will become evident within a day or two just what the lobby count upon doing, and such nen as THURMAN, EDMUNDS, CHRISTIANCY, and DAVID DAVIS will never stop till the shall have exposed the villainy and prepare the way for punishing the corrupt legisla-tors, even if they shall not be able to arrest

the corrupt legislation.

The case is further complicated by the inroduction of a bill by Mr. CHAPPEE, which s said to contain some of the provisions of the THURMAN bill, but also new features ompelling all the subsidized railroads to pro rate with each other on equitable terms This introduces a new discussion which not only not pertinent to the Government's interests which the THURMAN bill seeks to protect, but which will come before the Sen ate as it has before the House in a distinct easure. If Mr. CHAPPEE is honestly in favor of the principle which underlies the THURMAN bill-that of forcing the subsidized ailroads to disgorge a part of their spoils in payment of what they owe the Government —he will not insist upon risking the defeat of this principle by hitching to it an extraneous matter that may create dissension among the friends of the original proposition. In that case he will withdraw his new bill; if he refuses to do so, he will be subjected to the suspicion of acting in the interests of the railroads at a critical time.

A PESTILENT BOURBON. That bloviant humbug, fantastic lunatic, and pestiferous Bourbon, Montgomery BLAIR, is in Washington with his scheme to sail up Niagara. By a resort to wire-pulling and personal boring he succeeded in in-ducing the Maryland Legislature to pass his idiotic resolution, instructing the Attorney-General of that State to try the Presidential question over again in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the passage by Congress of a law to enable him to do so. It is probable that the Legislature passed the esolution all the more readily because they knew such a law could not be passed, and therefore deemed it the easiest and quickest way to get rid of a public nuisance. They would probably have treated a resolution by GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN in the same manner if there were no other way of getting rid of him. There is but one plea made by this demagogue that has even the semblance of dignity. In an interview with a representative of the Washington Post, he claims that the hard times are due to Mr. HAYES. It is not unlikely that the grasshopper of last summer, the hog cholera, the ravages of the weevil and curculio, the rinderpest, the municipal snarl in Chicago, the St. Louis Directory, besides explosions, crim. cons. and scan, mags, are due to Mr. HAYES, but, even if such be the case, what possible infl ence does it have upon Mr. HAYES' title to his seat? If the Usufruct were in the chair and Montgomeny Blain were in the Cabinet, of course the times would be better-for MONTGOMERY BLAIR. He would be in office. and that is the sole end of Bourbonism. He would have power, influence, patronage, and spoils. He would kick Civil-Service reform to the winds, and the Post-Offices, and Cussqueezed dry. The corner groceries would hrive again. The bummers would get office. thern Brigadiers would grow rich or claims. The hungry horde of Democratic office-seekers would all get their noses into the crib, and perhaps get into the trough all over, as is the custom with the Sourbon animal. To revive our prostrate industries, re-establish our finances, and place trade on a healthy basis, all that is necessary is to seat Tilden in the White and BLAIR in the Cabinet! With such bosh as this, that would not impress an ordinarily intelligent scavenger, this irrepressible demagogue has the effrontery to approach Congress, and ask that it shall stop important business and take up his precious scheme, which even the Attorney-

eneral of Maryland, who would have rosecute it, pronounces a farce. MONTGOMERY BLAIR belongs to that cla implacable, rock-rooted, thick-headed Rourbons, a class now nearly extinct, which is easiest disposed of by letting it have its own way. To argue with him upon the merits of a question would be as absurd as to reason with a lunatic on a theological dogma, or dispute the right of way with a skunk The Maryland Legislature took one method of suppressing him by giving him his way should reach the same result by not letting him have his own way,-i other words, by squelching him imme diately, and not wasting any time in discussion. Neither the man no the measure should be dignified recognition. The Electoral Commiss upreme Court, both Houses of Congress and the people have settled the question ropounded by this demagogue, and no on in a temper to have business delayed by istening to his tomfoolery or to have any more discussion upon a question forever set at rest, to gratify the animosities and passion for notoriety that characterize this blatant old Bourbon. If Congress has any respect for itself, or any regard for the opinon of the people of this country, it will throw his proposition out instanter, and, taking its author by the nape of the neck and slack of the breeches, throw him ou also to keep it company. It is time the farce was ended.

There was a clause inserted in one of the earlier War-Loan acts that from the receipts from customs duties there should be annually set aside as a Sinking Fand a sum equal to per cent of the national debt. This provision of the law was not carried into effect directly until 1869. Previous to that time, and up o the close of the War, the public debt had been reduced far more than was required by the Sinking-Fund act, but the legal provision for the Sinking Fund was not carried or specifically until after the 4th of March 1869. During the four years that followed. the purchases of the debt for the Sinking Fund and otherwise by the Governmen were very large, and were greatly in excess o the rate of nearly \$35,000,000. Part of this is the 1 per cent of the principal of the debt, and the remainder is the interest on the bonds heretofore purchased for the fund. Last year the contr

Fund, however, is now nearly \$200,000,000 legal or moral objection to the suspension of the addition to the Sinking Fund until such time as the present excess shall be equaled or overcome. There are many reasons why this suspension should take place.

There has been for several years a de

in the revenue from imports. This decline

has been increased this year by the reduct of imports or withdrawal of imports from warehouse, pending a consideration of the tariff revision and a probable reduction of duties. Congress has already passed a la permitting the non-payment of revenue tax on spirits kept in warehouse for three years.

A further possible reduction of the revenue may result from the passage of the bill now pending reducing the tax on tobacco from 24 to 16 cents per pound. It is therefore more than probable that there will be a de ciency in this year's revenue of from \$20, nust be met by a loan, or by suspendin the payment of the Sinking Fund, by levying a new tax. We do no pelieve there is one man in a hundred thou sand who is in favor of paying the publi debt before it is due, nor do we think an one will favor the borrowing of money purchase bonds not yet due, nor do we in agine that any person wants an increase axation for that purpose. If the Sinking Fund was not already from eight to ter years in advance of the requirements of the law, there might be some objections to sus pending additions to that fund; but applying revenue at this time to that purpose

is now merely to gratify a sentir notion to pay debts not due, and which will not be due for year to come, and which the creditors are no asking to have paid. The country is labor ing under the long-continued depression of business, suspension of labor and produc-tion, with taxes for all purposes as high as they were when industry was prosperous It is therefore stretching sentimentality beyond all reason to add to taxation for the mere purpose of purchasing bonds not due There is no objection to applying all surplu revenue to the Sinking Fund; but when in stead of a surplus revenue there is a defi-ciency, which must be met by increased taxation, or by a new loan, or by suspending the wholly unnecessary purchase of bonds there should be no hesitation. The purchas of bonds for the Sinking Fund is, moreover, no reduction of the debt, so far as the pres ent generation is concerned. The bonds are still held by the Sinking Fund, and the interest thereon continues to be paid, and, being re-invested, grows in a compound ratio. Congress should therefore have no hesita tion in passing a law suspending any further payments to the Sinking Fund for five or six years, except in cases where there is a surplus of revenue; indeed, payments to tha

fund, except from surplus revenue, might be suspended indefinitely so long as the Sinking Fund is in excess of the require ments of the law. The tax which it is proposed to levy in order to raise the money to anticipate the payment of the public debt is the old war tax,-the odious, unjust, inquisitorial, and necessarily invidious income tax. This tax s directed mainly against labor, because payable out of the fund applicable he payment of wages. Manufacturers, and rations and other employers of large bodies of workmen will naturally take their income taxes from the wages of their operatives, the opportunity to do so being now so ployed persons. Such a tax is directe against the treasury of the corporation, and he amount is readily charged back agains the wages of labor. This is no time to rease taxes for any purpose, and certainly o time to levy new taxes from a distress and tax-plundered people to pay debts no

due and not payable for years to come.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY. A late Berlin letter to the London Time gives an interesting account of the growth Socialism in Germany. The importan of this movement is scarcely realized with s, who neither know the causes nor the jects of Socialism; but it can be plainly et forth in figures. The birth of Germa ocialism may be put not earlier than 1860, when the famous Lasalle began to propa gate its doctrines in Berlin, and succeeded in transplanting it from France. It spread slowly at first; afterwards gathering strength from the favor of politicians who wished to bring the working classes into opposition with the middle classes, then exceedingly troublesom in Parliament, the Socialists formed them selves in a political party. In 1871 they cast 200,000 votes and returned two member Parliament; in 1874 they had 340,000 votes and nine members; in 1877 they registered 497,000 votes, deputing twelve members to the National Legislature. Since the whole number of enfranchised electors in the German Empire is 8,943,000, and the total number of votes cast only 5,577,700 or about 60 per cent, it follows that nearly one-tenth of the votes given were Socialisti 'This," says the Times correspondent, "in an extraordinary result for a movement no twenty years old, and in a House having

The full significance of this moveme can only be explained, it is evident, by the character of Socialism, so far as it has been eveloped. Partition of property is the ental idea of the organ lied with this is an open enmity toward religion, which always has been the conservator of property rights. At a recent meeting o ples of religion and property, one of the speakers said the only appropriate conduc for ladies and gentlemen was to leave the Church and unite with Free-Thinkers. An other speaker-a lady-said she left the Church and became a Free-Thinker simply ecause she discovered that her religion never gave her anything to est. Atheist may be taken as one of the cardinal tenets of the creed. Another is apatriousm,-or the want of love for country. should we love our country?" in quires a Berlin Socialistic paper. "Have proletarians a Fatherland, who have no Fatherhouse? This modern patriotism is nothing but a means, cun resorted to by the ruling classes, to hound race against race, and bleed the dangerous mob from time to time. Real patriotism can only find a soil where all are equal and dmitted to share and share alike in life's

The creed of the Socialists is m negatives and contradictions, but it is not on that account less dangerous to the stability of such a Government as that which Ge possesses. Free institutions in Gerpany are, and for a number of years must inue to be, experimental, because the sis of them has not yet been found in an

rights of property. It is truly sta cialism is uncompromising. It demands a complete upheaval of society. It condemns such simple expedients as co-operation, pro-nouncing them weak and insufficient. It declares an everlasting divorce between itself and trades-unions, because these use only the dull weapons of industry and en-lightenment. Socialism aims at a present revolution. It is designed for the benefit of the living poor and the spoliation of the living rich. The fact that so "advanced a programme" should be largely entertained in Germany is a curious commentary on the progress of Republican ideas in that coun-try. Happily there is no country on the face of the earth in which the means of sup-

pressing Socialism are so complete as in the very country where it has made the greatest This is about what it is coming to with th Eastern papers: Scene-The Managing-Editor's Room. Time, 1:45 a.m. Dramatis Persona-Room. Time, 1:45 a.m. Dramats Persona-The Managing Editor, the Night Editor. Man-aging Editor—"Here is a column and a half about the declaration of war by Russia on En-gland; we must get this in." Night Editor— "If that goes in we'll have to leave out that Princeton story,—Freshman wore a plug hat and Sophomore resented it." M. E.—'No; we can't afford that: we must get in all the news at any hazard. Cut down the declaration of war to a 'Brevity.' Of course you will lead the paper with the duel between BISMARCK and the late Pope, and the lynching of the victorious duclist by a mob of Ultramontaner headed by HENRI ROCHEFORT. How much does it make? Six columns?" N. E.—
"Bless you, no, sir; I had them squeeze
it into a ten-line paragraph; it's on
the inside, near the market reports. That case
of hazing at Bates College, you know, fills the whole first page." M. E .- "Quite right, quite right; we must always cater to the popular taste. How much space did you give to the burning of the Avenue Hotel and the cremation of the President, his Cabinet, and the other 800 guests!" N. E.—" Half a column; but I'm afraid I'll have to condense it still further." M. E.—"Why?" N. E.—"Our Cincinnati man telegraphs that a Sophomore and a Freshman of Kenyon College had a squabble yesterday; the Soph's eye is pretty bad; may be a big sensation in it." M. E.—"Tell him to report it in full; send us 20,000 words. The fire at the

Gen. GRANT writes to his friend, Judge Long, of St. Louis, from Asla, saying:

But if I was where I was one year ago, and for
the previous seven years, I would put a most determined veto upon the repudiation bill—called
Silver bill—if it should receive the vote of Congress; I fear it has passed, but hope, if so, all
business men in the country will work to defeat its
operation by refusing to make contracts except to
be paid in gold coin. I see Ultrass has been in
St. Louis twice since Christmas. You saw him,
no doubt. He gives me but little news from
there, and says nothing about the revival of business. I hope there will be a change for the better
soon.

The man who is occupying the place held by Gen. GRANT "one year ago, and for vious seven years," did precisely what GRANT most determined veto" upon the Silver bill hours afterwards by most crushing majorities, and the "veto" was "mashed" flatter than a against a determined public sentiment. The wish this Long letter were shorter when they are pushing his name for nomination in 1880; at least to the extent of the portion which stigmatizes the righteous remonetization of the honest silver dollar as "a repudiation bill," and advising the Shylocks "to defeat its operation by refusing to make contracts ex-cept in gold coin." That letter will immensely aid the General in carrying out his "longcherished desire to spend the remainder of his to disturb his repose in his profound retire

Late numbers of the Boston papers contain MOCK head master of Adams Academy. He was in the prime of life, and few who had the privilege of an acquaintance with him could suppose that he was marked for an early death. Though a delightful table companion, he was little addicted to the pleasures of the body, and intee to him a useful and honorable old age He was chiefly famous as a teacher. This is no small fame in Boston, which is a community of eachers; but Dr. DIMMOCK earned it years ago, nd has been in the full enjoyment of it ince. He was known, at the time of his death the Dr. ARNOLD of New England. He serve a number of years as sub-master in the Boston Latin School under Mr. GARDNER. Thence he went to Williams College as Professor of Greek Remaining there only four years, he accepted the office of head master of the Adams Acad emy, which in 1872 was just opening, under the provisions of the will of the founder. Start ing with a single building and twenty-five boys, six teachers. The success of the institution this short period was largely attributed to his for he identified himself thoroughly with sacrificing all personal consideration health itself, to promote its interests. his biographers well says of him: "He was a rare specimen of the worthlest type of merican gentleman and scholar."

paper, Le Pigare, for 1877, which have just been published. The receipts of the paper for the year were \$930,820.80, and the expenses \$667, 173.16, the net profit, after making a de for unexpired subscriptions, being \$248,884.39.
Of the receipts—as American publishers will be surprised to learn—less than an eighth car ubscriptions, \$385,277.09: sales, \$402,709.08 advertisements and notices (net), \$115,406.2 The circulation was 72,000 copies a day, excl sive of "campaign supplen omposition.....

American newspaper publishers will tal

ome interest in the acco

By way of completing the surprise of th merican editor, who has thus seen that rule that "the circulation should pay for the white paper" doesn't hold good in France, le

An important improvement in the news of Le Figure has been, however, a fruitful of expenditure. We have now a telegraph ment in our offices. . and pay nearly month to the telegraph department.

Mr. HENDRICKS has partially unbo nimself on the proposed Presidential title b at-collar, when no one else was by: "'F TIL DEN gets in and once has a grip of the Ac stration wires, there will be no South, no West-especially no West-till 1884, and perhaps no hen." He is nearly, if not quite, resoived to maintain an attitude of malevolent neutrality cowards the old gentleman of Gramercy Square

A proposition now before the German Parliament to increase the tobacco tax is meeting with much favor. The duties now amount to about \$3 a cwt. for unmanufactured tobacco \$8.30 for manufactured sorts, and \$15 for cigars These rates are said to be lower than any other in Europe, with the exception of those in Bel gium and Holland. The rates on unmanufac-tured leaf in other countries vary from \$10 in Denmark to \$175 in Austria, and the discrimi

perhaps, to the establishment of a monopolike that which prevails in France. The plan like that which prevails in France. The plan first, to make the cultivation and consumption to tobacco subject to a heavier impost; so ondly, to raise the duties on importations; an thirdly, to perfect the monopoly. The Libers in Parliament naturally object to this schem because they feel it would strengthen the liperial Government against Parliament, in so as it gave the Exchequer a large and independent revenue; but it is believed Biamarnous we able to carry it against them. e able to carry it against them. A tob monopoly in Germany, among a nation of smokers, would, indeed, be an important flavor

Newport, which is supposed to be one of Newport, which is supposed to be one of the healthiest of the watering-places, is now suffering from a health-scare for which, indeed, there seems to be sufficient reason. Several deaths have occurred from diseases of a malarial nature; and it is contended by a large number of the citizens that the drainage is defective. Others hold that such trouble as has arisen has been due to the want of the usual surpus floots. been due to the want of the usual spring flood, which generally wash out the sewers. This latter hypothesis, whether it be correct or not, is entirely reasonable, and has a wide application to other cities than Newport. No doubt the condition of the Chicago sewers at th as in previous years. Householders will do well to have their own premises inspected, and the Board of Health ought to see to it that the sewers get a flushing by artificial means.

Here is some delightful testimony from the this man CONKLING is, who undertakes to read the President out of the party and to be the

Albany, April 2.—There can be no doubt that Tammany Hall, assisted by the Republican major-ty of the Assembly, has to-day won an important

that, to make his election sure to the Senate, Mr. Conkling is to receive enough votes from Tammany districts in New York City to make up for his repudiation by Republicans elsewhere. All other Republicans are base counterfeits.

According to the official maps filed with the text of the treaty of San Stefano, the cess to be made by Turkey from her Europea sessions are as follows: To Montenegro, fiftyeight square leagues, with a population of
45,000, including 15,000 Mussulmans. To Servia,
164 square leagues, with 216,000 inhabitants
(93,000 Mussulmans). To Bulgaria, 2,562 square
leagues, with 3,822,000 inhabitants, of whom
1,430,000 are Mohammedans. Including the
Dobrudscha, Turkey was thus asked to give us
a territory of 2,933 square leagues, with a population of 4,457,000 souls, leaving her in Europa
only 3,858,000 subjects. Russia, in fine, was
willing to take the bite and let Turkey have the
apple.

The Milwaukee Sentinet complains because a correspondent of THE TRIBURE is not a member of the Republican party or of any other party. But the writer in the Sentine, where he is, seems to forget that for four years that paper had for its editor-in-chief and principal writer Mr. A. C. BOTKIN, who was educated in his work of five years of hard service as mu reiiable Republican organ, the Chicago Tana and under the personal instruction of the pure, the beautiful, and the good"

The French Communist organ, La Co must draw the line somewhere, and accordingly draws it at murder. It has resolved hereafter instead of dating its paper "to-day" and speaking of things as having happened "yesterlay," to date, say, its Tuesday morning issue "Meaday night." The reason ascribed for this change is delightful—it is because the system of dating perjury pervaded all ranks, from the lowest to

The Advance is condemning THE TRIBUSE for indecent advertisements. We have never seen anything in THE TRIBUNE one-half as in decent and false withal as we once saw in the Advance, and, though the editors of that paper were interviewed and the character of the arti cle and of its author explained, no retraction of correction was ever made. The person maligned were Universalists. After such behavior, it does not become the Advance to socuse any paper of indecency .- New Coverant

To the Editor of The Trib ELNWOOD, Ill., April 2.—Where is San Stefano, the place where the treaty between the Russians and the Turks was made? Quite a dispute has arisen in our school, where Turk Tranuxs is read every day, as to the location of the place.

San Stefano is a small port on the Sea of ed self-registering phonographs in the rooms of Messrs. Davis, Thurman, Bayard, Randala

etc., and baited them with the question, "Do you intend to help putting Monty Blazz's reso-lution through?" Brown has turned up as a temperance le He was one in 1872." Our esteemed con

ecture in 1872,-not a temperance le PERSONALS.

Bishop-elect Seymour, of Springfield, has English mails announce the death in Ar

Cardinal Manning is said to have m Prof. Clifford, the eminent English math

matician, has gone over to the Rom Church; so has Lord Alexander Lenno of the Duke of Richmond. The Chinese Ambassador at London ha

surprised the members of the Cobden Club-delighted them—by informing them that he long had a general acquaintance with the gra-free-Trajer's doctrines. The Duke of Norfolk, England's pr Duke, and the pillar of aristocratic Romanism, has given the Vincentian Pathers of Sheffield a \$50,000 house for a spiritual retreat, and is about to build

schools costing as much for anothe munity there. munity there.

Samuel Ferguson, the Deputy-Keeper of the Records at Dublin, has been knighted for illiterary services. He will be remembered as in author of the splendid ballad, "The Forging of the Anchor," and of the humorous story in Bladwood entitled "Father Tom and the Pope."

navigation is! One of the passengers on Faboat on her first voyage is still alive, and Ad Evans, who died a few days ago, commande first steamer commissioned by the English A raity, and the first steamer (of war?) that control of the still of the Atlantic. How comparatively recent a thing steam

Banting, the fat man whose book on over

Edison's claim to the inver phone is contested by a French telegraphic Charles Bourseilles, who in 1854 stambled edides of transmitting sound by electricity, is discouraged by the coldness of his reception WASHI

What Transpi publican Thur

The Malcont Pre

They Would S agely and Representative 1

The President nation w

True Inwar

He Will Contin pointments the N

Butler Worsted in Cox on the

The New Doorkeep erate Brigadier,

AGIN THE POSTER, OF OHIO, EX WASHINGTON, D. C., the members of the Na Congressional Committe with the idea of organize the President. The ide theory of many disaffec-is best to throw the Pre-tise best to the part. threshold of the next was called by William it to order, and ex-S chair. In the general

President and strong that the party without him; it in the Si is in the North; that I pent men in the party that he repelled those ly; that he was nor PRANK in his dealings; that no ideas of the situation

Messrs. Foster, Hal be a most short-sighted ters might not be going publicans still think to proving the situation v promote harmony. The the party on the issue of

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sider the situation. COOL A WHAT PRESIDENT |
Special Dispute
Washington, D. C.
McClure, of the Philad terview with the Pres following to Phil not ignorant of the well-organized opposi May morning under it. its progress, sees it or as likely that the pr great States of Penns Indiana, and other Sta get that there is a e smiles like a shocking-to the av publicans of Penusylv vention, shall decide tion without so much President thinks it a SHOULD CONCERN T who make the de md be will be amis party contrivances either primary ele-not within the of a Civil-Service will not p about what the dea that he has in

into any modification all the combination He insists that he has foundations for THE GREAT nd that it will yet id that is senatoris ime of the Senatoris will be compelled its altar. He plu Senators and Co the lesson that nd that their occu on that their occup om them never to be of them are m f of them would us pride is that ha A GREAT I

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To the Editor of The Tribune, b. Ill., April 2.—Where is San Stefano, there the treaty between the Russians barks was made? Quite a dispute has sur school, where Tux Tantuux is read as to the location of the place.

a few miles west of Constantinople.

ristering phonographs in the rooms of avis, Thurman, Bayard, Randall, baited them with the question, "Do I to help putting Monty Blair's resough?"

ashington Post says: "B. Grants a turned up as a temperance lecturer. in 1872." Our esteemed contemporeror. Mr. Brown was a temperance 1872,—sot a temperance lecturer.

PERSONALS.

elect Seymour, of Springfield, has an LL. D. by Columbia College.

inflord, the eminent English mathe-has gone over to the Roman Catholis has Lord Alexander Lennox, a brother e of Richmond.

inese Ambassador at London has the members of the Cobden Club—and them—by informing them that he has general acquaintance with the great r's doctrines.

the of Norfolk, England's premier the pillar of aristocratic Romanism, has incentian Fathers of Sheffield a \$50,000 spiritual retreat, and is about to build ting as much for another religious com-

Perguson, the Deputy-Keeper of at Dublin, has been knighted for his rices. He will be remembered as the be splendid hallad, "The Forging of "and of, the numorous story in Biacket" Fether Tom and the Pope."

inparatively recent a thing steam as lone of the passengers on Fulton's first voyage is still alive, and Admiral died a few days ago, commanded the commissioned by the English Admiral first steamer (of war?) that crossed

the fat man whose book on over-endency to obesity had so great a ran ago, is dead, but England rejoices in ion of one William Campbell, a man of nds six feet four inches and weighs 728 e is the very picture of health, too, and

WASHINGTON.

What Transpired at the Republican Council of Thursday.

The Malcontents Desire to Cut Loose from the President.

They Would Slash Around Savagely and Break Things Generally.

Representative Foster Exposes the True Inwardness of the Opposition.

The President Views the Situation with the Utmost Coolness.

He Will Continue to Make Appointments Regardless of the Machine.

Butler Worsted in a Bout with Sunset Cox on the Floor of the

The New Doorkeeper to Be an Ex-Confederate Brigadier, and Not a Mex-

AGIN THE PRESIDENT. WHEREFORE.

WHEREFORE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—The meeting of the members of the National Republican and Congressional Committees last night was called with the idea of organizing a movement against the President. The idea was to sanction the theory of many disaffected Republicans that it is best to throw the President overboard on the threshold of the next campaign. The meeting threshold of the next campaign. The meeting was called by William E. Chandler, was called it to order, and ex-Senator Logan took the chair. In the general conversation there was severe and pretty general denunciation of the President and strong support for the theory that the party could get along better without him; that he had destroyed it in the South and crippled is in the North; that he did not treat promithat he repelled those who wanted to be friend-ly; that he was

in his dealings; that ne seemed to have no clear ideas of the situation or work of the Govern-

essrs. Foster, Hale, Page, and Phillips con-led that to break with the President would be a most short-sighted policy; that, while mat-ters might not be going to suit them, many Re-publicans still think the sensible way of im-proving the situation was to seek to restore and promote harmony. They regarded a division of the party on the issue of hostility to the Presi-

ent as fatal to the next campa igu.

The talk against the President finally became to unjust as to stir up Foster to a most vigorous eply. Upon being asked

WHAT THE REPUBLICANS COULD SAY n defense of the Administration on the stump, be began with the Southern situation, and claimed that instead of Hayes destroying the Republican party in the South, it was practically dead in every Southern State when he came in. He contrasted Hayes' Cabinet with Grant's; the long array of subordinate officers who had proved incompetent or unfaithful under Grant with the fact that under Hayes no scandal day of Hayes' appointees. He defended his appointments in the main, and insisted that they could be defended successfully before the people. He claimed that there had been

NO TEAR OF PURER ADMINISTRATION the history of the Government. Upon the question of breaking with the resident, he denounced it as a short-sighted and suicidal policy. He warned those who were criticising the President so severely that the people would certainly attribute these hostili-

people would certainly attribute these hostilities to personal disappointments in regard to patronage, and that people generally looked upon the present as an Administration with honest purposes, and upon those in Congress who were opposing it as probably sorcheads. Without reaching any special conclusion as to a policy except to agree that the Congressional Committee should be at once reorganized, the meeting sejourned with the understanding that a joint caucus of Senate and House Republicans should be held next Tuesday night to consider the situation.

COOL AND CALM. WHAT PRESIDENT HATES THINKS OF IT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Col. Aleck K. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, after an interview with the President to-night, sends the following to Philadelphia: The President is not ignorant of the settled policy of the now well-organized opposition, and he is calm as a May morning under it. He listens to it, notes its progress, sees it crystalizing, and regards it as likely that the pasts conscious to the constant of as likely that the party organization in the great States of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, and other States may be taught to forget that there is a Republican President; but he smites like a bridesmaid, and his imperturable serenity is shocking,—positively shocking—to the average partisan. If the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in their coming Convention, shall decide to pass by the Administralent thinks it a matter that

erty contrivances and the manipulations of primary elections or conventions are within the range of the duties a Civil-Service reform Executive, and will not pause to perplex himself on such occasions. He emphatically resents the idea that he has in any degree weakened on his Civil-Service policy, or that he will be coerced into any modification of his declared purpose by all the combinations the Republicans can invent. He insists that he has been steadily laying the foundations for

THE GREAT REPORM STRUCTURE, nd that it will yet tower so high above the ime of the Senatorial place-hunters that they will be compelled to bow down and worship at its altar. He plumes bimself on the fact that Senators and Congressmen have been taught the lesson that he makes appointments, and that their occupation in that line is gone with the makes appointments. He admits that the of them are mortally offended, and that is of them would be exercised if they could

ha A GREAT FUNDAMENTAL POINT
list gained in the Civil Service by quietly
fulf to Senators and Representatives, carethening notes of their suggestions, and
vised ving the least heed to what they adwhat generally doing just the reverse of
dergrollcited. As he clears away the unsentatif importunate Senators and Repreto have used the public offices to

swing themselves into position, he will now and then make a positive saily against some strag-gling wing of the old machine army, and it is likely that such a demonstration will be made to force the Implacables to

to force the Implacables to
UNFURL THEIR FLAG
before the Pennsylvania Convention meets.
His guns may not be trained on the Keystone
State, and when their thunder is to be heard to
rally the Republican reform elements to thrust
their spears into the Harrisburg body that is to
ignore the Administration is not known,
but he means in his way to
have the issue vitalized before the 15th
of May, and whether the Convention shall indorse him, or condemn him, or forget him, he will move on more than satisfied with himself, and waiting in patient trust for the returning wave of applause from his countrymen. Whether such things can be since the prophets, and Apostles, and miracles have passed away is a problem that the President has doubtless cona problem that the President has doubtless con-sidered to his own content, and he will quietly smile and stick fast where he is on the issue, let things smash as they may about him. It is clear that the President and the Representatives in Congress never were so widely and so hopelessly estranged as they are to-day, and they who talk of reconciliation or the restoration of friendly party relations only waste their words on absolute impos two contending forces when one or the other can no longer resist, but peace seems more likely to come by the overthrow of both.

BLAIR'S SCHEME.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT SENATORS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The following the control of th interviews have been obtained relative to Mont-gomery Blair's proposition to reopen the Presi-dential controversy:

Senator Conkling said if the purpose was to

permit Maryland to act before the Supreme Court on a que warrante, no act of Congress is necessary. The Constitution already provides the way. The Senator had heard that a special party interested with him could secure its organization. The tribunal was to consist of Chief Justice and all the members of the Court whose judicial districts could be so Union would be represented in the tribunal. Conkling could not state what the ultimate success of such a movement would

said he would not be a party to any such move-

Senator David Davis and Gen. Morgan, con versing upon the memorial, concluded that to carry out its provisions would not invalidate Haves' title. They both agreed that the United States Supreme Court would hold that Congres had already exercised its reserved power under the Constitution to settle the Presidential diffi-culty when it created the Electoral Commission. Gen. Morgan would take no part in such a conmore by keeping the question open. William E. Chandler said Blair's mem mounts to nothing. The Democrats

COULD PUT HAYES OUT TO-MORROW f they wanted to do it. They don't need a special tribunal. "Do you mean by that, Mr. Chandler, that they could impeach him?" "No," replied Chandler, "but by simply passing a law for his removal. But they won't do it, The Democrats are satisfied with Mr. Hayes. They are getting all they want. As ong as the Democrats can get office they will never interfere with Mr. Hayes. Blair's memo rial has no supporters."

Abram S. Hewitt, Tilden's old manager, said

Abram S. Hewitt, Tilden's old manager, said
Mr. Blair had called upon him to ask if he would
support his bili. Mr. Blair said
THE MEASURE WAS NOT PERFECTED,
and he could not tell now the character of it.
Mr. Hewitt stated that he had told Mr. Blair
that if Mr. Tilden believed he had suffered a
wrong from the United States he would be in
favor of allowing him an opportunity to go betore the Supreme Court, and would vote for any
measure allowing him to do so. If Mr. Blair
wanted remedial legislation to redress the
wrong, he approved of it, but judicial legislation
for the purpose of creating a special tribunal,
he was averse to. He believed that the two
Houses or Congress when they declared Mr.
Hayes President settled the question, and there
was an ond to the Presidential controversy forever.

SHOO-FLY BEN. HAS AN UNSUCCESSFUL JOUST WITH SUNSE. COX'S WIND-MILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5 .- Gen. Ben But ler crossed swords to-day with Sunset Cox and was worsted. Although Gen. Butler was no personally victorious, he placed the Democracy in an embarrassing situation. Butler moved as a question of privilege to proceed to the election of Doorkeeper, and put in nomination Gen. James Shields, a wounded soldier. This movement was a complete surprise to the Democrats. Many of them favored the nomination of Shields. It was expected that the Southern Democrats would be so angry at the removal of Polk that they would enter into almost any ombination to spite their Northern allies. It seemed at one time that an alliance had been formed between Republicans and Southern Dem-ocrats on behalf of Shields. The opposition to the Butler movement was entirely confined to the Democrats from the Northern States. Party discipline, however, finally prevailed, and But-ler falled to divide the Democratic vote, the

STEADILY VOTING TO POSTPONE CONSIDERATION of the question until next Monday.

The purpose of this course was to permit the which meets to-night. In deciding to postpone the House has violated an important preceden which will prove very embarrassing hereafter. The Democrats radically decided that the or-

ganization of the House is not a matter of privilege. Yet it is difficult to see how at any time they can secure organization except as a question of privilege. In the parliamentary point the Democrats were substantially defeated, but so far as personalities Sunset Cox had decidedly the best of But

BUTLER'S STOCK IN TRADE is the maimed and wounded soldier. He even went so far in his loyalty to the wounded Union soldier as to induce his candidate for the Meth-eun Post-Office, according to committee report, to leave a very admirable wooden leg at home m Massachusetts, that he might come here to appeal with the united eloquence of the stump for a place, and to-day Butler favored Shields, the hero of two wars and the wounded of both. The fact that Shields is an Irish orator, and has been lecturing in Lowell, where Butler wishes to retain the large Irish vote,

OF COURSE HAD NO INFLUENCE upon Butler's motion. Morrison, of Illinois with more enthusiasm than he has manifested with more enthusiasm than he has manifested on any subject since this Congress began, indignantly inquired if Butler, when Shields came to Congress many years ago with thousands of votes at his back, had not conspired to prevent him from being seated. This was true, and the effect of that portion of Butler's speech was destroyed by this onslaught. Then Sunset Cox took Butler in hand. He inquired if the two votes which he had recently given with the

took Butler in hand. He inquired if the two votes which he had recently given with the Democrate indicate that he was GRAVITATING TO THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE; whether because his hair was growing silvered and he was getting old that he was not seeking to return to his first love. Cox pressed Butler hard upon this point, and tauntingly said "that while the lamp holds out to burn the noblest statesman may return." Butler evidently felt this. The whisperings of his Republican colleagues from his own State were now for the first time crystalized in a speech from the Democratic side, and some answer had to ce devised. The oldest occupants of the gallery have seldom seen Butler

SO MUCH EMBARRASSED

or so discomfitted. All he could do was to reply that when he left the Democratic party it was an holorable organization; that it never chose one poor man as the scapegoat for its sins, as it did yesterday in the Polk case; and that when the party regained its prestige he might come back. But Butler was not happy in his explanation, or in his effort to throw ridicule upon

THE FUNDING BILL

GOES OVER TO NEXT WEEK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Another day of debate upon the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, followed by an adjournment until Monday were made to-day by Mr. Bayard in favor of Thurman's bill, by Mr. Johnston, of Virginia, in support of it with some amendments, and by Mr. Sargent against it. Mr. Conkling at 5 o'clock this afternoon asked Mr. Thurman whether he intended to press the bill to a vote before adjourning. Night sessions, Conkling remarked, are productive of no good. The extension of the debate into another week world not binder largely time. other week would not hinder legislation as all the appropriation bills received from the House had been considered, and a day or two would make no difference on a matter which is to extend over twenty years; besides some Sen-DESIRED TO BE ABSENT

to-morrow. Mr. Eaton agreed with Conkling. Thurman remarked testily that the British Parliament was in the habit of adjourning to attend horse-races, and he supposed the Senators de-sired to go to Chester to-morrow and witness the launch. Mr. Conkling replied that he regretted Mr. Thurman could see any similitude between a horse-race and the launching of a great steamship. Mr. Thurman said that in his nine years' experience he had never

require night sessions to dispose of it. He had introduced the bill

TWO YEARS AGO,
identical in all, its principal features with the one he was now urging the Senate to act upon, and action on it had been again and again postponed. The bill now before the Senate had been discussed four weeks. Every Senator had doubtless inade up his mind, and he would like to have it disposed of prior to an adjournment. Mr. Conkling moved an adjournment until Monday at noon. On this Mr. Thurman demanded the yeas and nave, and the vote was a close one, the opponents of the Thurman bill voting solidly for adjournment, with several who are known to be in favor of the bill. The vote, as finally amounced, was 32 in favor of adjournment and 31 against it, so the Senate adjourned until Monday, when there will be

TWO OB THREE DATS MORE
of debate on the bill, unless its friends, who are in the majority, insist on a night session to worry it through. The theory is that every postponement now is in favor of the Jay Gould lobby. The vote to-day, however, does not show this. It indicates rather the almost absolute certainty of the passage of the Thurman bill and the utter rout of the lobby. It is noticed that since the intimations in Senator Edmunds' speech about the lobby the prominent strikers have disappeared from the corridors. The pale, wan face of Jay Gould was the only member of his lobby visible about the Senate wing to-day.

POLK'S SUCCESSOR. EX-CONFEDERATE GEN. CHARLES W. FIELD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5 .- In the Demo eratic caucus to-night the Georgia delegation nominated Gen. Charles W. Field, of that erate army. The nomination was seconded by Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, who said be voted for the expulsion of Polk, but conceded that position to a Southern State. He wanted would command the respect of soldiers every-where. Gabriel Bouck, of Wisconsin, spoke in similar strain in favor of Field. Mr. Roberts of Maryland, nominated Mr. McCoy, of Balti more. Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, nominated Walter French, of Massachusetts; Gen. John B. Shields, of Missouri, and spoke of him as the hero of two wars and a grand old Democratic war-borse; Franklin, of Missouri,

OPPOSED SHIBLDS WITH BITTERNESS. He would not be dictated to by Ben Butler. He said the Speaker, Sergeant-at-Arms, and army. He was not from a Confederate State. they were entitled to a small share of the patronage. If the Democratic party could not do justice to the ex-Con-federate element of the House without being shaken to pieces, then it eral members would be glad to honor Shields, but they said

Shields, but they said

ARE WAS TOO OLD

and untit for such a position, and Civil-Service
reform demanded not only an honest but an
efficient officer. One hundred and sixteen votes
were cast, of which Gen. Field received 69,
Shields 20, McCoy 29, and French the remainder.
Gen. Field is a graduate of West Point, and
was with Gen. Lee during the entire War. He
was one of the American officers recommended
for service to the Khedive's army of Egypt by
Gen. Sherman, and served in that army for
some time.

MUM'S THE WORD. A BED-ROOM INVESTIGATION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5 .- Another great Democratic investigation has been discovered in the private rooms of the Chairman, Finley, of Ohio, who is traveling over the ground trouden in the last Congress by Vance, of that State in conducting the investigation of the Govern-ment printing-office in his bed-room. This is apposed to be a plan to secure the rent of the rooms out of the Contingent Fund. It is claimed that it helps insure secrecy, since no one would suspect that a great Congressional inquiry was in progress in a common boarding-house. Those that neither Finley nor his experts have the remotest idea of what they are about. The questions appear to be prepared for them by persons acquainted with the office, and the technical terms employed there, but these seem to be all Greek to Finley, and the experts, and neither of them are able half the time to comprehend the answers they receive. They are both the laughing stock for all who have had the pleasure of hearing them flounder around on the subject of frauds and irregularities in printing. It is a close race for distinction between Glover and Finley, and many Democrats besides Banning are becoming disgusted.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS. PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The report of the Sub-Committee of the House Committee charged with the consideration of the method of electing the President and Vice-President was submitted to the full Committee last night and agreed to by one majority. The most important feature in the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States is that the Electoral votes and fraction thereof o each person voted for as President in any State shall be ascertained by multiplying his entire popular vote there by the whole number of Electoral votes of the State, and dividing the product by the aggregate popular vote of the State for all persons voted for as President, and the quotient shall be the number of Electoral votes and the fraction thereof to which such person shall be entitled, using for such fraction three decimals, and no more. The amendment is designed to preserve the relative power of smaller States. The Committee say on this subject, the small States are now overslaughed by the present Electoral sys-tem. It has happened already that the vote of New York cast solid by a general ticket has decided the election by a few thousand majority, and has not only settled the question for 1,000,000 voters of the State of New York, but against a majority the other way of 8,000,000, against a majority the other way of 8,000,000, who are voters of the United States. The practical effect of the Electoral system has been to increase the relative importance and power of the large States, and the practice of voting by a general ticket was introduced by the large States for that purpose, and when introduced all were compelled to follow it.

Representative Hunton, of the Committee, proposed an amendment, in substance, that, in case of dispute in any State as to the Electoral vote, the election shall be decided by the highest judicial tribunal of such State, and the vote shall be counted, unless both Houses shall exclude it. Although no serious objection was interposed by the Committee to this amendment, the Committee did not vote on it.

It is the opinion of the members of the Committee that the proposed amendment to the Constitution will not receive the approbation of

NOTES AND NEWS. THE VALENTINE SCRIP.

Apecial Disputch to The Tribuna.

Washington, April 5.—Corporation-Counsel Bonfield left for home this evening. He had a consultation with Commissioner Williamson, of the General Land Office, to day, in which it was arranged that the Valentine scrip claimants shall be required to file their briefs in thirty days. The custom of the office however, is to days. The custom of the office, however, is to grant sixty days if either party desires. It is evident that the Valentine scrip claimants in-tend to seek delay. If any delay is granted, early in May.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS.

The Secretary of the Illinois State Repub lican Committee has been waiting here to as-certain the views of Republican Congressmen as to the time of holding the Republican State Convention. A number of them think that May is too early: that a Convention even as late as August would be preferable, and will so BULES OF APPOINTMENT.

Gen. Butler induced the House Judiciary Committee to add a clause to the present section in the Revised Statutes which requires preference to be given to Union soldiers in the matter of appointment, other things being equal. That resolution was originally passed in an appropriation bill at the instance of Butler. It was without any punitive clause, and has never since been thoroughly executed. Gen. Butler's bill, agreed upon by the Judiciary Committee to-day, provides a penalty of from one month to two years' imprisonment for declining to give sol-diers the preference.

This Committee also decided to report adversely on the Senate bill to remove the United States District Court from Keokuk, la., to Burlington in that State. The friends of Burlington in that State. The friends of removal, however, think this action is a substantial victory for them, as they claim that, if the bill is reported to the House, it will be impossible to defeat the united Iowa delegation, which is known to favor the removal. The purpose of the opposition is understood to have been to kill the bill in Committee. As this has not been done, the friends of removal think that the Keokuk party is substantially defeated.

CABINET MEETING.

party is substantially defeated.

CABINET MEETING.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The Cabinet session to-day was of no extraordinary importance. The Secretary of the Navy reported that instructions should be issued to commanders of United States men-of-war in the North Pacific Ocean to seize all United States merchantmen engaged in the Coolie trade, and such vessels will be taken to the most convenient poort and delivered to the proper United States officers, to be dealt with according to law. The text of these instructions have been prepared, and a naval order will be regularly issued on Monday. The Cabinet engaged in the discussion of other matters, but with no results of actual public importance. No appointments of more than ordinary consequence were agreed upon, and very little business of a routine character was transacted.

To SE BELBASED.

acter was transacted.

TO BE RELEASED.

At the request of the Indian Office the Secretary of War has ordered the release of Cheyenne and other Indians imprisoned at St. Augustine. They will be sent to Fort Sill.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee to-day agreed to report favorably Representative Blair's bill to facilitate a sale and settlement of public land granted to aid in the construction of railroads and lines of telegraph.

the protection of the issue of United States notes or securities.

LOUISIANA.

Ex-Gov. Pinchback, of Louisiana, had an interview with the President last night, and took occasion to give his views conceroing the needs of that State. He represents the interview as both pleasant and satisfactory. Pinchback says Louisiana has now the best Governor within his recoilection. The people were better satisfied than heretofore with public affairs, although, as elsewhere, they complain of hard times. The only thing of which Pinchback complains is that a few children, nearly white, in the public schools in New Orleans, have been compelled to leave. His own children were included in the number removed by the school authorities.

NOMINATION.

The President has nominated Vincent W. Bayless as Receiver of Public Moneys at Eau Claire, Wis.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.-Mr. Sargent called up the Naval Appropriation bill soon after the reading of the journal, and asked the senate to try and dispose of it before the morn-He then explained the action of the Commit-

At the conclusion of Mr. Bayard's speech on the Pacific Railroad Funding bili, Mr. Thurman said he would ask the Senate to set the matter

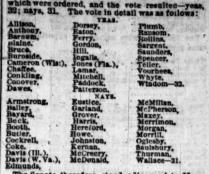
Mr. Eaton-I hope the Senate will do no such

mr. Johnston said although there was, in his opinion, the fullest authority for the passage of the Judiciary bill, he favored the annual payment of a fixed sum in bonds of the United Sta

Mr. Sargent gave way to Mr. Conkling, who said the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) suggested that the Senate would be requested to come to a vote to-day. He did not think the pressure for the passage of the bill was so great as to require a passage of the bill was so great as to require a night session, as there were twenty years in which to adjust this matter. He suggrested that the Senate should come to an understanding that a vote be taken on Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. Thurman thought ample time for debate had been afforded. The bill had been considered in the last session of the Forty-fourth Congress, and he had introduced it again in the present Congress. Why the bill had staid so long in the Judiciary Committee was a chapter of history he did not care to enter into, but it reflected no credit upon some men who had imposed upon the Committee.

After some further discussion of the proposition.



Mr. Butler (Massachusetts) put in nomination for the position of Doorkeeper, Gen. James Shields, of Mirsouri (Democrat). A long and exciting debate ensued on a point of order, participated in principally by Messrs. Butler and Cox (of New York), the Democrats resisting the right to make a motion as a question of privilege, and the Republicans trying to force the issue on the House. Mr. Butler presented Gen. Shields as a Union

Mr. Butler presented Gen. Shields as a Union maimed soldier.

Mr. Cox (New York) said that he did not desire to interfere when so honorable a gentleman as Gen. Shields was nominated in pursuance to the rules of the House, but the Democratic party preferred to have the matter settled to morrow.

Mr. Baker (Ind.), rising to a question of personal privilege, had read a note in the Washington Post, frim George H. Widderburn, whom Baker charged with dropping from the candidature for Doorkeeper with the understanding that he should receive a good position under Polk, in which he refers to Baker as "a lunate," and charging him with falsehood. Mr. Raker renewed the charge. Widderburn was dropped out of the canvass on the corrupt condition that he should receive a position with a larger salary than was authorized by law.

Mr. Butler said if he had not believed that a majority of the House would have selected Gen. Shields he would not have pressed his motion. That gentleman had been shot in the Mexican war, and had had his arm shattered in the late war. He was an old man, had been a member of the House and United States Senator, and was now without means of support.

Mr. Cox—Why bave you not provided for him in all these years? There was no intention to throw dishonor on Gen. Shields oy the action of that side of the House, but the gentlemen on the other side had had the disposition of 90.000 offices, and why had they not discovered that distinguished soldier until this emergency?

Mr. Morrison (Ill.) (To Butler)—Why did you turn him out of Congress when he was elected by a majority of thousands?

Mr. Townsbend (Ill.)—Has the gentleman from Massachusetts any authority from Gen. Shields to offer his name?

Mr. Butler—I never ask authority to do honor to

Massachusetts any authority from year.

Massachusetts any authority from year.

Mr. Butler—I never ask authority to do honor to a gallant maimed soldier. I have a general power of attorney in that connection.

Mr. Eden asked if Butler had not helped to drag Shields from the House and put a Republican in the place.

his place. Mr. Butler-I answer to that that nobody sug-

Mr. Butler—I answer to that that nobody suggested his name.

Mr. Butler—I people of his district suggested his name at the time to which I refer.

Mr. Butler—It was a question of election.

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Mr. Butler—Don't howl. That was a question of election, and men sometimes vote according to partisan views on questions of election.

Mr. Butler—Don't howl. That was a question of election, and men sometimes vote according to partisan views on questions of election.

Mr. Butler denied that he sought any clap-trap popularity by offering the resolution. He simply desired to provide for an old soldier. He was sarprised that he should be reproached by the other side of the House because, by voting for a Democrat in a contested-election case, he had followed the dictates of his conscience, and he had no thought he should live to hear again in the House an attack upon him by the gentleman from New York (Cox). He thought that on a former occasion that gentleman had learned enough not to do it again, out he (Butler) would be merciful now. [Laughter.]

Mr. Butler—Shoo fly, don't bodder me! [Great laughter.]

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enone and other Indians imprisooded at St. Aigustine. They will be sent to Fort Sill.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee to-day agreed to report favorably Representative public land granted to sid in the construction of railroads and lines of telegraph.

Not cultur.

The case of the United States against exassistant-Secretary Sawyer, ex-Commissioner of Customs Haines, and F. W. Brooks, charged St. Assistant-Secretary Sawyer, ex-Commissioner of Customs Haines, and F. W. Brooks, charged St. Assistant-Secretary Sawyer, ex-Commissioner of Customs Haines, and F. W. Brooks, charged St. Assistant-Secretary Sawyer, ex-Commissioner of Customs Haines, and F. W. Brooks, charged Portion of Parkman, Brooks & Co. or their representative, and that there had been to fraud practiced.

The Sward and Committee on Expenditures in the State Denarment to-day.

Secretary Evarta was before the Committee on Expenditures in the State Denarment to-day.

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Secretary Evarta was before the Committee of Wyers, who had preferred charges against Minister Sward in Committee are now examinize. He was asked whether he had any knowledge of all the correspondence with the Department, in order to shield himself from the effect of the charges against him. Secretary Evartar replied to the question that he had either wired, as nearly everything comes before him for his consideration, but he had seen hothing of the character intimated. There were other communications, however, relating to business, that were properly within the direction of the Kenosha River 84,00, and for the Racine River 84,00,00, a

Mr. Butler (who had approached to near where Mr. Butler (who had approached to near where Cox was speaking)—I am.

Cox (addressing Butler directly)—And when growing older, you ought to grow in grace day by day. (Laughter.) I will bring you up here to the anxious bench and pray over you. There is not a man anywhere whom I should rather lift by kindly prayer than the distinguished intellectual rendeman from Massashusetts. I do not say that he needs it more than other immbers. I know the good points of his character. I know his friendly heart. I know many things about him which the world does not know [laughter], and count to his honor and integrity. [Laughter] It is no laughing matter: but I beg the gentleman never hereafter to repeat that little old stale wit.

Mr. Butler. (returning to his seat)—Certainly net.

net.

Mr. Cox (as in the act of benediction)—Then I will send you to your seat now, pardoned. Go and sit down, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul. [Laughter.]

Mr. Butler (setting down)—I do not see any-Mr. Butler tsetting down)—I do not see anything to reply to.
Finally, the Speaker, declining to decide the question whether the motion to proceed to an election of Doorkeeper was a privileged question, submitted it to the House for its decision, and, on motion of Mr. Beebe, consideration of the question was postponed till Monday next, the Democrats voting for the postponement, and the Republicans all azainst it.

The Senate joint resolution providing a place for the deposit of the records of the proceedings of the Electoral Commission was passed.

At the conclusion of the morning bour the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Thompson in the chair) on the private calendar. went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Thompson in the chair) on the private calendar.

The Committee rose, and reported to the House several private bills, which were passed.

The House adjourned until Monday.

A Democratic caucus was announced to meet immediately.

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 5.—The State Suprem Court met this morning and heard the following cases:
Prideaux et al., respondents, vs. Mineral Point, sppellant; argument commenced by J. L. Mills for the appellant and by M. M. Strong for the respondents, and not completed.
Hart vs. Smith; stipulation and motion to attach amended; complaint to record motion argued and allowed.

amended; complaint to record motion argued a allowed. Wheeler, appellant, vs. Percles, responder motion to issue execution against the estate Sherman L. Page, deceased; motion argued by J. Orton for appellant, and by E. P. Vilas for respondent. spondent.

Capron vs. The Supervisors of Adams County;
motion for an order sending down record for correction; motion allowed.

Prideaux vs. Mineral Point, argument resumed

PREACHERS MUST NOT SMOKE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 5.—The New England Methodist Conference, in session at Westfield, had a warm discussion of the tobacco question to-day, and finally passed a resolution deciaring, in the strongest terms, that no persons should be admitted to the ministry here-

Naw York, April 5.—At the anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Church Extension Society to-night, reports were read which showed that during thirteen years 2,132 churches have been aided and \$1,350,000 dispursed, \$400,000 of which was in the form of loans for church extension.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Winchester's Cure for Consumption.—Winchester's Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda, for the cure of consumption and chronic diseases of the throat and lungs, Also dyspepsia, indugestion, general debility, etc. This grand specific has been established tuently years, during which period it has performed wonderful cures and accomplished results which no other remedy has ever equaled or even approached. Price \$1 and \$2 per bottle. Prepared only by Winchester & Co., No. 36 John street, New York. Sold by druggists.

Charles Heidsieck's Champagnes.—The pop-ular Siliery and the super-excellent "Dry Medal," so highly appreciated in England, Germany, and Russia, are being constantly received by Mr. Emil Schultze, 35 Beaver street. New York.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots, and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula. Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancer, Cancer, Cancer, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure food. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood. For Uncers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pushules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead, and Ringworm, Vegetive has never failed to effect a permanent cure. For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhosa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, Vegeting acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts apon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels. For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Paintstion of the Heart Headsche npon the section, and regulates the bowels. For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Paipitation of the Heart, Headache. Piles, Nervousness, and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by Vzozynz have induced many physicians and spothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own fami-

VEGETINE.

In fact. VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD-PURIFIER yet placed before the

SHACKAMAXON SQUARE PHARMACY, 1024 Beach-st., above Laurel, PRILADELPHIA, Ps., June 12, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Having during the past five years sold your VEOFTINE, which has been praised by my customers highly for the various diseases requiring a blood-purifier, and as I have heard very favorable reports of its use, I cordially indorse it as a good remedy, and believe it to be what you claim it is,—"The Great Blood Purifier" of the day.

Respectfully yours,
J. W. ABEL. M. D., Druggist.

Physicians Say IT.—Vegetine gives an equal circulation of the blood. All physicians will agree that there is scarcely a disease but that could almost instantly be disposed of if pure blood could be circulated generously through the parts affected. Now, this is the way in which Vegetine performs its wonderful cures. Vegetine is exclusively a vegetable compound, made from roots, heros, and barks.

VEGETINE.

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VEGETIME is now acknowledged by our best phy-cians to be the only sure and safe remedy for all-seases arising from impure blood, such as Scrof-la and Scrofulous Humors.

VEGETINE

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Or a Few Simple Truths and Their Logical Deductions, in which the positions of Mr. Ingersoli and Mr. Beecher are considered. By R. S. DEMENT. Price. \$1.00. Some of the Questions Discussed. What Is the Nature and Duration of Hell? Is Annihilation Possible? Did Mind and Matter Have a Beginning? Can Mind and Matter Have an Ending?

An ingenious argument, and advancing new ideas concerning the future state."—Madison Dem-Close, sharp, and satirical. The bright style and the cleverness with which Mr. Dement handles the weapons of controversy make his book very en-tertaining."—Boston Gazette.

Mr. Dement's tremelant diction is well matched by his potent logic. He has written an earnest, honest, hearry, and healthy book for the times."—The standard 'The arguments, as a rule, are clearly and tersely stated, and must be interesting to all classes of thinkers."—Saturday Herald. BETWEEN THE GATES.

BY BENJ. F. TAYLOR,
Author of "Songs of Yesterday," "The World on Wheels," etc., etc. 1 vol. Illustrated. Price, \$1.50. The tact of its author has made it lively as a novel and accurate as a guide book."-Philadel-

phia Press.

The light, feathery aketches in this volume glister with all the colors of the rainbow, and sparkle with the reflection of the moraing dew.

Mr. Taylor detects the enchaiments of poetry in most prosaic experiences, and the dusty highways of life are refreshed with the waters of Sloam, and bloom with the flowers of Paradise.—New York Tribune. Sold by all booksellers, or will be sent prepaid, on secipt of the price, by the publishers, S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Chicago.

West End Dry Goods House Madison and Peoria-sts

The following extraordinary bargains in

Have been just opened by us and are well worthy the immediate attention of purchasers:

rich lustre, heavy large grain; sold last season at \$1.40, we offer at 85c. One case Blk. Gros Grains, all silk, a

Large lot elegant quality Lyons Blk. Gros Grains, very heavy and rich; sold not long since at \$1.65; now

Line of good shade Colored Silks at 75c. Good Heavy Col'd Gros Grains at \$1. Lot of wide and specially rich Lyons Col'd Gros Grains at \$1.25.

Line of Fancy Silks at 50c. Choice new Style Summer Silks at 65

PIRIE & CO.

Same Goods at Our North Side Store North Clark & Erie-sts.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

ANNOUNCE THEIR

Wednesday, April 10.

State and Washington-sts.

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AT BANKRUPT PRICES. It must be sold at once in order to satisfy judgment, and to clear the premises, which are rented to other parties after May 1 next.

REALY PURE DELICATE & SUPER IN 1743. ESTABLISHED

The only Sewing Machine practically used at

this severe test, and make it more economical for manufacturers, recommend it for the family. Rotary motion insures ease of movement with greatly increased durability. If you desire clean, beautiful work, an easy-running, beautiful, and thoroughly-made machine, see the New Wheeler & Wilson No. 8, 155 State-st., Chi-

40 pcs. Blk. Lyons Gros Grain Silks, bargain, 65c.

offered at \$1.00.

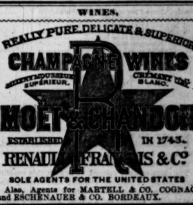
H. R. STRVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I sold your VEGETIME for a number of years, and I find it gives perfect satisfaction to my customers.

HENRY WERTHIMER.

ART FURNITURE

L. G. FAIRBANK & CO., 122 STATE-ST.



CATABBH BEMEDIES. Dr. Sykes' Sure Cure for Catarrh"

SEWING MACHINES.

the extraordinary speed of One Thousand to Eighteen Hundred stitches per minute, in the manufacture of every kind of Overwear and Underwear, is the Wheeler & Wilson. The same qualities that enable it to withstand

· CARSON,

Larger Country Orders for Currency-Clearings, \$2,700,000.

Decrease in the Treasury Gold Balance --- Condition of Foreign Trade.

The Produce Markets Bather Tame-Wheat Irregularly Firmer ... Other Grain and Provisions Steadler, and Close Firm.

A Dull Day in Commercial Circles-Operators "Watching and Waiting."

FINANCIAL.

The country roads are drying rapidly, and as a consequence the country orders for currency are increasing. New York exchange was weak, and sold at 25 cents per \$1,000 premium. The supply sold at 25 cents per \$1,000 bremium. In empty, of commercial paper is not large. The spring trade has opened well, and the customers of the banks are offering small lots of miscellaneous paper, but the demand for accommodations is not enough to

the demand for accommodations is not enough to make the loan market settive. Rates of discount are 7@10 per cent. The clearings were \$2,700,000.

CONDITION OF THE FOREIGN TRADE.

The return in the last three months to the condition of our foreign trade which followed the panic of 1873—a great increase in exports and a decrease in imports—is thought by the New York Daily Bulletis to show that the depression in business has been partially renewed. The imports of merchandise for February, 1878, were \$32,700,000, against \$35,300,000 for the same month of 1877, while the exports of produce and merchandise were \$66,000,000, against \$51,800,000. For the eight months, including February, the exports of merto, 000, 000, against \$31, 800, 000. For the eightonths, including February, the exports of merandise and specie show an excess over the exorts of \$171, 500, 000; for the same period of 1877,
e excess of exports was only \$152, 600, 000. At
is rate the present fiscal year will show a larger
uplus of exports than any preceding year since plus of exports than any preceding year and a panic. The specie returns show that the country now accumulating gold very rapidly. In the last the months the net export of specie has been 19 \$2,570,000, instead of the average net export

GOLD IN THE TREASURY. The amount of coin shown by the last Treasury statement to be on hand in the United States Treasury was \$138,000,000. This is an increase of \$7,000,000 over the total for February. At the tame time the coin available for resumption has becreased about \$2,000,000 below the amount held March 1. Deducting the coin certificates, coin held to redeem called bonds, and interest due and unpaid, reduces the coin balance to \$68, 525, 732. This coin balance is not entirely gold. There is \$5, 558, 518 of it in subsidiary silver. The actual amount of gold is, therefore, \$62, 967, 214.

PORBIGN EXCHANGE.

To the Western Associated Press.

New Youx, April 5.—Gold was weak; opened at 101 and closed at 100%. Carrying rates, 3@

Otherwise firm.
State securities were steady.
The stock market opened strong, with a continued display of bullish temper, and during the morning call there was a general advance throughout the list, with Western Union and Lake Snore leading the market, closely followed by Granger shares. The improvement was subsequently lost, but later on a firmer feeling set in, and in some cases the highest prices of the day were made. Western Union advanced to 83%, Lake Shore to 67, Northwestern to 40%, 88t. Paul to 48%, and Michigan Central to 60%. The coal shares were somewhat neglected, and changes in the remainder of the list were unimportant. Towards the close a disposition to realize unsettled the market, and prices declined % to 1%, with the chief falling off in the shares above mentioned,—prices, however, closing steady at the decline. Transactions were 188,000 shares, of which 40,000 were Lake Shore, 13,000 Webash. 27,000 Northwestern common. 8,000 Northwestern preferred, 33,000 St. Paul common, 3,000 St. Paul preferred, 11,000 Lackawanna. 3,000 Michigan Central. 8,500 Ohios, 26,000 Western Union, and 2,000 Pacific Mail.

Money, 4 to 1-32 and interest; closed easy; 4. Prime mercantile paper, 4% 26.
Curjoms, 3144,000.
The Treasury disbursed 3843,000; clearings, 314,000.
Sterling steady; long, 486%; short, 489,

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 5-5 p. m.—Consols, money, 94
13-16; account, 94 15-16.
United States bonds 41/4s. 104; '67a. 108%; 1040s. 1094; new 5a. 1051/6.

Eric, 101/4: preferred, 24; Illinois Central,
76: Pennsylvania Central, 73.

Paris, April 5.—Rentes, 1087 75c.

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for

Thursday, April 5:

COMMERCIAL.

past:

time twelve months ago: 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. 9, 890 6, 500 8, 978 6, 730 62, 121 12, 450 218, 020 16, 030 154, 329 80, 657 152, 556 55, 446 29, 978 13, 862 14, 005 22, 302 12, 356 2, 935 2, 255 6, 458 271, 065 27, 405 560, 812 264, 830 1, 112, 660 1, 415, 650 102,990 14, 320 1, 189 2, 188 30 1, 106 355 930 250 1 878 8, 059 24 151 108, 36 2,645

1,996 491 25 Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 408 bu wheat, 5, 259 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 2 red winter wheat, 44 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 5 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars No. 1 soft spring, 60 cars No. 2 do, 14 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected (133 wheat); 11 cars high-mixed corn, 36 cars new do, 46 cars new mixed, 115 cars No. 2 corn, 102 cars rejected (360 corn); 17 cars white oats, 8 cars No. 2 mixed; 1 car No. 1 rye, 11 cars No. 2 do; 6 cars No. 2 barley, 2 cars extra No. 3 do, 4 cars feed (12 barley). Total, 542 cars, or 213,000 on corn, 7,093 bu rye, 1,821 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were rather dull resterday; chiefly with reference to the war question. The British markets showed little change, and there was no special news of a political char-acter. Hence there was no incitement to trade in futures, and the markets dragged, wheat being futures, and the markets dragged, wheat being about the only thing that showed any activity in a speculative way. Wheat and corn were in fair demand for shipment, and this fact made the former range a little higher for future delivery. Outside of this the changes in price were not very important. Provisions were especially dull and steady. The great majority of operators seemed disposed to wait for further developments, and the result was a season of greater fullness than has been experienced. Buy previous

velopments, and the result was a season of greater dullness than has been experienced any previous day for several weeks past.

Jobbers of dry goods were very busy. Buyers are arriving in steadily increasing numbers, and in all departments of the market are signs of activity. Prints are unprecedentedly cheap, —5@5%c for standard brands,—and are having a large ssje. Groceries continue fairly active, and the general market maintains a more than ordinarily steady tone. Sugars are in comparatively light supply, and remain very firm under a liberal demand. Coffees also are strong. There is continued improvement in the tea trade, and the market has a firmer and healthler tone than has characterized it for months previous. No changes were noted in the market for domestic and foreign dried fruits. Fish were quoted quiet, with prices generally weak. Fat mackerel are scarce, and remain firm, but for the lower grades and for all other descriptions of fish previous quoscarce, and remain firm, but for the lower grades and for all other descriptions of fish previous quotations were more or less freely shaded. No. 1 whitefish were reduced to \$4.00@4.25, trout to \$3.00, and No. 2 shore mackerel to \$7.00@7.50. Butter and cheese were quoted as before, being dull and unsettled. Oils met with a good demand, and were steady. Paints were fairly active and firm. In the leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood markets the changes were unimportant.

Lumber continues in active demand and steady.

firm. In the leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood markets the changes were unimportant.

Lumber continues in active demand and steady. The receipts are small, and the yard stocks are decreasing rapidly, and in many instances are dedicient in the most popular grades of common staff. The wool market was quiet and unchanged. Broom-corn, hides, and salt were in moderate request, the two first being easy. Seeds were in better demand and steadler under moderate offerings. Prairie hay was firm under good inquiry, with small offerings, and timothy was quiet. Green fruits were salable to the city retall trade, and oranges were in good country request. Poultry was in moderate supply and request. Eggs were selling freely to the city dealers and packers at recent prices.

Rail freights were quiet on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain and 30c on other fourth-class to New York.

Lake freights were in fair demand and steady, on the basis of 25c for corn and 3c asked for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Room was taken for 54,000 bu wheat, 38,000 bu corn, and 47,000 bu rye.

Through rates by lake and canal to New York were quoted at 10c on wheat and 9½c on corn. Through rates to Liverpool were quoted at 50@51c in specie per 100 lbs on grain and 57@58c on provisions.

IN NEW YORK TESTERDAY. April 5.—Receipts: Flour. 410 bris; wheat, 159, 300 bu; corn. 120, 622 bu; cats, 19, 799 bu; corn.meal, 140 pkgs: rys. 1, 300 bu; barley, 1, 850 bu; mait, 520 bu; pork, 34 pkgs; beef, 70 pkgs; cut meats, 3, 364 pkgs; lard, 2, 456 pkgs; whisky, 1, 043 bris.

Exports, twenty-four hours: Flour, 3, 700 bris; wheat, 102, 000 bp; corn, 46, 000 bu.

PROVISIONS AT CINCINNATI.

The approximate stocks of provisions in Cincinnati, according to the Price Current, compare as follows: as follows:

April 1, 1878. April 1, 1877.

Sides, shoulders and hams libs. 41, 500, 600 38, 600, 600 Port. bris. 12, 600 13, 700
Lard. tos. 18, 600 13, 700
The Journal of Commerce gives the following as among the receipts of domestic produce at the port of New York for the three months from Jan. 1: Whest four, bris. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878.

Lard tes and bris... Lard tes and bris... Whisky, bris... The following we same period: Wheat flour, bris.... Rye flour, bris..... Corn-meal, bris..... at Chicago Customs April 5, 1878: Burley & Tyr-

rell, 20 packages earthenware; Field, Leiter & Co., 35 cases dry goods; the Wilson Packing Com-pany, 196 boxes tin-plate; Lord, Stoutenburgh & Co., 6 quarter-casks port wine; W. H. Schimp-ferman, Jr., 2 quarter-casks sherry wine. Collection, \$11, 486. 22.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were very dull and very steady. The market averaged a shade firmer. In sympathy with a reported advance of 5c per 100 lbs in hogs at the Stock-Yarda, while Liverpool was quoted 6d per 113 lbs higher on lard. But there were very few orders here, and local operators were not disposed to trade, except in the transfer of a few lots of pork and lard from May and local operators were not disposed to trade, except in the transfer of a few lots of pork and lard from May into June. The commission men report the trade on shipping account as very flat, owing to the fact that our leading cutters have now established direct communications with the men who sell to consumers. The result is that, while the product finds a market, it does so without much of it being bought or sold on 'Change. MESS PORK—Was very quiet, but about 2½ oper bril higher than the latest prices of Thursday. Sales were reported of 4.750 bris seller May at \$0.32½ 0.55, and 1,750 bris seller June at \$0.47½ 0.50. Total, 6.500 bris. The market closed steady at \$0.32½ 0.50. Total, 6.500 bris. The market closed steady at \$0.32½ 0.55 seller May, and \$0.47½ 0.50 seller April, \$0.32½ 0.50. Soller May, and \$0.47½ 0.50 seller April, \$0.32½ 0.50. Soller May, and \$0.47½ 0.50 seller April, \$0.32½ 0.50. Soller May, and \$0.47½ 0.50 seller April at \$7.10: 3,250 tos seller may at \$7.150,7.17½; and 2,000 tos seller June at \$7.22½ 0.57. Total, \$500 tos. The market closed steady at \$7.150,7.17½; and 2,000 tos seller June at \$7.22½ 0.57. Total, \$500 tos. The market closed steady at \$7.150,7.17½; and 2,000 tos seller June at \$7.50,7.17½ seller May; and \$7.22½ 0.57. Total \$5.00 tos. The market closed steady at \$7.100,7.15 solt; \$7.100,7.12½ seller June at \$7.150,7.17½; and \$7.000,7.12½ order June 20.000 bs green shoulders at \$3.50. There was some export demand for boxed shoulders, but a difference of ½ per bi between the views of buyers and sellers prevented transactions. Middles were scarcely mentioned. The following shows the closing prices per 100 lbs on the principal outs of meats:

100 bs on the principal outs of meats:

Shoul. Short L. and sh. chort L.

Loose, part cured. 83.3714 84.8714 85.00 clears.

Loose, part cured. 83.3714 84.8714 85.00 clears.

100 5.00 6.1214 6.3714

April, boxed. 80 5.00 6.1214 6.3714

April, boxed. 80 5.10 2.25 5.374

Loose clears quoted at 84.75 loose, and 84.8714 boxed;

Cumberlands. 566546 boxed; long cut hams. 766746

boxed; sweet-pickied hams. 84.68146 for 16 and 15 lox rerages; green hams. 5568546 for same averages; green hams. 5568546 for same averages; green hams. 356

BREADSTUFFS. BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and steady. The local trading was light. There was a fair demand for bagged lots for export, but the offerings of suitable lots were small, and transactions were limited by that fact. Saics were reported of 885 bris spring extras (mostly in bags) at 64.50@6.67%, and 75 bris rye flour on private terms. The market closed at the following as the nominal range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, 85.50@7.00; good to prime brands of winters, 85.50@7.00; good to prime brands of winters, 85.50@7.00; fair to good spring, 84.50@5.00; low spring, 83.00@5.50; fair to good Minnesota springs, 85.00@5.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, 86.75@6.25; patent springs, 86.50@8.50; low grade, 82.75@4.00; rye, 83.10@3.25.

Bran—Was quiet and a shade caster. Sales were 20 tons at \$13.50@13.75 per ton on track. ons at \$13.50@13.75 per ton on track. free on board cars.
Middlings-Sale was made of 10 tons at \$15.00 per

reported of 9.00 bu by sample at 24620c on track, and 13,800 bu de at 28/66286c free on board. Total, 23,400 bu.

RYE—Was slow and easier for futures, while fresh cars were in fair request for shipment. Charters were made for 47.000 bu. Fresh No. 2 sold at 50%c, and samples at 60%e80%c outrack. April or regular was duil at 57%c, and May brought 61c. Cash saies included 800 bu fresh No. 2 at 50%c; 900 bu by sample at 60%e80%c outrack. April or regular was duil at 57%c, and May brought 61c. Cash saies included 800 bu fresh No. 2 at 50%c; 900 bu by sample at 60%e80%c outrack. And 4,000 bu do at 61c free on board.

HARLEY—Was duil, retures being fuactive and weaker. May was more freely offered, with little demand, and seller the month was lifeless, most of the deals having been settled. Fresh cars were wanted to fill small orders, and slightly better prices were paid for small receipts. Seller May was quoted at 4564844c. Regular sold at 450, and closed at 4466449c. Regular sold at 450, and closed at 4466449c.

Fresh N 400: feed, 340: and fresh No. 3 xxrs at (first samples were reported of 2.000 bu No. 2 at 4566745c; 500 bu extra 3 at 400: 400 bu No. 3 at 350: 400 bu feed at 340; 3.00 bu by sample at 35670c on track; and 1.000 bu design at 50.000 bu at 450; 450 bu feed at 340; 3.000 bu saller May at 31.114621. 124.

Corn—150,000 bu at 450; 46486c for May and 455645c for May and closing at the outside. June sold at 45566 for May, and closing at the outside. June sold at 45566 for May, and closing at the outside. June sold at 45566 for May, and closing at the outside. June sold at 45566 for May, and closing at the outside. June sold at 45566 for May, and closing at the outside. June sold at 45566 for May, and closing at the outside. June sold at 45566 f

Mess pork was firmer, closing at \$9.35@9.37% for May and \$9.52% for June. Sales 500 bris at \$9.52% seller June.

Lard was stronger, closing at \$7.17%@7.20 for May and \$7.25@7.27% for June. Sales 720 tos at \$7.20 for May and \$7.25 for June. GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORD-Was dull and weak. Dealers are filling small orders, but the large buyers still hold aloof. It is hoped that the resumption of lake navigation will help trade. Quotations: Strictly green hurl, 54666; red-tipped do, 54654c; green brush that will work itself, 41465c; red-tipped do, 54654c; inferior brush, 3634c; crooked, 11463c.

BUTTER-Trade was quiet, with prices ranging about the same as on the preceding days of the week. Local buyers took most of the choice lots, the shipping demand being chiefly confined to the low and medium grades. Quotations remain as before: Choice to fancy greamery, 35683c; good to choice dairy, 22628c; medium, 15620c; inferior to common, 7812c; roll, 10624c. creamery, 30633c; good to choice dairy, 22638c; medium, 18620c; inferior to common, 7812c; roll, 10638c.

BAGGING—There was no noticeable change in the bagging market. The demand was of very moderate proportions, but the stocks are not oppressive, and the prevalent feeling is fairly firm. We cuose: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 23Mcc Lewiston, 21Mc; Otter Creck, 19Mc; Brighton A, 23Mcc Lewiston, 21Mc; Citer Creck, 19Mc; Brighton A, 23Mcc Lewiston, 21Mc; Citer Creck, 19Mc; Brighton A, 23Mcc Lewiston, 24Mc; Citer Creck, 19Mc; Citer Creck, 1 FS. 25; smoked hallbut, 7686; scaled herring, per box. 28c.
FRUITS AND NUTS—Prices were without quotable variation. A fair business was in progress at the range of prices given below:
FORMINS—Hates, 54686c; figs. new layers, 65166c; French do, 12816c; ratims, agrees, 91.706 Zenicoscales, 764876c; do new 94.21c; French do, 12816c; ratims, 29crs, 91.706 Zenicoscales, 764876c; Zenicoscales, 764876c; Zenicoscales, 764876c; Zenicoscales, 764876c; Zenicoscales, 764876c; Zenicoscales, 764876c; Zenicoscales, 76486c; Dayerters, 44685c; Dared, 12818c; blackberries, new, 10.66; Nurs—Filberts, 114.9134c; almonda, Tarragona, 20.31c; French walnuts, 10416c; Naples walnuts, 12818c; Bratils, 35486c; pecans, 7638c; River pecans, 66866c; Winnington peacuts, 48586c; River pecans, 66866c; Winnington peacuts, 48586c; Florenessee do.

logic; rasherries, 2234c; pitted cherries, 17418c.

NUTS-Filberts, 1146124c; almonds, Tarragona, 202
21c; French walnuts, 10411c; Naples walnuts, 12418c; Bradls, 5480c; pecans, Teras, 7885c; River pecans, 6664c; Wimington beautts, \$4556c; Tennessee do.
6664c; Wimington beautts, \$4556c; Tennessee do.
678EER FRUITS-0000c
68EER FRUITS-0000c
68EER FRUITS-0000c
69EER FRUITS-0000c
600c; continue from under a fair inquiry, Other reuits were selling in a small way from store; Apples, 83,0048, 50 per br; Eastern do. 84,504
6.00; cranberries, choice cuitivated, per br; 83,004
6.00; cranberries, choice cuitivated, per br; 83,004
6.00; cranberries, choice cuitivated, per br; 83,004
6.00; valencia oranges, 810,00; do extras, \$12,004
14.00 per case; box oranges, 85,0048,00.
GRUUSKIES-No especially new features were developed in connection with the grocery-market.
There was a good degree of activity, and the privalent recling was fairly firmer. Bugars and confees remain second control of the second control of the confees for the confees

mon. 28430c, common molasses, 53638c; black strap, 31633c.

SPICES—Allspice, 186184c; cloves, 42645c; cassis, 24625c, pepper, 1546184c; nutmegs, No. 1, 686681.06; Calcutta ginger, 10611c.

SOAF—True Blue, 54c; German mottled, 54655dc; Blue Lily, 54c; White Lose, 54c; German mottled, 54655dc; Blue Lily, 54c; White Lily, 54655dc; White Rose, 54c; German mottled, 54655dc, HAY—Prairie was in good local demand and firm. The receipts continue light. Timothy was slow and easy; No. 1 timothy, 59.0069, 50; No. 2 do. 88.50; mixed, 57.50; upland prairie, 58.2869.00; No. 1 prairie, 56.50; slough, 55.50.

HIDES—Were in light demand at the given prices. The receipts are light, and a large percentage of them, grubby or otherwise injured, hence irregularity in prices. We quote: City butchers' cows. 4c; steers, 64c; green curred, tight, 74cc; green salted kip, 74c; green calf. 10c; filing prime dry kip, calf, and dry hides, 14615c; dry salted hides, 12c; deacon skina, 40c; sheep peats. wool estimated, 32c. 75c; green calf. Rice fint prime dry kip, calf, and dry hides, 14c deacon skins, 40c; sheep pears, wool estimated, 32c.
LUMBER-Was active and fru. The demand from this State is improving, but the bulk of the lumber sold goes West. Nothing was offered on the wholesale market. Green place stuff is salable at \$9.50, and a few cargoes have been placed at this price to arrive.

te:
st and second clear, 154 and 2 Inch...
rd clear, 154 to 2 Inch...
st and second clear dressed siding.
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oring, the common, dressed... 17.00@18.00 25.00@30.00 20.00@26.00 15.00@17.00 14.50@15.50 12.00@12. 13.50@17. Picketa, rough and select...... 8.00@1

OILS—Prices were without change. For the season the demand was reasonably active, and a steady set of prices war-witnessed. We arain quote as follows: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 134c; do Illmois legal test, 150 deg., 179(c) headilphi, 175 deg. test, 224c; Michigan legal test, 275(c) Elaine, 280; extra winter lard oil. e80: No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 85c; linseed, raw, 62,863c; bolied, 67; e86s; whale, winter-blasched, 70c; sperm, 81.75; peatafool di, strictly pure, 81.00; do extra, 80c; do No. 1, 80c; ball, 60c; Straits, 88c; miners oil. 50c; turpentine. 80c; naphtha, deodorized, 68 gravity, 150c; gasoline, diodorized, 74 deg. 16c; Scr. 16c

MEDICATES and was made of 10 tons at \$15.00 per ton for non Deard car.

CORN-MEAL—CORN-WAS DOMINAL at \$214.00 per ton on Brack.

WHEAT—Was quited and firmer. The market for interest and the per ton on Brack.

WHEAT—Was quited and firmer. The market for interest quotation of Flurriday, while this month closest ruly it higher, the difference between the two leasning the per ton the per ton tone of the per tone of

..19, 211 ..22, 986 ..20, 142 3,730 3,879 4,037 5,457

of thin, roughlish lots, which will account for the lower average of prices as shown by the sales published below. Trading was done at \$2.50@5.00 for inferior to extra. the larger portion at \$3.00@5.30 for city butchers' stuff; at \$3.35@3.75 for stockers; and at \$4.00@4.65 for good te choice shipping beeves. The market closed firm with the yards practically empty, only a few odds and ends remaining unsold.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450 lbs and apwards.

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QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450 lbs and apwards.

QUOTATIONS:

**Lower of the common steers and the steers and the steers and the steers, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.

**Medium Grades—Steers in fair feesh, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.

**Buckers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs.

**Buckers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs.

Joseph 1,100 lbs.

**Buckers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs.

Joseph 2, 1,200 lbs.

**Joseph 2, 1,

142. 219 3.65 46...179 3.60

SHEET-There was an active demand on shipping account, and a good inquiry from the home trade, and between the two classes of buyers the supply was easily closed out. Prices were firm at \$3.7564.50 for poor to medium, and at \$4.7566.00 for good to extra grades. The outside quotation was obtained by Southworth, Brown & Herrick for \$2 head averaging 182 ibs. James Jackson sold 71 shorn sheep, sveraging 182 ibs. James Jackson sold 71 shorn sheep, sveraging 182 ibs. James Jackson sold 71 shorn sheep, sveraging 182 ibs. James Jackson sold 71 shorn sheep, sveraging 182 ibs. James Jackson sold 71 shorn sheep, sveraging 182 ibs. James Jackson sold 71 shorn sheep, sveraging 182 ibs. James Jackson sold 71 shorn sheep, sveraging 182 ibs. James Jackson sold 71 shorn sheep, sveraging 182 ibs. James Jackson sheep, sveraging 182 ibs. Jackson sheep, sver ALBANY.

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accounts for the falling of aggregate sales, summing up 400 short of last week, the market closing steady but quiet.

SHEEF AND LANDS—Receipts, 71 cars; last week, 63; market opened firmer for sheep and a tritle higher, and ruled steady up to the close, with a moderate demand at 44,05%; lambs in limited request, with a few sales at 44,0027.00 per head.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, April 5.—CATILE—Receipts, 412 loads, against 63 last week; no change in prices.

SHEEF AND LANDS—Receipts, 71 loads, against 63 last week; market stronger for sheep; common to fair, 44,05%; fair to sood, 54,65%; extra to choice, 54,66%; lambs dull; spring, 84,0027.00 per head.

NEW YORK, April 5.—BREWES—Receipts, 1,800, making 5,100 for four days, against 6,180 same time last week; market a triffe firmer: more active; tendency in favor of selling interest: native steers, 562 104c, to dress 55 ibs; exporters took 180 fat steers, 1,800 SHEEF—Receipts, 3,000, making 10,700 for four days, against 10,600 same time last week; market week and unsettied: limited trade; lower prices; no clipped sheep sold, nor any of choice and extra unshorn stock; the few transactions included fair to good unshorn aheep, at 54,060%; yearling lambs at 76,746.

SWINEF—Receipts, 3,500; making 17,000 for four days, against 18,300 same time last week; little more inquiry for live; car-load flight Ohlo, 135 lbs, 8-4.00 per 100 lbs.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

April 5.—CATTLE—Fairly sotive; about loc lower, especially shipping grades; prime to choice shipping steers, 84,7568.00; fair to good unshorn aheep, at 54,060 steers, 8-7,7568.00; fair to good st.2596.00; do butchers', 83,8564.00; cows and helfers, \$2,2003.75; corn-fed Texans, \$3,500; making 17,000 for four days, against 18,200 same time last week; little more inquiry for live; car-load flight Ohlo, 135 lbs, 8-4.00 per 100 lbs.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. L

8-80; common to fair, \$8.2664.00; receipta, 250.

BUFFALO, April SUFFALO.

"BUFFALO, April CATTLE—Receipta, 1.632; total for the week, 8.367; CATTLE—Receipta, 1.632; total for the week, 8.367; Annual Cattled change; best grades disposed of a sup without decided change; best grades disposed of a sup without decided change; best grades disposed of a sup without for the week, 11.500; market quiet; buyers and sellers apart; tending down; Western Sheep, \$5.5065.75; clipped, 34.00; supply sound to the demand; 4 cars unsold.

Hous—Receipta, 4.20; total for the week, 22,680; market dull and slow; higher prices asked; no advance established; a few sales York weights at \$3.0665.75; no demand for heavy; 5 cars unsold.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

HOUSE TO STATUS—Receipta, 1,862 head through; no local; no market.

HOOS—Receipta, 1,200; Yorkers, \$3.8064.00; Philadelphias, \$4.1064.25.

SHEET—None arrived: no market.

CINCINNATE.

SHEEP—None arrived: no market.
CINCINNATI. April 5.—Hogs—Inactive and lower
common. \$3.20@3.45; light, \$3.50@3.70; packing.
\$3.60@3.80; butchers, \$3.85@3.95. Receipts, 1,800
shipments, 1,400.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board Liverroot, April 5.—Prime mess pork—Eastern,

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 50s: Western, 40s. Bacon—Cumberlanda, 28s; short; ha. 28s; long clear, 27s; short clear, 28s; shoulders, 21s; hama 35s. Lard, 37s 6d. Frime mess beef, 50s; india mess beef, 50s; india mess, 100s. Cheese, 63s. Tallow, 30s.

LONDON, April 5.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet. California chub, 11s 8d611s; Galifornia white, 11s 4d611s 9d; spring, 10s 4d611s. Corn firm. MARK LANK—Wheat quiet. Corn steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat average No. 2 spring, 50s; fair average red winter, 54s; fair average of Corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quieter. Corn steady. Country markets for wheat—English and French steady.

No. 2, 28a.

Grain-Whest-Winter. No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s; spring, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 9s 10d; white, No. 1, 11s 8d; No. 2, 11s 3d; club. No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 11s 6d.

Corn-New, No. 1, 26s; old, No. 1, 28s 8d; No. 2, 28a.

Provisions-Fork, 50s. Lard, 37a.

Liverpool, April 5-2:30 p. m.—Flous-No. 1, 28s Liverpool, April 5-2:30 p. m. -FLOUR-NO. 1, 200 6d: No. 2, 25s. Grain-Wheat-Spring, No. 1, 100 9d; No. 2, 90 9d; white, No. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2, 11s 2d; club, No. 1, 12s 4d; No. 2, 11s 5d. Corn-Old, No. 1, 28s; No. 2, 27s 9d. Provisions-Lard-37s. Liverpool, April 5-Latest. -Corrow-Steady: 3% 26%4; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export.

@6564; sales, 10.000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 8.550.

BREADATUFFS—Wheat—Receipts for the past three days, 31,000 qrs; American, 28,000; California white wheat, average, 11s 24611s 7d; club, 11s 5d612s 4d: spring, 9s 9d610s 9d; winter, 11s611s 8d. Flour—Western canal, 25@26s 6d. New Western mixed corn, 26s; old, 27s 9d626s. Oats—American, 3s. Barley, 3s ed.

B8: Oid, 378 January B8: December 278.

PEAS—Canadian, 378.

CLOVER SEED—American, 400428.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 50s. Prime mess beef, 37s. American prime mess beef, 82s 6d. American lard, 37s 3d. Bacou—Long clear, 27s 3d; abort do, 28s 3d.
CHERSE—American, 63s.
Tallow—Fine American, 89s. Patroleum-Spirita, 78; reaned, 10s 34. Linered Oil-27s 6d.

LINSERO CIL—278 6d.
RESIN—Common. 5s; pale, 12s.
LIVERPOOL, April 5.—COTTON—Sales for the week.
SO, 000 bales, of which exporters took 4,000 and speculators took 1,000; total stock, 756,000; Americas, 50,000; receipta, 81,000; Americas, 71,000; actual export, 5,000; amount afloat, 328,000; American, 143,000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 10,000; American sales, 33,000.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINS—24s 94625s,
ANTWEEN, April 5.—PETROLEUM—27s 3d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

ANTWERP, April 5.—PETBOLEUM—278 3d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York. April 5.—Grain—Wheat in very moderate request, and shough quoted firm for strictly prime to choice samples, market for most other grades weaker under freer offerings, in instances on actual dealings 1/601c per bullower; options slow and quoted off about 1c per bul s, 6,000 but No. 2 Chicago apring, so-called, at \$1.27 (with \$1.27½ reported bid for strictly prime): 1,200 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring, reported at \$1.20; 8,000 but April. at \$1.27½; 2,000 bu No. 3 spring at \$1.22 per bu. A fair business in corn, at rather easier prices for most grades; mixed Western ungraded, 456-83½c. Rys slow of sale and quoted weak: \$0,000 bu No. 2 Western at 756/4c, Outs moderately inquired for and firmer; No. 2 Chicago affoat quoted at 356-35½c; white Western, 200 bu at 25/2634½c. The week's export: clearances for European ports include 303,004 bu wheat, 318, 279 bu corn, and 102, 196 bu rye. Provisions—Mess pork moderately sought for early delivery, and quoted steady; sales of 354 bris within a range of \$10, 156-10. 35; other kinds quiet; extra prime, inspected, at \$8.75@8.00 for future delivery, Western mess very dull; April option, \$9, 806-810, 05; May, \$9, 86-810, 10; June, \$10, 100-810, 15; no further sales reported. Cut meats quiet at about former rates. Bacon quoted essentially unchanged, with sales of 200 boxes Western long clear at \$3.37½. Western steam lard in fair demand for early delivery at unchanged prices: sales, 200 tos at \$7.003. The moderate demand at about former figures, on a basis of \$7.50.

BUGARS—Haw fairly active, on a basis of 7½c for fair refining Cubs: 9½c for good do; refined unchanged, with sales with the market showed symptoms of weakness; for Liverpool, engagements included by steam 1.750 pkgs lard and bacon, part of through freight, at 30-8328 ed, and of through freight 1,500 bris flour on a basis of 7½c for fair refining Cubs: 9½c, for good do; refined unchanged. See 1.000. See 1.000. S

e: No. 2, 48e; old do. 60c. Oats steady and un

1835c: Pennsylvania, 508-0614.00.
1844—Pull: Pennsylvania, \$18.00214.00.
1844—Pull: Pennsylvania, \$18.00214.00.
1844—Pull: Pennsylvania, \$18.00214.00.
1845—Pull: Pennsylvania

GRAIN—Courter Time: 3683740.

Air; market firm: 3683740.

Air; market firm: 3683740.

Conn-Maal—Dull; choice, 22.1032.

HAY—Dull and nominal; ordinary. 212.00314.

Provisions—Pork in good demand at \$10.6214. Lard.

Provisions—Pork in good demand at \$10.6214. Lard.

dull; tierce, 27.0027.75; keg. 27.2527/75. Bulk
meats scarce and firm; shoulders, packed, 3543240;
clear rib, 4764362; clear, 565546. Bacon—Shoulder
clear rib, 4764362; clear rib, 556; clear, 656.

dull; tierce, \$7.0067.73; kog. 1.2006.346.394c; meats scarce and firm; shoulders, packed.—Shoulders clear rib. 48.604c; clear rib. 556c; clear. 656c. Shoulders scarce and firm; sugar-cured, 74.60c. Shoulders received and season and firm; sugar-cured, 74.60c. Shoulders received and unchanged; Rio correct received and unchanged. Place received and unchanged received and unchanged received and received received and unchanged. Figure 1.20c; fair to fully fair. 64.67c; prime to choice, 768c; yellow clarified, 84.6884c. Molasses quiet and steady; common, 20c; fair, 25c; prime to choice, 97. Louis.

St. Louis, April 8.—Corrow—Unchanged.

FLOUIS—Weak; not quotably changed.

FLOUIS—Weak; not quotably changed.

GRAIN—Weak; not quotably changed.

GRAIN—Weak in the correct received and the cash; 25c; prime, 81.10. Corn lower; more cash; 27c; May; 26c June. Hye steady; 50c. Barley due; choice Milet \$1.04.

cash: 27%c Msy; 20c June. Rye steady; 59c. Barley dul; choice Minnesota. 73c.
Whitsky-Quiet; \$1.04.
Provisions-Pork lower; \$8.70 cash; \$9.65 April.
Lard nominally; \$7.00. Dry sale meats nominal; clear ribs, \$5.00; clear sides, \$5.12%; loose. Bacon casy;
\$4.00; \$5.00.65.70.; \$5.75.
RECEITER-Flour, 5.000 bris; wheat, 35.000 bu; corn, 5.000; oata, 58.000 bu; rye, 12.000 bu barley, 1,000 bu.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
April 5.—PLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. PHILADELPHIA. APRI 5.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat weak; amber, \$1.3861.38; red, \$1.36
GL.38; white, \$1.3861.42. Corn weak; yellow. 5436; mixed. 5346. Oats dull; white Western, 356386; mixed o. 5363.56. Rye—68670c.
PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged.
BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.
CHESE—Quiet and unchanged.
CHESE—Quiet and unchanged.
CHESE—PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged; crude_Sc; refined, 11361116; Western, 11.07.
WHOL—Quiet and unchanged.

100/6c.
PLOUB — Dull and unchanged.
PLOUB — Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN — Wheat easier; red, \$1.15@1.20. Corn dull at 40@41c. Cass steady, with a fair demand at 20@32c.
Rye dull at 60@61c. Barley — Demand fair and market firm; prime to choice spring, 50@55c.
PROVISIONS — POR nominally unchanged; jobbing at \$10.00. Lard in fair demand; current make, \$7.05; kettle, \$7.50@7.75. Bulk meats quiet: \$3.62%; \$5.00; \$5.87%; \$5.00.
WHISKY — Demand fair; prices higher; \$1.04.
BUTTER — Steady and unchanged.
LINSEED OIL—Steady, with fair demand at 60e.
INDIANAPOLES.

LIMBERO CIL—Steady, with fair demand at 60c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS. April 5. — FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and unchanged: No.2 red, \$1.15.
61.13. Corn steady: 40c. Oats steady and unchanged: 26237c. Ryc, 50c.
PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged. Bulk shoulders, 39c; clear rib, 5c. Lard, \$7.50. Hams, 667c.

Hogs—Firmer; \$3.5063.65; receipts, 2,800; shipments, 1,00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. April 5.—FLOUR—Firm.
GRAIN—Wheat—Unsettled and neglected. Corn dull;
sales, 4 cars new on track at 47649c. Oats neglected.
Rye inactive. Barley quiet; no sales.
BOSTON. April 5.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and unchanged; in fair demand. Corn firm and unchanged of the control of the PEORIA.

PEORIA. April 5.—HIGHWINES—Steady; sales 150 bris 18 \$1.03.

COTTON.

NEW OBLEANS, APIL 3.—COTTON—Firm; sales, 5,500 bales; ordinary, 7%(c; good ordinary, 8%(c; low middling, 9%(c; middling, 10%c; good middling, 10%e; receipts, net, 1,585; gross, 2,318; exports to Great Britain, 8,835; to the Continent, 1,797; coastwise, 47; stock, 238,392; week's sales, 33,130; receipts, net, 15,459; gross, 21,001; exports to Great Britain, 22,471; to the Continent, 27,370; coastwise, 3,568.

NEW YORK. April 5.—COTTON—Comparative statement for the week: Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 53,000 bales; same time last year, 7,000; total at all United States ports do date, 3,929,000; same time last year, 3,733,000; exports from all United States ports, 564,000; same time last year, 2,458,000; stock at all United States ports, 564,000; same time last year, 700,000; stock at all interior towns, 69,000; same time last year, 7,00,000; stock at all interior towns, 69,000; same time last year, 1,606,000; sjock of American afloat for Great Britain, 243,000; same time last year, 2,76,000.

Galveston, April 5.—Cotton—Steadler; middling, 10c; stock, 31,152 bales; weekly net receipts, 4,772; gross receipts, 4,603; sales, 2,700; exports to Great Britain, 5,265; to France, 1,897; to the Channel, 1,850; coastwise, 2,403.

Mobiles, April 5.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 9742

Britain. 5,265; to France, 1,867; to the Channel, 1,850; coastwise, 2,403.

MOBILE, April 5.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 9346

10c; stock, 28,225 bales; weekly net receips, 4,143; sales, 7,200; exports to Great Britain, 4,875; to France, 2,173; coastwise, 5,963.

CHARLESTON, April 5.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10c; tock, 18,614 bales; weekly net receipts, 2,451; salos, 3,350; exports to Great Britain, 2,010; to the Channel, 1,270; coastwise, 1,266.

SAVANNAH, April 5.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 10c; stock, 29,460 bales; weekly net receipts, 5,854; gross receipts, 5,962; sales, 3,100; exports to Great Britain, 11,045; coastwise, 6,240; coastwise, 4,801. PETROLEUM.

Oil City, April 5.—Petracleum—Market opened steady and weak; first sales. \$1.484; declined to \$1.414; advanced to \$1.434; closing offered at \$1.404; shipments, 23,291 bris; average, 14,715; transactions, 282,000.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, April 5. - SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-

Firm; 27e.

Boston Frozeller.

Several years ago Edward Everett, in a public address, remarked that wealth in this country could not descend to the third generation. It is singular that the most prominent example of the faisity of this theory should be found in the families with which Mr. Everett was connected by marriage, the Adamses and the Brookses. The will of the late Sidney Brooks is an illustration. Notwithstanding the laws of entail and primogeniture are not in vogue in the United States, the tendency of wealth is growing stronger and stronger toward building up and extending family estates in a direct line. The next generation of the Adams family, if it inherits the accumulative propensities of the past and present generations, will be one of the wealth accumulated by the founder of a family can be held through as many generations as in England.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—PLOUS—quiet and steady; superfine, 84.00; XX. 84.50; XXX. 84.7565.60; high grades 83.7566.50.

Grain-Corn quiet and firm; 47640c. Oats—Demondral; market firm; 30637c.

Conn-Maal—Dull; chest.

RECEIFTS—Wheat, 12,000 bu, corn, 135,000 bu; cata. 2,000 bu.

Toledo, O., April, 51.29; May. 81.294; No. 2 red winter, Michigan, April, 81.29; May. 81.294; No. 2 red winter, April. 81.244; May. 81.294; No. 2 April. 61.244; May. 81.254; rejected. Wabash, 81.204; Corn dull: high mixed held at 454c; No. 2. April. 444;c; No. 3. April. 444;c; No. 2. April. 444;c; No. 3 No. 2 red winter, No. 2 red winter, No. 2 red winter, No. 2 red winter, Son bu; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn. 8:1078; No. 3 red. 81.204; No. 2 red winter, spot. 81.25; No. 3 red. \$1.394; May. \$1.304; No. 2 red winter, spot. 81.25; No. 3 red. \$1.134; Silver, No. 2 red winter, spot. 81.25; No. 3 red. \$1.346; No. 3 Milwaukee, 81.175; No. 2 do. \$1.13; April. \$1.11; May. \$1.136; June. \$1.242; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.175; No. 2 do. \$1.13; April. \$1.11; May. \$1.136; June. \$1.242; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.175; No. 2 do. \$1.13; April. \$1.11; May. \$1.136; June. \$1.242; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.175; No. 2 do. \$1.13; April. \$1.11; May. \$1.136; June. \$1.242; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.175; No. 2 do. \$1.13; April. \$1.11; May. \$1.136; June. \$1.242; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.252; Cash: \$9.85 May. Prime steam lard. \$7.125; Cash: \$1.15 June. Fusions—Wheat to Buffale quiet: nominally, \$0. Receiver—Fusions—Wheat to Buffale quiet: nominally, \$0. Receiver—Fusions—Wheat to Buffale quiet: nominally, \$0. Receiver—Fusions—Wheat to Buffale quiet: nominally, \$0. Builwants—Fusions—Wheat to Buffale quiet: no

BRIPMENTS-Flour, 8,500 bris; wheat, 7,500 bu.
LOUISVILLE, April S.—Corrox-Bleady at 101/6.
FLOUR-Firm and unchanged. Core in fair demand whether 460 mixed and the core in fair demand whether 460 mixed at 101/60.
HAY-Fair demand at 38,000/12.00.
HAY-Fair demand at 38,000/12.00.
PROVISION-POR firm; 810.25. Lard steady; fair demand; choice leaf, tierce \$7.768.00; de kegs, 88,508.8.75. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 35/cc clear rio, 55/65/65. Bacon steady; shoulders, 49/cc clear rio, 55/65/65. Bacon steady; shoulders, 49/cc clear rio, 55/65/65. 754690.
WHISKY—Higher; \$1.04.
TORACCO—Quiet and unchanged,
CINCINNATI, APRIL 5.—COTTON—Quiet but steady at 10/46.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer Boun-Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arriva PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS & & (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-ats wifes

CLEVELAND, April 5.—PETROLEUM—Market quie and steady: standard white, 110 test, 10c. PITTSBUING, April 5.—PETROLEUM—Crude weak \$1.67% at Parker's; refined quiet; 11%c Philadelphi

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Business continues light with commission houses, and jobbing trade less active; cotton goods quiet, but fairly steady; prinzs in moderate request; gingbams remain active, but dress goods singish; men's wear of woolens continue quiet; shawis dull; foreign goods in moderate demand.

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FIRESIDE ECHQES. A collection of choruses by 16 of the best composers. Price of each book, \$1.50 Boards, \$2 Cloth. Send for Circulars with Contents of 21 books. A most attractive Song is, "I'll be Watching for you take Window," by G. M. Pyre. 40 conts. It has a he iscure title, as has G. D. Wilson's new Poltza Ronda alied "Dancing on the Green," (60 cents) which is aning a Geerved popularity. LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston, RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through between cago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chic at 10:39 a.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form hotel cars west of Chicago.

d—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clara-st., and at depots.

Trains.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 123 Mandolph-st.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY nion Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticked Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House and at depot.

Milwaukee Express... 7:55a.m. 7:55p.m. Wisconsin & Minnesota Green Bay, and Menasha turough Day Express... 10:10a. m. 4:000.m. 10:45a.m. 5:00p. m. 10:45a.m. 10:45a.m. 10:45a.m. All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winoua. ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. ILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-s.

Ticket office. 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

KANKAKEE LINE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEDAD
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-ss. Ties
Office, So Clark-st., Sherman House,
Leave. | Arriva.

OHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAR.
Ticket Offices: 77 Clark-st., 97 Dearborn-st., and Depol-corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL BAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, of Clark-st., southeast corner of the
dolph, Grand Facilie Riosel, and at Falmer flows. Leave. | Arrive. Mail (via Main and Air Line). 7:00 a. m. 7:55 a. m. Day Express. 9:00 a. m. 7:60 a. m. 7:60 a. m. Atlantic Express (daily). 5:15 p. m. 9 8:00 a. m. PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAL epot, corner Canal and Madison ets. Ticket Offices, et Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hots. Leave. | Arriva

8:50 a. m. 5 5:40 a. m. 9:40 p. m. 6:40 p. m.

LAKE F The market was less considerable inquiry at there were made for 54, rye, and 38,000 bu corn. The burfale, at 3c, and through. The prop Coreora to Collingwood on the through rate on whyork by lake and rail is and on oats 7½c. By lacora is 9c.

On the lumber market Gage was taken for wood deck from Traverse to Cforacie M. Filer was cfrom Ludington to this achr Ithaca, for bark, W \$1.00. The schr A. J. to carry pig-iron from Cl free.

PRESCRIPTION FR For the speedy cure of Nervous Debil onergy, etc., and the whole train of given ants. Any druggist has the ingredients at the JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixta-st.. Ci

Leave. Arriva

Leave. | Arrive.

The Marine Ins

MARINE

Wages Sailors' Other Launch of a Large River

DET Yesterday's papers had The schr Grace Whitney tow-barge . The range il Isle have been lighted. For Lake Huron yesterday in tow... The tugs Fran which are at Port Huron, to-day ... The prop Qual freight and a number of terday for Lake Superior. Russia, of the Commercia this morning to fit her out est of John Horm, Jr., in under execution by the M Quan for \$175... The tay ted up. She will engage! Alexander Rattray will we get Armatrong the mond's schr George ting out near Clark Yesterday's papers had

ert Armstrong the mond's schr George ting out near Clark will be commenced on The tag Crusader, with lighthe schr Felloweraft, and unknown, passed up yes clearance of the gran neer the tug-owners of this por preparing their vessels for will commence running to Her officers will be the st. City of Betroit did not yesterday, as there was a be uncared for. It was be uncared for the late of the best-eduly of the Covered with heavy Mount withstanding opinious to an elevant, smooth, and er stmr Northwest was inspendently of the best-equipped and gard safety they had ever vorite, recently purchased leton, has been thorough ed, and otherwise imprey make her first appearance new owner, as a harbor tu

The marine agents here effect a compromise, and ; fact that all were writing cents. The probabilities to 10 cents soon. The a few of the outside or n a few of the outside or no pool corporations is quit seeming to think the is purpose of controlling the say is not the fact. Twee writing A 1 and A 2 hull right others were doing so.

The Detroit Post and T the following on the subjection of the following of the central form there are easiered from there the cut-alarming extent, policies to cents to Buffall on grain car and A 2 hulls, the regularity cents on the former and 5% the same game is being play what extent, is what no formation of undoubted the day that many risks had be flures, but agents called upor lin a few days something lut The agents of one establish lieve the reports, and stated to the established rates, if the consequence. This is a year

Two vessels shipped nor one paying 'going rate, The first was the sehr Gar grain vessel the name of 'The Union sailors still ho and the owners and mast but in most instances pay stood that the Scotia, we the latter figure, as did large number of sailors or sidewalks on South Was and Fifth avenue, with

Thursday's exchanges co
The steam dredge is at v
bor foot of Lioyd street.
leaves to-day for Chiese
sear Oliver Culver, now
prop Dover, Capt. Hedstr
to-day to ply between G
She will take on a load of
former port... The tug-oing yesterday morning to
Association, but were una
ment. They meet again
E. P. Beals, and the probarge Dictator in tow, left
Erie to take on coal for
tained could not be ascert
Scove, Capt. Slattery, cli
from Cleveland to Chiese
was towed out of the harb
terday morning. The sam
David A. Wells in the aft
pena, with two lumber be
rived yesterday morning
barge Banner proceeded of
wanda, and the tug Mar
other, the Old Concord, is
first arrayal from Lake Hur

Thursday's Tribune says
The Bertschy took 500
Moultbrop's dock yesterd
The Cora Locke gave an
and back yesterday, her fa
The new stmr Ada ha
Moore, Smith & Co.'s doc
The stmr Westover bron
Pinconning to-day.
The barge Board of Tra
ing, iooking as good as na
The ship-carpenters are
\$1.50 per diem, and w
numbers sixty-five men.
The Kast Saginaw Cou
Lean has purchased the II
of Ballentine & Co. Pri
good shape, and ready fo
The new prop Khristie
yesterday by the State II
entirely satisfactory in
was built at Frans Whee
East Saginaw, and the bo
is owned by the firm of P

THE BLOD
The prop Passale, form
and the parges Alma, Ha
Cromwell, will be here
the C. C. Blodgett's Proj
the C. C. Blodget

PUBLICATIONS. THE Jusical Library.

FINGERS, By Julius Becht, containing 26 charm-ANT GEMS. Fine select NT MEMORIES, Contain

DE ECHQES. A collection of the piece of the best composers. Price of the best composers. Price of the state of the collection of the best composers. tive Song is. "I'll be Watching for you "by C. M. Pyke. 40 cents. It has a fine has G. D. Wilson's new Polks Ronde, ag on the Green," (60 cents) which is wed poolsistiv.

& HEALY, Chicago. DITSON & CO., Boston. ROAD TIME TABLE. ND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS or REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturday

d runs Pullman or any other form of of Chicago. ner of Wells and Kinzie-sta ner of Canal and Kinzie-sta

| Leave. | Arrive. ### 7:45 p.m. 7:45 p.m. 4:45 p.m. 4: are Dining-Cars and Pullman 18-when

TON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and dest. Ticket Officer 123 Handolph-st.

Leave. Arrive. . 7:55a. m. . 7:55p. m.

s. and Minne s:cop. m. 10:45a m. Point, and Ash-Night express. † 9:00 p. m. † 7:00 s. m un via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul dis are good either via Madison and Prairie

NOIB CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
office. 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive.

Leave. Arrive. ond Air Line). 7:00 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 7:40 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 10:30 3, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Tr. Canal and Madison-ets. Ticket Offices,
L. Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. Arrive.

PALTIMORE & OHIO.
from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-cket Offices: 83 Clark-at., Palmer House, ide, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. 8:50a. m. \$ 5:40a. m. 9:40p. m. 8:40p. m.

RG. CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. B. (snati Air-Line and Rokomo Line.); of Clinton and Carroll-ats. West Side. | Depart. | Arrive.

Lake-st and foot of Twenty-second st. Depart. | Arrive. Indianapolis 4 9:30 a. m. 9:00 p. m. 1 7:30 a. m. 7:30 a. m.

| Leave. | Arrive. & EASTERN ILLINOIS BAILROAD.

"Danville Route."

17 Clark-st., 37 Dearborn-st., and Depokemer Clinton and Carroll-sts.

| Leare. | Arrive. | Leave. | Arrive.

of Michigan-av. Sundays ex CRIPTION FR edy cure of Nervous Debiliations and the whole train of giaress Dr. uggist has the ingredients of the Dr. 130 West Sixth st.. Cl. G.OLIN'S

MARINE NEWS.

The Marine Insurance War Still Raging and Spreading.

Wages at This and Other Ports.

Launch of a Large River Steamer-Lake Preights, and Mautical Notes of Interest.

DETROIT.

The schr Grace Whitney is being altered into a tow-barge. The range lights at the head of Belle Isle have been lighted... The tug Satellite left for Lake Huron yesterday with the schr Sunnyside in tow... The tugs Frank Mossatt and Gladiator, which are at Port Huron, will be ready for business to-day ... The prop Quebec, with a good load of freight and a number of passengers, cleared yesterday for Lake Superior... The crew of the prop Russis, of the Commercial Line, left for Cleveland this morning to fit her out... The one-half interest of John Horn, Jr., in the tug Bartlett, was sold under acceution by the Marshal yesterday to John Quan for \$175... The tug Livingston is being fitted sp. She will enrage in general towing. Capt. Alexander Rattray will watch the wheel and Robert Armatrong the lever... Capt. Grummond's schr George Worthingten is fitting out near Clark's dry dock. Work will be commenced on the Venus to-day... The tug Crusader, with lighter loaded with coal, the schr Pelloweraft, and another vessel, hame unknown, passed up yesterday afteruoon ... The clearance of the gram fleet from Chicago has caused the tug-owners of this port to hurry their work in preparing their vessels for business... The side-wheel stm Jay Coxes is now being fitted up, and will commence running to the islands next week. Her officers will be the same as last year... The City of Detroit did not come out of dry-dock yesterday, as there was a leak that was found to be uncared for. It was being rectified yesterday, and it is probable she will come out to-day... One of the leading grain firms at this port was looking yesterday for a large size vessel to load with wheat. They preferred a steam craft, but as far as known did not effect a contract with either a steam or a sail vessel.... The upper decks of the City of Detroit have been covered with heavy Mount Vernon duck, and, notwithstanding opinions to the contrary, it makes an elegant, smooth, and excellent covering.... The stmr Northwest was inspected yesterday, and pronounced by

THE INSURANCE COMPETITION. The marine agents here have not been able to effect a compromise, and yesterday it was an open fact that all were writing cargoes to Buffalo at 20 cents. The probabilities are that the rate will go to 10 cents soon. The opposition manifested by a few of the outside or non-pool companies to the pool corporations is quite bitter, some of them seeming to think the latter combined for the purpose of controlling the business, which they say is not the fact. Two agents yesterday were writing A 1 and A 2 buil risks at 5 per cent, but no writing A1 and A2 hull risks at 5 per cent, but no others were doing so.

The Detroit Post and Tribune of yesterday has the following on the subject of rate cutting:
Considerable excitement is on the tapis in Chicago concerning insurance rates. According to advices received from there the cut-throat game prevails to an siarming extent, policies being written so low as 20 cents to tharfalo on grain eargoes and 5 cents on A 1 and A2 hulls, the regularly established rates being 50 cents on the fatter. Here the same game is being played, but by whom, and to what extent, is what "no feller can find out." Information of undoubted character was received yesterday that many risks had been taken here at reduced furce, but agents called upon stoutly denied the charge. In a few days something interesting may be developed. The agents of one established company refuged to believe the reports, and stated that they proposedly adhere to the established rates, if they did not write a policy in consequence. This is a yearly trouble, and no vessel man about to insure will object in the least.

SAILORS' WAGES. wo vessels shipped non-Union crews yesterday, paying "going rate," and the other \$1.25. The first was the schr Gamecock, and the other a grain vessel the name of which was not reported. The Union sailors still hold out for \$1.50 per day, e owners and masters of craft offer \$1.25, most instances pay \$1.50. It was under-that the Scotis, which left yesterday, paid tter figure, as did also several others. A

Thursday's exchanges contain the annexed items:
The steam freege is at work deepening the harbor foot of Lioyd street... Capt. James W. Davis leaves to-day for Chicago to take charge of the sear Oliver Culver, now lying at that port... The prop Doyer, Capt. Hedstrom, leaves for Green Bay to-day to ply between Green Bay and Escanaba. She will take on a load of coal at Cleveland for the former port... The tug-owners held another meeting yesterday morning to endeavor to perfect an Association, but were unable to come to any agreement. They meet again this morning... The schr E. P. Beala, and the prop Jarvis Lord with the barge Dictator in tow, left yesterday afternoon for Erie to take on coal for Chicago. The rate obtained could not be ascertained... The schr H. M. Scove, Capt. Siattery, chartered to load with coal from Cleveland to Chicago, as heretofore noted, was towed out of the harbor by the tag Pierce yesterday morning. The same tug towed out the schr David A. Wells in the afternoon... The prop Alpena, with two lumber barges from Bay City, arrived yesterday morning. The Alpena with the barge Banner proceeded down the river to Tonawanda, and the tug Mary E. Flerce brought the otner, the Old Concord, into this port. This is the first arrival from Lake Huron ports. BUFFALO.

BAY CITY.

Thursday's Tribune says:

The Bertschy took 500 brls salt from Lewis & Moulthrop's dock yesterday on her first trip out.

The Cora Locke gave an excursion to may view and back yesterday, her first trip of the season.

The new stmr Ada has arrived and is lying at Moore, Smith & Co.'s dock.

The stmr Westover brought in a raft of logs from Pinconning to-day.

The sharpe Board of Trade passed up this morning, tooking as good as new.

The ship-carpenters are on a strike. They got 11.30 per diem, and want \$1.75. Their union numbers sixty-five men.

The East Saginaw Courier says that A. M. McLean has purchased the lighters Belle and Supernor of Ballentine & Co. Price, \$2.700. They are in good shape, and reacy for business.

The new prop Khristians Forbes was inspected yesterday by the State Inspector. The vessel was entirely satisfactory in every respect. The hull was built at Fians Wheeler's yard, the engine at Last Saginaw, and the boiler at Like's. The vessel is owned by the firm of Forbes & Curr.

LAKE FREIGHTS. TAKE FREIGHTS.

The market was less active, though there was considerable inquiry at the recent rates, and charters were made for 54,000 bu wheat, 47,000 bu rye, and 38,000 bu corn. The schr Helvetia, wheat to Buffaio, at 3c, and barge Brunnette, rye, through. The prop Corisande and barge Lothair, corn to Collingwood on through rate.

The through rate on wheat from Chicago to New York by lake and rail is 12c per bu, on corn 11c, and on oat 7½c. By lake and canal the rate on corn is 9c.

com is 9c.

On the lumber market yesterday the scow Moses Gare was taken for wood in the hold and bark on deck from Traverse to Chicago at \$1.50; the schr Gracie M. Filer was chartered to carry lumber from Ludington to this port at \$1.24; and the schr Ithaca, for bark, White Lake to Chicago, at \$1.00. The schr A. J. Holt has been chartered to carry pig-fron from Cleveland to Chicago at 60c free.

THE BLODGETT LINE.

The prop Passaic, formerly of the Union Line, and the parges Alma, Hattie. Superior, and Oliver Crouwell, will be hereafter known as comprising the C. C. Blodgett's Propeller and Barge Line, and will run between Bay City and Buffalo. The officers of the propeller are: D. McFarlane, Captain: Charles Sollo, First Engineer. Capt. John Johnson will command the Alma, Capt. John Hocraft the Hattie, Capt. Spencer Hill the Superior, and Capt. Balley the Cromwell. James Roberta, of Bay City, will be the General Manager. All the boats are receiving more or less repairs. The Superior will have new rails, new stanchions and bulwarks, part of new dock, new windless, and new bits. They will leave Detroit about 15th inst.

MILWAUKER COMMERCE. The following is a statement of the commerce of the District of Milwaukee for the month of March: 4,066 ...261 101,628

THE N. T. STEAMERS.
The N. T. Company's announcement for the sca-

run the coming season as formerly on the route between Ogdensburg, Chicago, and intermediate ports, commencing April I, with daily lines from Ogdensburg on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday for Chicago and all intermediate ports; and Tucs-day, Thursday, and Saturday for Cleveland and Toledo.

GRAIN TRIMMING. Milwaukee grain trimmers ask \$1.25 per 1,000 bushels, no discrimination to be made between sail and steam craft. Owners refused to pay it Thursday, and slock-out ensued; and one schooner, the Red, White, and Blue, was delayed in loading. The Chicago rate is \$1 for sail and 75 cents for steam vessels, and Milwaukee owners do not want to pay more.

SMALL MISHAPS. The large prop Colorado, in leaving the dock at the foot of East Jackson street yesterday afternoon, ran against the schr Zack Chandler, moored next south of her, and knocked out a cathead and tore away two jibboom guys. The prop Avon yanked a cathead out of the schr Niagara down the South Branch day before yesterday.

ERIE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., April 5.—ARRIVALS—Prop Alpena, barge Banner, Tonawanda, Old Concord, Buffalo.

DEPARTURES—Prop Alpena and consorts, for Ouncan City.

The schr Kate Winslow loads coal for Chicago at

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, April 5.—Arrived—Montauk, Lockport, 5,000 hs meats, 2,000 hs sundries; Gold Rod, LaSalle, 8,000 hn oats; W. J. Roebuck, Kankakee Feeder, 5, 800 bu corn, 2, 395 hs millet seed. Cleared—Montank, Lockport, 4, 548 bu wheat, 1, 000 hs aundries. PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PORT HURON, Mich., April 5. -The brig E. C. L., which passed down yesterday from Milwaukee, is aground on Harson's Island, and is lightering a portion of her cago of grain. The only passages to-day were the schrs Sunnyside and Adventure,

Capt. Myers attempted to run a catamaran over to the Dominion from Detroit Thursday, to avoid turning her over to his former partner, Mr. Dean, who had beaten him in a replevin suit. The tug Herenles was employed to overtake the fagitive, and brought him and his craft back.

NAVIGATION NOTES. CRICAGO.—The Goodrich stmr Chicago will arrive here this morning from Milwaukee.... The schr Driver did not lose her bowsprit by coming in ontact with Clark street bridge The large schr contact with Clark strees. bridge.... The large son Francis Palms got away yesterday for Buffalo on her first trip.... The schr Fred A. Morse dropped down to the outer pier yesterday to ship her centreboard... Capt. Arthur Foster, of the schr I. N. Foster, thinks he will get away from port with his grain cargo to-morrow ... The schr C. G. Breed was being lightered vesterday by the schr Coaster, and will probably float off the clay-bank in the lake basin to-day... Capt. John McNeff, of the schr L. C. Woodraff, will sall at daylight, wind favorable, for Escanaba, to load iron-ore for Cleveland. Her capacity is about 640 tons... The schr John M. Hutchinson leaves for Buffalo this morning with 60,000 bu of wheat on board, and the schr Pensankee will get away with 37,000 bu of corn... Capt Byron Hawkins, of the Schr Lucence; Capt. Wadswortn, of the Brightie; and Capt. William Mack, of the Helvetia, arrived from below vesterday by rail, and have assumed command of their vessels.

ELEKWHERE.—A life-boat station is to be established at the entrance to the Portage Canal.... It is said that the Port Robinson (Ont.) dry-dock is about to pass into the hands of the Government.... The water at Copper Harbor is from a foot and a half to two feet lower than last season at this time... It is said that fully 2,500 new canal-boats have been built along the line of the Eric Canal the past winter.... The sum of \$30,000, which Congress proposes to allot to Milwankee for harbor purposes, will be expended upon the extension of the stone-work of the north pier.... The County of Welland, bordering on Lake Eric. has been created a district under the act respecting wrecking and salvage; W. Wellington Sloan, Ridgway, Receiver.... The bark Elgin is fitting out at Port stanley, and will go into the tumber-trade from Lake Superior to Garden Island. The schra Argo and Mary, same harbor, sail this week.... The prop D. W. Rust, which has wintered here and been fully repaired, cleared for Saginaw yesterday, having in tow her consort, the schra Ci Francis Palms got away yesterday for Buffalo on her first trip....The schr Fred A. Morse dropped

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at the port of Chicago for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ending at 10 o'clock last night:

Armanda, Grand Haven.

All All Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven.

Shingles, Rock Island sllp; barge Golden Harvest.

Grand Haven, lunner; schr Evening Star, Ahnacec,

tles, Rock Island ook; schr Felicitous, Ludwig's pler,

tles, Rock Island ook; schr Felicitous, Ludwig's pler,

tles, Rock Island ook; schr Felicitous, Ludwig's pler,

tles, market.

ACTUL SAILINOS—Schr Rouse Simmona, Muske
gon; schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon; schr Gunger, Lud
were, Ludington; schr Rouse Simmona, Muske
gon; schr Winnie Wing, Pentware Market, Muskegon; schr Scotia,

Budalo; schr Groton, Sturgeon Bay; schr Joseph Dres
den, Muskegon; schr E. P. Royce, Marquette; schr

Kate Hinchman, Ludington; schr Game Oock, Muske
gon; steam-barge Mary Gron, Ludington; steam-barge

Michael Groh, Manistee; schr Charlotte Rabb, Ahna
pee; schr C. F. Alien, Grand Haven; schr Ataunto,

Manistee; schr Andrew Jackson; schr Early Bird,

South Haven.

FIGHT FOR A CHILD.

The Mother Wins, The people living on Paulina street, near Lake, were surprised yesterday afternoon by a sight which is unusual on that quiet thoroughfare. They saw a man rushing slong the street carrying in his arms, head downward, a little child about 2 years arms, head downward, a little child about 2 years old, and a woman and another man in hot pursuit. The chase lasted but a few moments. Pursuer and pursued came together; the woman grasped the child; revolvers were drawn by both the men, and there was every indication of a lively contest. But the combatants were disarmed; the lady and the man who accompanied her got into a hack with the child and drove off, while the man from whom the child had been wrested jumped up behind the carriage, and was also whirled away by the same son evance.

the commanish were disarrhed; the isdy and the man who accompanied her got into a hack with the child and drove off, while the man from whom the child had been wrested jumped up behind the carriage, and was also whirled away by the same eoneyance.

The explanation of these occurrences, which thus agitated this peaceful neighborhood, is very brief.

Mr. Frank L. Rockwell has for some years been an artist in this city. He painted several portraits, which have been on exhibition here, and was also one of the parties who, during the last fire, helped to save Aranitage's "Chicago." which was then on exhibition in the Academy of Design. He has been fiving at the corner of Walmit and Faulina streets. He married a half-sister of the late wife of Mr. I. C. Ballard, who was the Republican candidate for Assessor of South Chicago. The women were daughters of Mr. John Mitchell, an old resident of this city, whose death was noticed a few weeks ago. Mr. Mitchell and his wife were living with Mrs. Rockwell at the place above-mentioned. There boarded with them the only child of Mr. Ballard, a boy of about 10. his mother having been dead for some years. It is alleged that for some time back the relations between Mr. Rockwell and his wife have not been of a pleasant character. The causes which led to this estrangement it is unneressary to state. It is enough to say that it is claimed that the wife is not at fauit. For some time prior to Mr. Mitchell's death, it is alleged, Rockwell had done little or nothing for the support of the household, and that what were money went to meet current expenses was contributed by Mr. Ballard. After the death of Mr. Mitchell, the altenation between Rockwell and has wife grew greater, and she finally decided, for reasons which seemed satisfactory to her and to her relatives, to leave him, he having, it is alleged, done nothing for her maintenance. So a few cays ago she took her child, a boy of 2'y years old, and left the house. Mr. Baliard had hired rooms for her in the Adams Block, on Wassel had

which were in another. Ballard asked Hall to lend him his revolver, which he did, and Mr. B. stuck it into his pocket.

In the meanwhile Rockwell had rushed off down Paulina street, carrying the child in his arms. the mother in pursuit. Ballard got into the hack and drove after them. They all met a little below Lake street on Paulina. Here Rockwell again drew his pistol. Ballard asked him if he was going to use it. He is said to have replied that he was. Then Ballard drew his, at the same time catching hold of the child and trying to wrench it from the father's arms. Other people came up at this time, and Rockwell's revolver was taken from him, and Ballard, who had no intention of using his, and who kept cool throughout the entire affair, handed his over to Dr. Earle, who happened to be present. The child was extricated from Rockwell's arms, Mr. Ballard, the mother, and boy got into the hack and drove off. Rockwell, who had iost his hat, jumped up behind, thus accompanying them. They drove to the Armory, where Mr. B. wanted Rockwell arrested but it was not done. Then they went to Mr. Ballard's boarding-house on Harrison street, and there got out. Rockwell renewed his demands for his child, and was so violent in his manner that a doctor who happened to be present expressed the belief that he was insune. Quite an excitement was caused in this neighborhood too by the loud conversation on the street, which was finally ended, however, by Rockwell's going away and the others going into the house.

It is doubtful whether any further proceedings will be taken in the case unless some fault can be found with the mother, which is not charged. A child of such tender years would be intrusted to her care in preference to that of the father. If any further attempts at removal of the child without the sid of the law should be made, it is believed the precantions which had been taken will be sufficient to prevent their success.

FOUL SMELLS. Down on the South Fork. Down on the South Fork.

Taking a map of Chicago, it is easy to trace the South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River, from the point of its inception in the marshy and dreary region just north of the Stock-Yards to its sadder and drearier termination in the sluggish stream named after this city. Like Ginx's Baby, it is born in misery, its career is surrounded only by the most repulsive aspects of nature, and it perishes at last in an obscurity that is Lethean. Throughout the mile or more of its course there is absolutely nothing to gladden its wretchedness or to hide its beggarly rags of muddy bank and oozing fith. It runs through the most poverty-stricken and unknown and unknown able outskirts of that most mysterious of Chicago snourbs, Bridgeport, and just whither it flows, and s most poverty-structures and make the search of the control of th suburbs, Bridgeport, and just whither it flows, and what strange freaks and dark fancies of turnings and windings it takes, what haltings and erratic

A Quiet Meeting.

The West Park Board proceedings, as will be nonced in the report given below, were devoid of excitement yesterday afternoon. It was expected that there would be some fun, but the performance did not come off according to promise. The reason of this can be easily explained. In the first place, Mr. Brenock was not in town, and hence the new organization lacked the necessary majority. Besides that, President Woodard explained that there was nothing to do, and that the grass would gray and flower placem in the new suppliers and flower bloom in the new section. place, Mr. Brenock was not in town, and hence the new organization lacked the necessary majority. Besides that, President Woodard explained that there was nothing to do, and that the grass would grow and flowers bloom in the parks, even if the Board did not meet. But Clark Lipe had anticipated that there might be trouble, and so had gone on and prepared for it. He had mustered the park police in two columns, and put none but Americans on guard. The front-doors of the office were locked, and outside stood Officer Ludington, armed to the teeth with a size and club. Inside the door sat the other police, ready to draw up in line of battle in case it became necessary. The new organization desired no contrasion, and hence did not meet. The day before, Clark Lipe proposed that neither of the bodies should meet, but Mr. Woodard declined to easy what he would do. When Secretary McChesney came to the door, he was told that he could not come in like went away, feeling grievously outraged. The entire outside world was excluded except the members of the press, and, as there was no contending host, quiet reigned supreme.

The Board met at 4 o'clock, Clark Lipe in the chair. The minutes of the two late stormy meetings were read and approved. As gotten up, they studiously endeavored to show that McCrea, Woodard, Bennett, and Brenock knocked the chip off the other fellows' shoulders.

A communication was received and read from J. R. Hitt, denying that he ever received the money charged against him in Mechelke's report, some \$500, and decilning to consider himself in any way responsible for the same. As he explained the matter, the money had been expended in improvements, as per understanding with Lazarus Silverman, who donated it out of the price paid for a piece of property near Humbold! Park, on the understanding that, in consideration thereof, he would not be obliged to take up the tax-title upon the lot. The money in question was according to the communication, credited to the inneared account.

On motion of Commissioner Ho

A BONANZA.

How to Help the City.

It is probably well known to the members of the City Council, new and old, that Chicago is greatly in need of money, and it will probably be a cause of intense delight to them to know that it is in their power to contribute not merely from their brains but from their purses to the support of the nunicipality which they govern. In fact, it is ab-solutely necessary, if they wish to remain or to be-come Aldermen, that they should ante up, that they municipality which they govern. In fact, if is absolutely necessary, if they wish to remain or to become Aldermen, that they should ante up, that they should begin going over to the County Treasurer's office, coming back with less money, but with a proud consciousness of duty done. The city charter grovides that no person shall be eligible to the office of Alderman who is in arrears in the payment of any tax or other liability due the city. In view of the fact that certainly many, and probably nearly all, of the Aldermen are in arrears for the payment of taxes due the city. In view of the fact that certainly many, and probably nearly all, of the Aldermen are in arrears for the payment of taxes due the city. and are therefore ineligible, it becomes advisable that they should study the matter up, and take prompt action to clear their cloudy titles. It is not claimed, of course, that this kind of ineligibility is a permanent one. Even if ineligible at the time of election by reason of thus belog in arrears, an Alderman can remove that ineligibility by paying the money. It differs from a case like that of Hildreth, who was convicted of a crime, and whose ineligibility is apparently perpetual.

During the years 1873 and 1874, as has been often said before, the city levied taxes, and tried to collect them, on assessments of its own. The Supreme Court decided that the city could not collect the taxes in any such way. Therefore, under an act passed last apring, the tax levies of those two years were extended on the valuations made for those years by the Town Assessors. Owing to variations in assessments which have previously been expiained, personal property was called on to pay more under these town assessments than under the city ones, and real-estate less. Thus it came to pass that many a person, who fancied he paid his personal taxes for 1873 or 1874, found that he hadn't paid enough, and received a note from thee bindividuals all that it was entitled to; but the balance remains upon the books. It is a tax due the

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE. Its Labors Ended in Chicago.
At last the labors of the Treasury Special Committee on Custom-House Frauds are at an end in this city. Appraiser-General Meredith started for St. Louis yesterday morning, and Special-Agents Hinds and Bingham were intending to foilow last evening, in order to commence the investigation in the Missouri town this afternoon. They have been long expected there, but the labors of the Commissioners in this city have been by no means inconsiderable, and a great number of witnesses have been examined. The surmise of This Trabunk, a few days ago, that the importers were being interviewed by the Committee in their own places of business, was correct. Many of them were intimidated by seeing their names appear in print to such an extent that they were loath to give the information most desired, on seconnt of their fears that their business relations with Eastern houses would be raptured or become unpleasant. In other words, they preferred to suffer wrong rather than openly protest against it and maintain their rights, looking at the matter from a financial point, and fearing that the Gothamites had the advantage, or were too strong for them.

The Commission has operated with the utmost secrecy, and has studiously avaided giving the reporters any points during the two or three weeks investigation in Chicago, and the latter have not pressed matters to any extent, in order that the wheels of justice might not be clogged. The Commissioners have expressed themselves as being well pleased with their treatment here, and they have been assisted in their work as much as possible.

Yesterday Messrs. Bingham and Hinds, with the local members of the Committee, visited several gentlemen interested in importations, whose names are withheld at their request, and added some supplementary points to the evidence airoady adduced. It is not likely that the Commission will forward the report of affairs in Chicago at once, but will wait until the return of the Treasury Agents to Washington; for, as Mr. Hinds naively remarked to the reporter yesterday. "No judgment can very well be formed u mittee on Custom-House Frauds are at an end in this city. Appraiser-General Meredith started for

NOT THE MEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Ill., April 5.—The statement in vonr paper this morning which says that "once I was ejected forcibly and brutally from a sa-

loon by the Dooley brothers" is not true, and your reporter must have been imposed upon by me malicious person. In Justice to the Doo some malicious person. In justice to the Dooley brothers I must say that there never passed
an angry word between us. On the contrary,
they are well known throughout the city as decent, respectable men, and stunch sustainers
of law and order. I have never heard of a single complaint during my eight years as a police
officer against any of them, and the saloon kept
by Richard Dooley is in every respect as decent
and orderly as any in the city. Respectfully
yours, etc.,

Lieutenant of Police.

FINANCIAL.
CINCINNATI, O., April 5.—Proceedings in bankruptcy have been commenced against Lockwood, Snowden & Co., hatters, on Third street. Liabilities, \$20,000; assets unknown.

SEWING MACHINES. THE FORTUNES OF WAR.

They Vary Continually, but to the

"Victor" belong the Spoils. Nor is This in the Least Surprising

When it is Considered How Worthy that "Victor" Is. Reference Being Had to the Well-

Known Sewing Machine Which

Bears That Name.

Which is So Simple in Construction, Easy of Motion, and Efficient in Operation as to Merit the Ap-

pellation.

And While Not Claiming to Cure Con-sumption Nor Rock the Oradle, Will Do Its Work Well and Keep in Order.

The rivalry in Sewing Machines has put every design to the test, and the Victor has endured it in an unsurpassed manner. Its testimonials of perfection and durability are exceedingly fine while their prices are as low as any good machin in the country. Call at their rooms, 381 West Madison-st.; or send for descriptive circu

WEED

"ARE THE BEST." ask to see them, or address WEED S. M. CO., Chicago, Ill.

DOLLAR STORE. STEIN'S **DOLLAR STORE**

OUR SPECIAL

CASH DISCOUN' OF 10 PER CENT

Has met with Extraordinary Success.

ONLY 25 DAYS More left prior to Removal, then it will cease.

None should miss this Opportunity. 106 East Madison-st.

DRY CLEANING. The new process for cleaning LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S Clothing.

just brought out by AUG.
SCHWAEZ, is seknowledged superior to any
method of cleaning ever
introduced in the West.

This DRY CLEANING DRESSES, POPLINS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, etc., in a superior manner.
Orders received and re-

turned by Express. AUG. SCHWARZ,

1856. Illinois-st., 265 West Madison-st., and 190 So. Clark-st.

MILLINERY.

AT OUR

POPULAR PRICES:

Children's School Hats, Trimmed Goods Flowers and Novelties.

STATE-124 STATE-

WEBSTER'S. CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER. THE WORLD'S CHOICE.

Competent judges representing the civilized people of the world appointed for the knowledge of particular arts or sciences, convened at Philadelphia for six months, to decide upon the competative merits of the various inventions of mankind, awarded to the manufacturers of Bennoh's Capcine Porous Plaster, the lightest and only media, above all foreign and American Competitors, on the ground of its great superiority over other long that the solution of the properties. Strengthens and curative properties, for the properties of the properties. The properties of the properties. The properties of the prop

WASHINE IS CAPIDLY TAKING THE PLACE
WASHINE OF SOAP, became it is so much
eleasor, and does away with rubpositively harmless to clothing. It washes like magic, and is
positively harmless to clothing. Mrs. Henry Ward
Beecher resommends it to all housekeepers. Sold by
all grocers. Price, Seems.
Seabnry & Johnson, 21 Platt-st., New York. ELECTRIC BELTS.

rapacity positively cured. Address J. KARR,

FINANCIAL. \$25. \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500 The majority of Wall street houses and men are a honest as their neighbors, and many of them have a world wide reputation for soundness and honesty. The old house of Alex. Prothingham & Co., Brokers, 12 Wall street, New York, is entitled to absolute confidence. They state that an investment of about \$100 made recently returned over \$1,000 in less than 60 days. Send for their circular, free.— New York Pribune.

SCALES PAIRBANKS. MORSE & OO.
111 & 118 Lake St., Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS. McVICKER'S THEATRE PROBLEM LAST NIGHTS

A CELEBRATED CASE! Saturday—Farewell Matines—A CELEBRATED CASE MONDAT, April e—Return of McVicker's Company angmented to twenty-five artists, for the production of the original version of the Grand Roman its Spectacle THE EXILES!

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

THE EXILES With all the magnificence which has gained for its unprecedented popularity in Boston and Philadelphibeing the original version translated from the Frence of Victorien Sardou and Eugene Nus, will be produce

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. MONDAY, APRIL THE STH. With an augmented DRAMATIC COMPANY of 25 AR TISTS and ISO AUXILIARIES.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 7. PROF. CARPENTER

In his wonderful and amusing scenes in MESMERISI and PSYCHOLOGY. Fortleth and Positively Last Ex-tertainment in Chicago. Admission, 25 and 50 cents. HOOLEY'S THEATRE. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

dapted from the French by George Fawcett Rowe, sq., and presented in SIX TABLEAUX. with New and Picturescue Scenery, SuperFand Appropriate Cosumes, and a most powerful cast, including the following well known artists: Mr. F. B. Ward, M. Waldron, M. Colerca, Mr. Ringold, Mr. Dunsham, Mr. Cogwell, Mr. Colerca, Mr. Ringold, Mr. Dunsham, Mr. Cogwell, Mr. Vebster, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Craven, and Mr. James, its Jeffreys Lewis, Miss Ads Gliman, Miss Emily Rigt, Iss Alice Grey, Miss Gertrade Danton, and others.

BOX SHEET NOW OPEN. THE GREAT TABERNACLE. WENDLING'S GREAT LECTURE.
From a secular standpoint. INGERSOLL

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 8.
One of the finest efforts I ever heard."—Judge ellebarger.
He is the finest orator in America."—Townsend, of ew York.

"The grandest thing I ever heard in my life."—Ellsorth, of Michigan.

"We have never heard it equaled."—St. Louis Evanscilia.

Tickets, 25 and 50 cents, including reserved seats.

For sale a. ROOT & SONS', 156 State-st. It costs no more to have a good seat than it does a poor one. Best locations are rapidly going.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

(Late Adelphi.)
Proprietor and Manager

SATURDAY'S LEADING MATINEE. SATURDAY NIGHT'S GLORIOUS BILL. SATURDAY NIGHT'S GLORIOUS BILL
TRIP TO THE MOON!
Stars of the World Dancers, Miles De Ross, Palladino
Corsi, Mons, Amold Kiraify, 24 Corpphees, 24 Secondas
Mammoth Corps de Ballet: California Theatre Com
pany, by arrangement with Mr. John McCullough an
pany, by arrangement with Mr. John McCullough an
pany, by arrangement with Mr. John McCullough an
prancisco, including the Prominent Artists. Alice Has
rison, Grade Plaistead, T. W. Keene, W. A. Mestayer
Lewis Harrison, Marion Singer.
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

TOLEDO. TOLEDO.

210 and 212 North Clark at, corner Superior.

GRAND OPENING
of the Summer Season, with a Grand Capital Lunch,
SATURDAY, April 6, 1878.

The first Buck Beer of the season, from the celebrated Blats Brewery Miwaukee, all day on draught.
GRAND CONCERT AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT all day and evening, and every night.
The largest Orchestrion playing all day and evening. I
desire to inform my friends and the public in general that Mrs. Emma Diedericks, from Milwaukee, has Joned me as partner. Respectfully.

E. DIEDERICKS & R. KALTENBACH.

BOOLEY'S THEATRE. Last Two Performances of the Great Character Comedian. JOS. K. EMMETT In his reconstructed creation, FRITZ, Our Cousin German. This Saturday Matinee at 2 p. m., and Saturday Nigh at 8 o'clock. Monday, April 8, the great New York success,

THE EXILES! NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. LITTLE BO-PEEP! they Don't Like it. Pauline Markham, Mile, Bertha, Maud Branscombe, and 40 BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES. 40. Grand Transformation Scene and Amasonian March. Popular prices: 50c, 75c, and \$1. Box office open all day. COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE. THROUGH BY BAIL.

A New and Sparkling Olio. Collins & Wren, Parker Sisters, Mulligan & Morris, and a host of others.

Prices—25c, 35c, and 50c. Only Direct Line to France.

General Transatiantic Company.

Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

PEREURE, Daure... Wed.. April 17. 5 p. m.

VILLE DE PARIS, Durand... Wed.. May 1, 4:80 p. m.

ST. LUIRENT Lachesnes... Wed., May 1, 10 a. m.

PRICE OF A. SASAR IN GOLD (including wine):

TO HAVRE-First Cabin. SHOLD (including wine):

Third Cabin. SSS.

Steerage. S28, including wine, bedding, and utensits.

LUIR DE BEBLAN, Agent, 55 Broadway,

or W. F. WHITE. 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

STATE LINE. NEW YORK TO GLASGOW. LIVERPOOL. DUBLIN.
BELFAST, LONDONDERRY and the Paris Exposition
STATE OF NEVADA. Thursday. April 18
First schill 18 of the Paris Exposition
First schill 19 of the Paris Exposition
First schill 19 of the Paris Exposition
For the Paris Schill 19 of the Paris Exposition
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For the Paris Exposition
For the Paris Expositi National Line of Steamships.

New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London. Cabin passage from \$50 to \$70 currency. Excursion Pickets at reduced rates. Sheerage, \$30. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

For sallings and further information apply to P. B. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st. ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

DEVONIA, April 6, 7 a m. CALFFTIA, April 20, 8am ANCHORIA, April 30, 25 m. ROLIVIA, April 20, 8am ANCHORIA, April 30, 25 m. ROLIVIA, April 27, 2 p. m. AUSTLIA, April 10 i am I ALSATIA, April 24, noon Cabins, 265 to 20. Excursion Tickets streduced rates. Second cabin, 540. Steerage, 283.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 90 Washington-st. North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hobken. Kates of passage - From New York to Southampton, London Havre, and Bremen, first battle. Southampton, cabin, \$90., gold; steerage, \$20. CELHICHS & CO., and passage apply to growing Green, New York. INMAN LINE. United States and Royal Mail Steamers.
New York to Liverpool via Queenstown.
THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
7. O. BROWN. Gen. Western Agent. 32 South Clark St.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland for sale.

MEDICAL. NERVOUS DEBILITY WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL

affections of the respiratory organ, are immediately relieved by the use of Levasseur's Tubes. Sold in Paris as Dr. Levasseur's Pharmacy, Mailed on receipt of price (\$1.25) by E. FOUGERA & CO., Agenta, New York. Sold by druggists generally. TAMAR INDIEN (University prescribed by the Faculty).—A Laxative. Refreshing, and Medicated Fruit Lozenge; for the immediate retief and effectual ours of Constitution, Headaches. Bits. Hemorrholds, etc. Tamar (unlike piles and the usual purgatives), is agreeable to take and never produces irritation. R. GRILLON, 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Soid by all chambits. SAVE TO LEARN HOW TO DO

HAIR BESTORATIVE.

YOUR IT READ AND HEED HAIR WHAT FOLLOWS. BAVE YOUR HAIR.-The laws of Health

and Longevity demand it, the customs of sec require it. The matter is of great imports BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR.—It is the sur-passing crown of glory, and for the loss of it there is no compensation.

CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR-For by so

KATHAIRON

Yale, is the most perfect preparation if for preserving and beautifying the hair.

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, Lyon's Kathairon will positively prevent grayness, and will re-store new hair to bald heads, if the roots and follieles are not destroyed. It actually performs these assuming miracles, of which the following is

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

I had been entirely baid for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick growth of young hair.

COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE, U. S. A. In every important respect the Kathairon is absolutely incomparable. It is unsqualed
1. To Cute Baldness.
2. To Restore Gray Hair.
3. To Remove Dandruff.
4. To Dress and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND .- The Kathairon is no BEAR IN MIND.—The Kathairon is no sticky pasts of sulphur and sugar-of-lead, to paint and daub the hair and paralyse the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is splendidly perfumed, and the most dalightful toilet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's toilet outfit is complete without Lyon's Kathairon.

BOLD EVERYWHERE

od States.

The most suitable Truss in the world for a King, an yet at prices within the means of the boor. Adopts by the United States Government for the Army, Navy and for ponsioners. Hernia has been our specialty for year, and to our scientific adjustment of Trusses largely to be attributed our success in permanent ouring a majority of cases which apply to us for treat

Bartlett, Butman & Parker,

58 and 60 State-st., CHICAGO, ILL. ADVERTISING.

The Reason why

THE COST OF ADVERTISING IN AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS IS TOO HIGH.
ASKING PRICES HAVE NOT BREN REDUCED BY THE BIG PAPERS SINCE THE WAR.
THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER UNION GIVES ADVERTISERS MORE CIRCULATION FOR THE PRICE THAN PAPERS PRINTED ON ANY OTHER PLAN CAN AFFORD.

The above facts explain the unfriendly attacks made upon the American Newspaper Union by the New York Times. Post, Commercial, Boston Post, Advertiser, Utica Herald, and other Journals.

COMPARISONS.

The weekly edition of the New York 79mes is 25,000 copies, and advertisements are charged at 50 cents a inc. The American Newspaper Union gives as advertisement 2,000 circulation for 30 cents a line. The Times thinks the American Newspaper Union List a unbug. The weekly edition of the New York Post is 3,450 copies, and advertisements are charged at 10 conts a line. The American Newspaper Union gives an advertisement 3,450 circulation for less than 3 cents a line. The Post don't think very well of the American Newspaper Union The Post don't Stink very well of the American Newspaper Union.

The New York Commercial Advertiser prints a weekly edition of 3,500 conies, and charges advertisers 10 cents a line. The Advertiser has a noor opinion also of the American Newspaper Union.

The Boaton Fost weekly issues 3,500 conies, charges advertisers 134 cents a line, and expresses doubts of the honesty of the American Newspaper Union, which gives that circulation for less than one-fourth the price which the Fost demands.

The Boaton Advertiser charges 124, cents a line for advertising in a weekly having 2,500 circulation, and warns its readers to beware of an institution which gives 2,500 circulation for 2 cents a line.

The Toronto Globe prints the best weekly in Canada, has 20,000 circulation, and charges 25 cents a line. The Globe has contempt for the American Newspaper Union, which gives 20,000 circulation for 16 cents a line. line. Utica Hereld prints 0, 432 copies of a weekly edition which advertisers are allowed to use at 10° cents o line. It joins in the crusade against the American Newspaper Union, which adver 4,532 circulation for 5 cents a line.

The Warsaw, N. Y., Democrat prints 1,530 copies, and charges advertisers 8 cents a line. When it was a co-operative paper only % a cent a line was demanded for its columns, and it is no better now than it was then. for its columns, and it is no better now than it was then.

The St. Louis Weekly Post sells 11.912 copies weekly to Germans in and around St. Louis. Its advertising rates are 10 cents a line, and are very low, but because the American Newspaper Union gives 11,912 weekly circulation to an advertisement for 9 cents a line at the Phot despites and speaks untitledly of it. The Lockport, N. Y., weekly Times the When the Lockport weekly Preser of cents a line. When the Lockport weekly Preser of cents a line when the Lockport weekly Preser of the County of the County of

COMPLETE ANSWERS, REPUTING ALL UN-JUSTIFIABLE CHARGES, TOGETHER WITH CAT-ALCOURS OF THE AMERICAN NEWSFAPER UNION LISTS OF ONE THOUSAND NEWSFAPERS, SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS ON APPLICATION

BEALS & FOSTER, Gen'I Agt's New York Newspaper Union, 41 Park Row, New York.

BOOTS AND SHOES. WE SHALL CONTINUE THE SALE OF LADIES'

\$4.00 off Gent Button for \$3.25

\$4.00 off Inc Straight Gent Button for \$3.25

\$71.00 off Inc Straight Gent Button for \$3.25

\$71.00 off Inc Straight Gent Button and \$3.50

\$1.00 off Inc Straight Gent Button and \$3.00

\$5.00 off Inc Straight Gent Button and \$3.00

\$5.00 off Inc Straight Gent Button and Side Kase \$4.00

And Angreat VARIETY of FLAIN and PANCY STATUTED TO \$0.00 M. WHEELER & CO., 74 E. Madison-st.

OIL TANKS. OIL TANKS

AND SHIPPING CANS,
OFFICAGO.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS

Maj. Rigby, of the British Rifle Team, who has been spending some time in this city, returns to New York to-day, from whence he sails for En-giand on Wednesday next. An interesting suit was commenced before Jus-tice Meech yesterday. Constable Leibrandt is suing E. B. Sherman, State Senator, for 90 cents

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Ma-asse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Build-ug), was at 8 a. m., 49 degrees: 10 a. m., 35; 12 b., 50; 3 p. m., 59; 8 p. m., 53. Barometer at a. m., 29, 68; 8 p. m., 20, 65.

At a meeting of citizens yesterday, Joseph fedill and R. E. Goodell were appointed to repreent the interests of the city before the Finance committees of Congress in the matter of establing a Branch Mint in this city. Petitions, graed by all the leading bankers and business on in the city, will be sent to them in a day or ro.

Yesterday noon a horse owned by Ignatz Gott-lieb, of No. 769 Milwaukee avenue, ran away from the corner of Division street, and, dashing west-ward on Cornell street, ran down and trampled upon 'rederikz Voss, a German widow 68 years of age, he old lady was, quite badly injured about the reast, and had her right hand and nasal bone oken.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon John Keegan, assistant yard-master on the Michlgan Central Railroad, who was killed through the negligence of the company engaged in cartage from the depot, and whom the jury censured; also, an inquest upon Joseph Wittee, who was found horribly mangled on the railroad tracks at the intersection of Forticist street and Wentworth avenue. He leaves a wife and nine children in poor circumstances.

Receiver Sherman is now paying the 10 per cent dividend of the Fourth National Bank, recently declared. His office is at the Fidelity. The other broken banks are paying out the fag-ends of the dividends which have already been declared, or are making strenuous exertions in the way of collections, in order that they may declare new ones. But collections are slow, as every business man can testify, and no property can be sold just at present without entailing serious losses. The Third National is accomplishing the best results of any of the defunct institutions, and thus far has made altogether the best showing. Receiver Jackson believes that he will be able to pay another dividend in the course of a month or six weeks.

LAKE PARK.

son believes that he will be able to pay another dividend in the course of a month or six weeks.

LAKE PARK.

The Board of Public Works could not afford in 1676 to employ a competent artist to design and execute a tasseful arrangement of the grounds of the Lake Park, south of the Exposition Building, and endeavored to economize by doing it themselves. The situation is one which offers exceedingly favorable opportunities for varied and attractive landscape effect, by a tasteful disposition of frees and shrubbery, with the sparking waters of the lake for a background. No advantage was taken of these favoring circumstances, but some 250 elm, ash, maple, and linden trees were planted formally, and without any effort at picturesque effect, along the east and west sides of the area. The trees were of larke size, and could not have cost less (including planting) than \$2,000. Of the whole number, only eignly-four trees now remain alive, and not a single one of these would be retained a day in the grounds of any private citizen who had any knowledge of tree culture or appreciation of beauty in a tree. They are mere sticks of timber with a few sickly twigs near the top, strugging for life. The grounds have now been intersected with a series of paths, laid out without design, aim, or object beyond the avoidance of traight flues; and along these paths men are now engaged in setting out a flutient of red manles and willows, and if this hope as fulfilled the result will be that the view of the lake will be completely shut out from Michigan avenue, and the trees, being so thickly planted, will offer no more attractive aspect than that of a dense mass of foliage, while no individual tree will have room to develop the characteristics of a fine specimen.

There need be no difficulty in securing a healthy way

tree will have room to develop the characteristics of a fine specimen.

There need be no difficulty in securing a healthy and vigorous growth of trees on these grpunds, and by a judicious arrangement of them a pretty land-scape could be opened to the view from each of the cross streets which come out upon the avenue, and these would form a series of changing views when driving up or down the avenue itself. Nobody troubles himself about it now, because for the present it is a matter of no consequence; but twenty-five years hence the residents of that vicinity will be wondering why we had no more sense than to suppose a common laborer could create a and scape.

The Saloon-Keepers' Society of Chicago held a regular meeting at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. John Feldkamp in the chair. There was a large attendance, and several new members were admitted.

Mr. Schwuchow, from the Committee on Pool Licenses, reported that Ald. White had introduced into the Council an ordinance repealing the objectionable one which demands a license fee of \$5 on each pool-table. The Committee was continued.

Mr. Rapp, from the West Side Collection Com-mittee, reported that \$155 had been subscribed. mittee, reported that \$155 had been subscribed. The South Side representative reported \$75, and the gentleman from the North Side \$58. Considerable discussion followed in relation to the small sums subscribed by a couple of the largest North Side brewers, and several persons proposed to return the pitth donations. Finally the mattar was referred to the Collection Committee with power to do as they judged best in the premises.

The Chairman called attention to the bad language used by the Chicago Times about the Society and its members, who had been characterized as bummers and the like. This abuse and misrepresentation the Society did not propose to put up with, and accordingly a motion was adopted not to allow any Times reporter in the meetings. The members were also requested not to subscribe for the abusive publication.

Mention was made some time ago of the entering of an order directing George M. Bogue, Receiver of the Chicago Life-insurance Company, to proceed and make a valuation of all the policies for which the Company was or might be liable, according to the American table of mortality, with interest at 4 per cent per annum, upon the basis of met premiums. Mr. Bogue has had the valuation made at an expense of 50 cents a policy, which is just one-half what it cost to value the policies in the Republic Life. For this stroke of economy on the Receiver's part the policy-holders doubtless will be duly grateful. Private notices are being sent out to each policy-holder, showing at a glance the number, amount, and kind of policy, the surrender value July 7, 1871, less note them unpaid, less premiums due or deferred and not paid, and the net amount of the claim against the Company. Whenever a dividend is declared, each policy-holder will be notified thereof and will receive his pro rata share of his claim on forwarding his policy to the Receiver, who will indore the payment thereon and return the policy with the money. All the proof of claim required will be to sign the blamk acceptance inclosed with the notice. What will, no doubt, be especially gratifying to the policy-holders is the further information contained in the circular to the effect that they may transact their business directly with the Receiver, thus saving them the expense of employing lawyers, with the usual penchant for big fees, to lookafter their interests. This idea is emphatically a good one, and deserving of imitation by others in the vast army of Receivers, to say nothing of those who are not now in the ranks, but who may be source or later.

TEMPERANCE. THE CHICAGO LIFE.

ing of those who are not now in the ranks, but who may be souner or later.

A mass-meeting of people interested in the prevention of the sale of liquors to minors was held in the First Reformed Caurch, corner of Harrison and South May streets, last evening. E. E. Kimendorf presided, and made a few preliminary remarks, stating the objects of the Association, etc.

The Rev. Dr. A. Gurney, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Church, addressed the assembly. He said the laws of the State provided that a saloon-keeper might sell liquor to a man and send him reeling home to his wife a semi-demon; but there was also a law which said, "Let that boy alone." He would never ask the Legislature to make any more temperance laws until the people of Cnicago had courage enough to support what were already in existence. In the Seventh Ward, he said, there had been a good work accombished by the Ward Committee, and there few minors could be found in saloons. There was one saloon-keeper who employed two policemen to keep minors out when there was a crowd. He looked forward to the time when the fountains of drunkenness would be dried up.

Mr. Andrew Paxton followed with a speech, in which he gave some startling statistics, proving that 30,000 boys and girls in this city were undergoing a course of education in saloons, and the result of this probation was that they bloomed in the police coarts to the extent of 750 a month, which was the numeer of boys and girls in this city were undergoing a course of education in saloons, and the result of this probation was that they bloomed in the police coarts to the extent of 750 a month, which was the numeer of boys and girls in this city were undergoing a course of education in saloons, and the result of this probation was that they bloomed in the police coarts to the extent of 750 a month, which was the numeer of boys and girls in this city were undergoing a course of education in saloons, and the result of this probation was that they bloomed in the police coarts to the extent of 750 a month, w

performances given for the benefit of the Society, they would hardly be able to accomplish much good. During the year there called at the office for aid, information, etc., 8,403 persons. Of these, 8, 844 were in search of work. Employment was secured for 862. Relief in various shapes was afforded 2,080 persons. Ten cases of lost packases were reported at the office, and in three instances they were recovered by the Society. Free transportation was secured 465 persons, and 348 persons were provided with board and lodging. Aid in cash was granted to 250 persons. The average faily calls at the office numbered twenty-seven persons. The long-cherished idea of the Society to establish a German hospital in the city has advanced a step by giving the German Society control of the German-American Dispensary. A number of prominent physicians had volunteered their services. Hope was expressed that the bill now before Congress in regard to emigration might soon become a law. The Society had also been instrumental in bringing about the formation of the German Women Relief Society, which promises to have a most useful future and greatly and in the work of the German Society. The report closed with an appeal to the charitable Germans in this city to aid in upholding a society which accomplished so much good.

The Treasurer's report shows the receipts for the year to have been \$12, 123, 98, and the expenses \$11,446,98, leaving a balance on hand April 1, 1878, of \$677.

\$11,446.98, leaving a balance on hand April 1, 1878, of \$677.

The total assets of the Society amount to \$14, 579, 72. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: George Schneider, President; H. Enderis, Vice-President; Charles Knobelsdorff, Treasurer; Max Eberhardt, Secretary; B. Kahn, J. Beiersdorff, and E. Prussing, Directors for the South Side; Dr. P. A. Mathel, Dr. H. Henkel, and Christian Hotz, Directors for the West Side; H. Clausennius, Carl Lotz, and W. A. Hettich, Directors for the North Side.

A. Hettich, Directors for the North Side.

THE "TELEGRAPH."

At a meeting of the Labor League held last night the following was adopted:

Resolved. That the Council of Amalgamated Trade and Labor Unions of Chicago do hereby denounce a certain newspaper californic of Amalgamated Trade and Labor Unions of Chicago do hereby denounce a certain newspaper californic of the party, and paper protending to be published in the interest of labor and for the emancipation of labor, and as said paper does pay for its labor 40 per cent less than the Union rates we warn all workingmen that said paper is a Traud, and should not be supported by any workingman who wants a fair day" pay for a fair day's work.

Resolved. That all the delegates of this Council are hereby instructed to bring the above to the knowledge of their various unions.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—The Hon. E. P. Finch, Oshkosh; F.

COUNTING THE VOTES.

SOUTH TOWN. The Board of Canvassers for the South Town, consisting of Supervisor Mason, Assessor Gray, and Collector Kimbail. sat down yesterday aftersoon at 2 o'clock, in the South Town Board's east at the recent election, and certify the result the Town Clerk. After labor he returns, which, by the way, were in very goo shape, so that the prospect of a contest was clearly impossible, the Board was able to certify to the election of Huntington W. Jackson as Super-visor, William H. Rice as Assessor, Enos Ayres

CLERK Town-Clerk King, to whom the result was certified, will notify the successful ones of their election, after which they have ten days in which to come forward and qualify.

NORTH TOWN.

The North Town Board met yesterday and completed the canvass of the vote for town officers before adjourning. Following are the official figures:

THE COURT-HOUSE.

SEXTON'S EXTRAS,
A meeting of the Joint Committee on Publi

away with continuing to pay Mr. Sexton \$3 per thousand for the brick work on the Court-House,

Architect Egan said it was quite practicable to do

away with the "extra" allowance, and that he could complete the work under the specifications,

Mr. Burling said there was no necessity for con-tinuing the "extra" allowance, and stated tha

what the county was now paying "extra" for had been abandoned on the Custom-House, because the nse of cement was not regarded as advantageous over lime. He believed if the specifications were

out of a large amount of money, and Sexion said that in obaying it he nad expended already about \$35,000.

Mr. Burling said there was nothing in the proceedings of the Board to show that the "extra" allowance had been fixed at \$3 per thousand, or any other sum, and moved that the allowance becut of, and that the Board at once test the legality of Sexton's so-called contract.

Architect Egan explained that he had never had any intention of having the "extras" continued throughout the building, but had been pressed by the old Commissioners to make a recommendation in the matter against his own wisnes, etc.

The matter was further discussed at some length, whereupon Mr. Fitzgerald moved, as a substitute for Mr. Burling's motion, that the question of the legality of Sexton's contract be submitted to the County-Attorney for a written opinion, to be handed to the Board a week from Monday.

Mr. Burling urged the adoption of the resolution catting off the "extras," but shally the substitute of Mr. Pitzgerald prevailed without dissent.

THE DOME QUESTION

was then taken up, whereupon Mr. Burling introduced a resolution setting forth that it was the sense of the Committee, as the result of the several conferences with the city and thorites, that a rotunda be built, which would unite the city and county portions of the Court-House; provided, however, that the city and county portions of the Court-House; provided, however, that the city and county portions of the Court-House; provided, however, that the city and county portions of the Court-House; provided, however, that the city and county portions of the Court-House; provided, however, that the city and county portions of the Court-House; provided, however, that the city and county portions of the Court-House; provided, however, that the city and county portions of the Court-House; provided, however, that the city and county portions of the Court-House; provided, however, that the city and county portions of the Court-House; provided, however, that the city and county po

and make of it a good, substantial job.

was taken up.

sildings and Public Service of the County Board

Commissioners are quite as deeply interested as it is possible for the Aldermen to be.

PARK-COMMISSIONER LIPE ANSWERS.

In the West Park Commissioner quo warranto proceedings Clark Lipe yesterday filed his answer in the Criminal Court. The answer claims that the petition of John Tyrrell, the relator, was not sufficient, inasmuch as it was uncertain in stating the appointment of respondent's successor; and further, that it suppressed some material facts, and, therefore, the leave to file an information should be denied. The answer then goes on to state that: (1) The bond filed when first appointed Commissioner was obligatory on himself (Lipe), and his bondsmen under his second appointment; (2) that if it were otherwise the limitation of sixty days in which to file bond, etc., would apply, according to the terms of the statutes, to sixty days after the date of the passage of the act, Feb. 27, 1869, and if there was a limitation it would be void, as the law was directory and not imperative; (3) that the respondent is not acquainted with the relator, and was not requested to file additional bond or take another oath of office, etc.; (4) that as soon as the respondent had been served he filed a new bond and took a new oath; (5) that since respondent's term of office, etc.; (4) that since respondent's term of office he has been honest and done what he could in the public interest. The answer concludes with reviewing the history of the Park Board and praying that the petition of the relator may be denied. The case will occupy the court this morning.

THE CITY-HALL

the County Clerk yesterday. The Treasurer gathered \$708 from the Collector, \$2,783.15 from the Water Department, and \$103.99 from the Comptroller; in all, \$3,595.14. The box of the First Precinct of the Fifth Ward has been returned to the City Clerk, but that of the Third Precinct of the Twelfth Ward is still

case will occupy the Court this morning.

act.

Mr. Pitzgerald moved that Mr. Dixon be added
as an "expert" to fill Mr. Addison's place, but
this was objected to, and the vacancy was left unfilled, the two, in the event of their not being able

to agree, to submit separate reports.

On motion, they were voted \$150 each for their services, with the understanding that, if this was not sufficient to pay them for their services, they should look to Walker for their further de-

mands.

The matter of whether the recommendation of the "experts" should be final or not was voted "none of their business," and the Committee ad-

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Commissioner Fitzgerald has called his Brock

calendar for the March term is completed. The April term commences Monday. The bastardy

Rumor had it yesterday that Ald. Lawler was to be given a place on the Sheriff's staff, -a rumor

due to the impression his majority at the late elec-tion made around the Sheriff's office.

Frank McHenry was adjudged insane in the County Court yesterday and taken to Jefferson. He had attempted to bang himself in the jail Thursday night, taking a handkerchief for the

The Finance Committee met yesterday with open doors. The late report of Lieb was passed on, and the County Attorney was again instructed to proceed to collect the balance due the county. The quarterly report of the County Treasurer was also taken up, but in the absence of the vonchers for the expense account—an omission—it was laid over.

the expense account—an omission—it was laid over.

THE SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES.

At the last meeting of the Board the rules were suspended and a number of pay-rolls were ordered paid. Among the rolls was one covering the amount withheld from the Sheriff's employes since their pay was reduced, amounting to several hundred dollars. This roll included watchmen, clerks, and office-boy, and was certified to by the Sheriff, who said in the certificate that they had all been "deputized," etc. The County-Attorney's opinion in reference to the power of the Board to reduce saiaries was, in effect, that the salaries of depaties could not be touched, and their pay was restored. The roll was before the Finance Committee vesterday, and although the orders cailed for by the roll had been drawn it was agreed to report to the Board Monday recommending that the orders in favor of the watchmen, clerks, and office-boy be canceled, on the ground that they were not deputies.

NOW FOR THE OTHER SIDE.

of the new Aldermen, Sanders, of the Second; Riordan, of the Seventh; Smyth, of the Ninth; McCaffrey, of the Sevententh; and Jonas, of the Eighteenth, were around the City-Hall, calling on officials. McCaffrey visited only Superintendent Hickey. Perhaps he is trying to carry out promises made to friends.

ises made to friends.

It is said that efforts are to be made to take the Court-House contracts out of the hands of the present Building Committee, and defer their letting until the new Council Committee is made up. This movement, if there is any truth in the rumors, is in the interest of Ed Walker. His friends are also anxious that action with reference to the dome shall be postponed, since the present Council is opposed to it. The Aldermen who are willing to help Walker out (for a consideration, of course) have been conferring with one another, and the impression prevails that a scheme with the objects mentioned is in process of incubation. It may be revealed Monday night who are in it.

Arrangements are making for testing the electri-

over lime. He believed if the specifications were lived up to that the building would be all that could be required, and better than if the "extra" was continued.

Mr. Fitzgerald wanted to know of Sexton whether he wanted to continue the "extras" or not, but Mr. Burling objected on the ground that the contractor had nothing to do with the matter, as it was a matter of public, not individual, interest. After some discussion Mr. Burling allowed Sexton to be heard, and that gentleman came forward. He said he had a contract with the county for the "extras," and had supplied the "extra" brick and cement, and that whatever might be the order of the Board in the matter he should go forward and use the extra material, and go to law to collect for the same. He then called lattention to the action of the Board of Sept. 7, wherein the use of "extra" or sewer brick and cement had been ordered continued throughout the building, and produced an order from Architect Egan of date Sept. 28, made upon the instruction of the Board, ordering him very edefinitely to go forward and supply the necessary brick and cement. The order was read, and it bears on its face every evidence of being a part of a conspiracy between the old "Ring" and the contractor to swindle the public ont of a large amount of money, and Sexton said that in obaying it he had expended already about 33,000.

Mr. Burling said there was nothing in the proceedings of the Board to show that the "extra" course) have been conferring with one another, and the impression prevalls that a scheme with the objects mentioned is in process of incubation. It may be revealed Monday night who are in it.

Arrangements are making for testing the electrical light at the Water-Works, and the machinery is expected to be in operation by Tuesday. The instrument to be put in will have the power of 2,000 candies, or 350 street-lamps with eight-feet burners. If the experiment is successful,—and Prof. Barrett has no douot it will be,—it is proposed to light up a portion of the North Side from the tower. Knough light can be generated by a desen machines to light the whole city, but the tropole is that it cannot be distributed in a proper manner. The Professor has three methods in view, and will find out which is the best one. From the fact that he always succeeds in what he undertakes, it is predicted that he will have a distributer of his own within a year, which would enable one to read a newspaper on the street in any part of the city at midnight. After lighting the Water-Works, the tunnels will receive attention. By the use of the electrical light \$1 will go as far as \$5 expended for gas, and Chicago could be lighted in a more satisfactory manner than now for \$100,000 a year.

THE PRESIDING OPPICER.

Already the pipes are being laid by aspirants for the Presidency of the Council, and next week the holding of caucuses will begin. So far ive names have been mentioned,—Cook. Throop, Culierton, Gilbert, and Daly. All would take the position if elected, but only Gilbert and Cullerton are believed to have set their minds on it, and the chances are that the contest will be between these two. Cook has held the gavel for a year, and given satisfaction to everybody except Lawler, who kieks against any ruling that prevents him from making a speech. His friends will do their best to give him another term, but they will doubtless fall. Throop is regarded as too old and timid, and Daly as too independent to suit the majority. The latter is no

didate for Alderman of the Seventeenth Ward, who was apparently defeated by John McCaffrey, has decided to contest the latter's right to a seat, on the ground of gross frauds, especially at the three upper precincts. At the second of these, which it is desired to throw out entirely, McCaffrey got 382 votes, and Waish 117, giving the former 245 majority. McCaffrey's majority in the whole ward is 243, so that throwing out this will give walsh a majority of two. An examination of the poll-book of this precinct shows at least seventy-five fraudulent votes. In some cases persons are registered as voting from houses which have no existence, and in other cases from houses where they never lived. Thus two or three individuals voted from a house next door to Mr. Walsh's, and various others are put down as voting from a butcher's house in the neighborhood. The persons who really live in these houses disclaim all knowledge of these particular voters. An examination of the poll-books of the other precincts, the First and Third, shows similar irregularities. At the Second Precinct, also, Walsh's challenger was kept away from the polls. The judges at this poll were A. H. Robinson, Peter Johnson, and Pat Farreil, while the clerks were T. Sullivan and C. J. Paluson. It was stated previous to the election that arrangements had been made on McCaffrey's behalf for colonizing the ward and for the use of repeaters, and these discoveries in the poll-books seem to prove the truth of these charges. Mr. Walsh has engaged Mr. Tuley as his counsel, and has also put the matter into the hands of the Citizens Union, which will give all the assistance it can in the premises. A thorough investigation is in progress, and further details will doubtless be given to-morrow.

CRIMINAL.

Ed Milligan, a hardened young man of malicious appearance, was before Justice Foote yesterday for the larceny of some brass journals from the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. He gave 3. 000 bonds for trial to-day.

L. J. Frazer, of No. 152 Chicago avenue, plains that a burglar entered his rooms by batter-ing down a panel door, and helped himself to shmere dress and a quantity of be the only valuables that could be found. Charles Adam, a French youth who burglarize

Chartes Adam, a French youth who burgiarized Brown's billiard hall, of which he was an attache, of about 3800 worth of billiard-balls, cigars, liquors, ets., was yesterday held to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$3,000 by Justice Foots. The burgiary was committed Wednesday night. burglary was committed Wednesday night.

S. W. Hart, for obtaining money under false pretences from J. A. Webb, of No. 105 Clark street, was held to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Pollak in bonds of \$400. James Converse, of No. 105 Clark street, W. A. Moss, of No. 82 Dearborn avenue, and G. L. Rhodes, of the Burdick House, were arrested upon a similar charge. They will have a hearing April 9. Louis Crevier, residing at No. 22 Charles place, is locked up at the Chicago Ayenne Station charged with embezzlement. It is alleged that between July and August of 1877 he collected \$31.50 from Aifred Chouinard, a sum that was to go towards getting a bond for him while in durance on a criminal charge, and that the bond and likewise the money were never seen, as Crevier left town next day.

Man's inhumanity to animals caused three indi-viduals to suffer a fine of \$2 apiece and costs yes-terday afternoon at the hands of Justice Summer-field. William Hyderman, Charles Arnes, and Otto Buckharts were arrested by Officer Dudley for working mules with raw shoulders, and paid for their violation of the law and disregard for the commonest feelings of humanity to the extent above named.

Detectives Stewart and Flynn, of the Armory, restectives stewart and riynn, of the Armory, yesterday arrested David Cole and Alexander Powers, and booked them for vagrancy at the Armory. Cole is none other than the infamous Lawrence Beattle, who is but a few days out of the Penitentary, and Powers is the well-known general thief, "The Duke." They also brought in Maggie Brady, a well-known "con" woman. It is highly probable that something heavier than vagrancy can be found against the trio.

NOW FOR THE OTHER SIDE.

The Commissioners are taking a great deal of interest in the letting of the contracts for the building of the city's portion of the Court-House. Some of them are actually sitting up at night laboring in the interest of certain stone and certain oidders, and from the way several have quaked about "reform," their conduct is not a little surprising. Walker has friends for himself and his stone, and is said to have made some recent converts; Hinsdale has friends for his granite and Bedford scheme, and they are the solid men and the most bopeful, from the fact that it is given out that he has had in his possession for a week past not only a copy of the specifications, but tracings of the plans, a favor which other proposed bidders have not enjoyed. Sexton, too, has his friends, who are desperately struggling to secure him the brick and iron work, and, all told, the Commissioners are quite as deeply interested as it is possible for the Alderment to be.

PARK-COMMISSIONER LIPE ANSWERS. found against the trio.

Fred Hyman, the proprietor of a brickyard on Southport avenue, near Diversey street, was brought before Justice Summerfield and fined \$5 and costs for sending ont horses with their neck shoulders raw from collar galls. John Grey received a like fine for driving the team for Hyman. Eugene Sherman was fined \$5 and costs by Justice Morrison yesterday for working a team in a starving condition. Officer Dudley, of the Humane Society, brought them in and prosecuted the cases. Annie McCune is a young woman scarcely 17 rears old, and she claims to hall from Wilmington, years old, and she claims to hall from Wilmington, Ill., where, she says, her parents reside. Her life in Chicago has been one of wretchedness and debauchery, and when Justice Foots fold her yesterday that she could either leave the city within twenty-four hours and sin no more, or else he would fine her \$100 and send her to the Bridewell for three months, she said that she she would return to her parents. The Justice allowed her to we.

to go.

Minor arrests: Daniel Sullivan, larceny from Charles Misch, of No. 163 West Thirteenth street; M. McLeod, collector, arrested oy Officer Cobb on compiains of several lawyers about town, who ciaim he has been doing all sorts of crooked trifles; James Thomas, colored vagrant, a man who brags that he is a professional thief from the Capital of the country; J. M. Raacliffe, obtaining money upon a forzed order and check from Emil Schuster, of No. 39 West Madison street; George Leander, picking a lady's pocket at the corner of Leander, picking a lady's pocket at the corner Clark and Randolph streets, as C. P. Stillman, No. 104 Clark street, avers.

No. 104 Clark street, avers.

A few days ago Alvin Tuttle and O. F. Hill were arrested on the charge of conspiring to defrand a Mr. ware out of \$250. At the time of the hearing the alleged co-conspirator, C. W. Sibly, was in La Pore, Ind. Upon hearing that a warrent was outforn his arrest, Mi. Sibly came immediately to Chicago to demand a trial in connection with Tuttle and Hill, and, after repeated attempts to have a hearing, the case was finally set for vesterday morning. At the appointed hour, Sibly, Tuttle, and Hill were promptly present, but Ware was no where to be seen, and, after waiting for nearly an hour after the appointed time, the Court discharged the defendants for want of prosecution. Thereupon a warrant was issued against Ware on the charge of perjury, on which ware was held by Justice Robinson in bonds of \$1,000 for examination to-day.

Dude White is a colored girl, and she has a colored spouse with whom she has cohabited peacefully for the past twelve years. Therefore, when Mary Guy, a white girl with a mulatto child, became known to Dude as the sharer with her in Mr. White's affections, Dude went right down to Mary's house and pounced upon her. She pounded her to her own satisfaction, and then Mary Guy had he arrested. The whole crowd-mulatto child and all—was in Justice Foote's court yesterday. Dude "lawyered" herself and her case, and produced a framed picture of Mary, which she had found in her husband's boudoir. Mary tried to explain it, but Dude wouldn't let her, and several old fat "aunties" sitting around the court-room chimed in and said that Mary had no right to a colored husband anyway. The Court coincided in this, but he fined Dude \$1. Dude paid the fine and started out to find her husband. There's a heap of trouble on the old man's mind.

Constable Kochler went yesterday to No. 387 started out to and her austand. There's a heap of trouble on the old man's mind.

Constable Koehler went yesterday to No. 387 Fourth avenue to serve a writ of restitution upon Mary Gill, the occupant of the premises known by the above number and belonging to Jacob Wilder. The Constable found a hard crowd at the house, and their threatening aspect and speech denoted trouble. It seems that on previous occasions the Constable had visited the blace, but not till yesterday did he attempt an ejectment. Proceeding to execute his writ, he was faced by Mary Gill's boys, a precious lot of young roughs, and he was obliged to call to his aid Police-Officers Mooney's Stepherd, and snother officer. When the time came for their relief from duty, Koehler was left isaione, and the Gill boys and a half hundred other young thugs that infest the neugaborhood proceeded to make it so warm for the limb of the law that he retired as rapidly as possible, and left the field to them. He subsequently procured the arrest of young Gill, and he was held to bail by Justice Summerfield. One of the leaders or the mob was Ed Milligan, mentioned elsewhere in this paper.

the arrest of young Gill, and he was held to bail by Justice Summerfield. One of the leaders of the mob was Ed Milligais, mentioned elsewhere in this paper.

Justice Morrison yesterday held the following: William Phillips and Frank Anderson, snatched a pocketbook containing \$5 and some railroad tickets from Mrs. W. E. Kittredge, of Milwaukee, at the Alton depot. The lady refused to prosecute in the Criminal Court, and in consequence the thieves were sent to the House of Correction on \$100 fines. William Green and John Allen, colored, for snatching a pocketbook from Miss Mary Ackerly near the corner of Madison and Elizabeth streets, \$300 each to the Criminal Court, and the Green boy in \$500 additional for assaulting G. B. Ackerly with a knife, when he came to his daughter's assistance; E. W. Denison and Charles Lee, larceny of a horse and buggy election night from in front of ex-Ald. Clark's, No. 54 Sangamon street, the same belonging to R. H. Wright, of No. 160 Throop street, \$1,000 and \$1,500 respectively to the Criminal Court; James Miller, cutting and kicking Thomas Kober, of No. 169 Maxwell street, while engaged in a fight at the corner of Canal and Liberty streets election day, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Michael Roach, larceny of a double harness valued at \$40 from Charles Brown, of No. 1090 West Madison street, \$300 ditto; Con Grim, making an unprovoked assault with intent to kill Lieut. Vesey, of the Himman Street Station, \$1,500 to the 8th. Justice Scully held Patrick Hanrshan and Thomas Colbert, alms Butter, in \$1,000 bonds to the Criminal Court for attempting to barglarize the residence of J. H. Walker, No. 535 Loomis street. Justice Summerfield held John Sheedy and John Burke in \$300 to the Criminal Court for the larceny of a baby-carriage from John Ryan, No. 1278 State street; Thomas Sweeney, John Payton, Andy Smith, and Dan Gillan, vagrants, \$100 fine each; John Brandt, vagrant, \$50 fine.

John Brandt, vagrant, \$50 fine.

At a late bour Thursday night two well-known West Side thugs named Eugene Dougherty and Frank Barry, who had worked themselves into a murderous frenzy with bad liquors and violent passions, broke into the apartments of Mrs. Nelson, No. 143 West Monroe street. Mrs. Nelson and a lady-friend were driven into the street in their night-dresses, and the thugs then ransacked the house. Dougherty found a 14-year-old girl named Minnie Fravell asleep in one of the rooms, and, dragging her out upon the floor, he made a desperate attempt to violate her person. She screamed so long and so loud that they desusted, and departed with a mirror, after smashing several articles of furniture. The women on the sidewalk has by this time notified Officers O'Connor and Butler, who started in pursuit, and some three hours later succeeded in overhamling and arresting the marsanders. It might look curious that Dougherty and his pal should be able to select a house where there were no men about. Mrs. Nelson

swore point-blank in court that she bad never before seen either of the prisoners, which statement
Dougherty fiatly contradicted. At all events, it
was a most high-handed outrage, and Justice Morrison held Dougherty in \$2,500 to the Criminal
Court for the attempted rape and burglary, and
held Barry in \$1,000 bonds. Dougherty was in
prison only hast week for a bold and outrageous
robbery at the house of one Meyers, on Forquer
street. There was no prosecution, and through some
judicial clemency he was allowed to cepart on \$5 fine
for vagrancy,—a piece of business that no doubt
made him a hundred fold more reckiess. If any
one thief in town possesses the evil eye, that one
is Eugene Dougherty. He is a brute without
sense, and has all the maliciousness that can be
crowded into such a creature. To strangle such a
monstrosity ought not to be considered a sin. Today he will again be brought into court on a
charge of burglarizing the residence of Frank
Knight, No. 587 Union street, on the 21st of last
February.

INCURRING A TREMENDOUS RISK. disease is prevalent, without medicinal means of fortifying their systems against the periodic scourge. The danger to billous subjects, and to those who lack bodily stamina, is particularly serious. A preventive and curative agent of known anti-malarial efficacy should be frequently used and constantly kept at hand by such persons; and on none can they rely with such certainty of protection and aid as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This grand specific roots out ever vestige of the malarial poison from the system, and endows it with an amount of vital activity and repelling powerthat nullifies the influence of misama. It also prevents and remedies disorders of the stomach, bowels, and liver, which are particularly prevalent in malarious regions, and is an incomparable general invigorant.

MARRIAGES LAURENSON-HOPKINS-By the Rev. Mr Mcaughlin, on Thursday, 4th inst., at the residence of a brice, Arthur Laurenson. of San Francisco, and iss Jennie Hopkins, of this city.

DEATHS. IND—On the 4th inst., at 12 a. m.. Willie, younges hild of Lewis B. and Mary A. Ind., of whooping ough and congestion of the lungs, aged 1 year 10 months at 14 dec. uneral will leave residence, 879 Dearborn-st', at 10 lock, by cars to Calvary Cemetery. y'clock, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

COOLEY—In this city, April 4, 1878. Harriet Jewell,
beloved wife of Proctor P. Cooley, aged 55-years.
Remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 725
Rubbard-st., at 9 o'clock a. m. to-day (April 6), to the
:15 train for Wheaton, Ill., where the funeral will held
in the Wesleyan Church, the Rev. Mr. Youger officiating.

EF Wheaton (Ill.) and Detroit (Mich.) papers please FAIRBAIRN-At 477 Hubbard-st., April 5, 1878, aud, daughter of Ann Jane and James Pairbairn.

Maud, daughter of Ann Jane and James Fairbairn, aged 8 months and 23 days. The remains will be sent via M. C. R. R. this 9 a. m, train to New York for interment in Greenwood Ceme New York and Brooklyn papers please copy. CARROLL—Of consumption, William Carroll, a Byears.
Funeral from Sisters' Hospital, April 6, at 9 a. m., by sars to Aurora.
ROSE—April 4, at Abingdon, Va., in the 33d year of ROSE-April 4. at Abingdon, Va., in the 33d year of her age, Sarah B., beloved wife of R. C. Rose, and eld-est daughter of R. H. Nicholas, formerly of Chicago. ROSS-April 4. 1878, of bronchial consumption. Mary E. Webster, wife of C. W. Ross, aged 40 years and 10 nonths.
Funeral from residence, No. 682 West Madison-st.
saturday, April 9, at 1 o'clock p. m.
13 Detroit and Buffalo papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet in League Hall, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, his evening at 8 o'clock, THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE THIRD Ward Republican Club this evening. THE FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet this evening at Armory Hall, Indiana-ave THE FIFTRENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will hold its regular meeting this evening at Foitz's Hall, corner Larrabee-st. and North-av. Temperance.

PHERE WILL BE A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE

meeting at Temperance Hall, 213 West Madison-st.,
this evening at 8 o'clock.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN-TEMPERANCE UNION hold daily Gospei meetings in Lower Farwell Hall a

THE HOME CLUB LITERARY AND MUSICAL entertainment comes off this evening at the Tremont House ordinary. Admission 25c. A full attendance is solicited. J. Q. SANDS, ESQ.. WILL DELIVER A LECTUR
before the Philosophical Society this evening
subject: "The Rationale of Explanation." CLOTHING.

tured from medium weight Cheviot, fast colors, style Double-Breasted Sack, well made and trimmed, of our own manufacture, and sold by us last season for \$10. They belonged originally to Suits. Now being desirous of closing the lot out, will sell them at \$6.50 together, or Coats singly at \$5.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,

131 and 133 Clark and 117 Madison-sts. MEDICAL.

HOLMAN'S AGUE & LIVER PAD. Holman's Liver

SARATOGA WAVE.
Ladles don't ruin your hair berimping it. In fact, be made beau tiful by wearing the Patent Saratoga Wave, found only at Mfts THOMPSON'S, 210 Wabash-av. Wholesaie and Retail, Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhee Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM," Wigs saide to order and warranted, E. BURNHAM, see W. Madinon St., CHICAGO. PALMER HOUSE HAIR STORE.
The best place in Chicago for Hair
Goods, wholesale or retsil. Improved
Gosamer Waves a specialty. 40 Monroe, or 270 W. Madison-st. Catalorues
free. MKS. HATTIE M. HULL.

CLOTHES-CLEANING. Clothes! LADIES AND GENTS. | Sacques,

NEW DISCOVERIES. THE GOLDEN AGE.

Its Dawning Is Seen in the Horizon, and the Night of Blinded Ignorance Is Fading.

Life and Health Being the Natural Conditions, Disease and Untimely Death May Be Readily Averted

The Human Stomach Is the Seat of All Difficulty, and Every Disorder Traceable Thereto as a River to Its Source.

stop Dosing. Use Common Sense, and, Discarding Medicine, Consider the Absorbing Power of the Human System, And the Equal Power of the Holman Liver

Pad Over All Physical Troubles Arising as Above, For It Surely and Imperceptibly Strengthens

the Stomach, Regulates the Liver, Invicorates the System, and Adds Happiness to the Life.

Few events have aroused more interest than the lecture Dr. Fairchild recently delivered, and of which the above is a partial summary. And while containing so much that is valuable, it is also absorbingly interesting reading. The Liver Pad, which he describes with such unusual force, has been proved to be of great worth astde from the fact that it is owned and manufactured by one of the most responsible firms in America. To all readers, therefore, and all who desire to keep pace with the march of events, we say: "Send for Dr. Fairchild's lecture." Its perusal will well repay you.

TESTIMONIAL.

CHICAGO, April 1, 1878.—GENTLEMEN: I wore one of Holman's Liver Pads almost constantly for one year, and can cheerfully and truthfully testify to the merits claimed for it, and I heartily recommend its use for the cure of all Billous or Malarial Diseases arising from a Torpid or Disordered Liver. Truly yours, J. J. S. Wilson, Supt. W. U. Telegraph Co.

Price of Regular Pad, \$2; Special, \$3. Sent free on receipt of price. Depot for the Northwest, 134 Madison-st.

BATES & HANLEY. Agents. BATES & HANLEY. Agents.

BABBITT'S PREPARATIONS

Original and Standard Manufactures. OFFICE AND FACTORY: Nos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-st., N. Y.

BABBITT'S BEST SOAP The most piesant and effective Soap for the Laun-dry or for Family Washing purposes ever offered. A trial package sent free on receipt of 20 cents.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER From this Powder a beautiful and serviceable white soft Sonp, of any desired strength, can be made in ten minutes without the use of grease or potash. Trial package sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

We offer a line of BUSINESS BABBITT'S YEAST POWDER.

BABBITT'S SALERATUS.

BABBITT'S CREAM TARTAR Warranted free from all impurities. The housewife can rely upon it. Trial package sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

BABBITT'S

For Sale by all Dealers. AUCTION SALES. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 174 East Randolph-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. GENERAL MERCHANDISE REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS,

(Established in Chicago 22 years), Now occupy the entire 5-story Building. No. 174 East Randolph-st. EF Particular attention given to the sales of Household Goods at PRIVATE DWELLINGS, upon terms to suit the times. SALES, PAID on day of sale if desired.
HOLDING REGULAR SALES OF
Dry Goods, Woolcus, Clothing, Boots & Shoes,
EVERY THE ESDAY. Regular Saturday Sale of Furniture and General Merchandise every SATURDAY. Real Estate and special sales will be made any day in the week.

THREE BUGGIES rday Morning, April 8, at 10 o'clock, at our Ware-na, 174 East Randolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Honsehold Goods, Etc.

AT AUCTION,

SATURDAY MORNING, April 6, at 10 o'clock, at our Auction Booms, 174 East Randolph st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. BANKRUPT SALE ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXTURES CIGAR DEALER

der of the Assignee.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneer By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO. T HALF-PAST 9 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING

Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, Hall, and Office furniture. Carpeta, etc., etc. We shall also sell a large stock of Second-Han

SHOES. BURT'S SHOES THEY ARE THE

AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneera, 78 and 80 Randolph-et.

STORE FIXTURES SAFE, &c.,

Saturday Morning, April 6, at 10 o'olk At Store 135 State-st...

Stock Umbrellas, Parasols, and Canea.

Sale unreserved.

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W. W. STRONG FURNITURECO.

At their Spacious Warerooms,

195 & 197 Wabash-av... MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, April 8, 9, and 10, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Sale by Catalogue, embracing the

Parlor,

Dining-room, Hall & Library

Including all the new and elegant

designs for which this company is so well known as the leading estabishment in the country. PRIVATE PARTIES as well as Dealers will find this a rare opportunity to buy

FIRST-CLASS GOODS. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

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SALE OF FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Kasy Chairs, Rockers, Lounges, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mirrors, Office Design &c. Also 50 Chromos. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL TRADE SALE

Tuesday, April 9, 9:30 a. m., By order THEODOR COHNFELD,

ONE THOUSAND CARTONS Feathers Flowers.

In consequence of the great length of the Catalogue of Milli-nery Goods to be sold Tuesday, April 9, our Regular Sale Day for Dry Goods, we shall make a Spe-cial Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, Cutlery, Carpets, etc., etc., Thursday, April 11, 9:30 a.m. Instead. Particulars of this Sale GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Auctioneers. OIL CLOTHS. We are the Agents for Amos Wilder & Co. 's Petent Drum Laid Floor Oil Cloths. These goods are of Superior Quality, and do not Cockie on the of Superior Quality,
Floor. At Private Sale Only.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Auction and Commission

By T. E. STACY,

MONDAY, APRIL 8, AT 9:30 A. M. At the Fidelity Storage Company's Warehouse, Corast of Van Buren-st. and Third-av., a Large and Elegan

And Horse-Furnishing Goods Lately received from the Manufacturer's hands. TRUNKS AND VALISES And Everything pertaining to this Class of Trade. The Stock is One of the Most Elegant and Complete was Ever Offered to a Chicago Public, and no man, Hackman, Driver of Coups, Expressman, Travoler Can Fall to Meet His Wants.

TO THE LADIES. The Stock of Trunka, Vallees, Satchela, and Traveling Equipments is Very Fine.

MUST BE SOLD. And this is a Fine Opportunity for a Summer Outsi-Sale positive, and to be sold to the Highest Blader, Do Not Miss the Chance. T. E. STACY, Auctioneer, 148 Dearborne.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Stoves, House Furnishing Goods and Tinware. Safe and Office Pixtures, and a lot of The

272 and 274 State-st.

China-The and Custo

LITER

Handbook of ner's Mon Forces of

Actors and Acti erary Gos Sports-

Snake - Poison About Chica nut Fam men D

Game-Birds of t

LITER

CHINA: A HISTORY OF CUSTOMS OF THE PE GRAY, M. A., LL. D., Edited by William Gumes. With 140 Hlu millan & Co. Chicago 8 vo., pp. 307-374. F
The wast Empire of Cupward of 1,300,000 squ board 2,500 miles in le estuaries indenting it merable islands. The vided ipto departm towns and villages: t counties. The capital town, and the capitals partment are walled -cities in the eighteen p are more than 4,000,—I them all, and the seat ment. The cities rank portance—and superior are Nankin, Soo-chow, from fifty to sixty fee have a width allowing abreast. They are ca

strength, further see gate in the south wall honor, and is the entra while everything held ed from passing it. To Pekin is seldom op age of the Emperor. The shops ranging a cities are built of brief ly open in front. Gayl lanterns of myriad for roof and sides, give extremely cheerful ap generally confined to town, and those below trade are assembled to used as residences by are situated in more streets occupied by th classes are well buil houses being of one st

with watchtowers and modation of troops, as

of warfare. Large

dweiling; and, in cool by additional clothing coal burning in portab arches, built of brick granite, in commonor nent men and wo squares of the princip The measures adop fire are quite effective streets, and tubs-or cl standing in various pa fire brigades, provide buckets, and lautern and, when called in with skid, promptness ness in the use of fire

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whoever causes a confiblame, is subjected to law.

These particulars con exclusive people are to tory chaoter of a vecharacter and manne ten by one who has among them. The vangement and circulating to a race of world has heard, in the perical accounts. We country has been opafety assured to such terior; hence the sois writer has been unable the precincts of the precinct of th writer has been unable the precincts of the buthe region spreading and deusely-populate fresh and almost untrof a protracted sojour usual coportunities for improved, Dr. Gray an intimate acquaintacivil polity of the nuraits and customs. traits and customs.
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The Chinese num
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cheertuness, obedie bess to parents, and the companions "of treachery, cruelty, " rice, and distrust of sistencies are by n Chinese, as Dr. G "were a native of the acquiring a thorough acquiring a thorough people, to make his ords of our police it ransactions that it the commercial with the polygamy and of a polygamy and of a polygamy and of a polygamy and of a whole, "The Chine ized as a courteous loving, sober, and p The Chinese official the world, and still est integrity in their to having met only State in his long resofficial was regarded ing amounting to ad ing amounting to a Continty to stat ward, Dr. Gray all women is not uncor of China, where set

TOTION SALES. N, POMEROY & CO., AFE, &c., orning, April 6, at 10 o'clk re 135 State-st.,

ellas, Parasols, and Canes. **Auction Sale.**

EGANT & MEDIUM

197 Wabash-av.

UESDAY, and **WEDNESDAY**.

Catalogue, embracing the

Hall & Library

r which this company is town as the leading estab-n the country. TE PARTIES as well as ill find this a rare oppor-

-CLASS GOODS.

ISON, POMEROY & CO.

O. P. GORE & CO.,

BALE OF

. April 6, at 9:30 a.m.,

RNITURE

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

HCIAL

ADE SALE

ay, April 9, 9:30 a. m.,

porter, New York,

THEODOR COHNFELD.

HOUSAND CARTONS

hersa Flowers.

nsequence of the great f the Catalogue of Milli-ods to be sold Tuesday, our Regular Sale Day for ds, we shall make a Spe-of Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, etc., etc.,

y, April 11, 9:30 a.m.

Particulars of this Sale

Auctioneers.

EU. P. GORE & CO.,

CLOTHS

Agents for Amos Wilder & Co. 's Patd Floor Oil Cloths. These goods are
quality, and do not Cockie on the
trate Sale Only.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
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APRIL 8, AT 9:30 A. M. Storage Company's Warehouse, Corner t. and Third-av., a Large and Elegant

se-Furnishing Goods
I from the Manafacturer's handa, toer with a Complete Stock of

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pertaining to this Class of Trade. This the Most Elegant and Complete that d to a Chicago Public, and no Livery d, Driver of Coupe, Expressman, or all to Meet His Wants.

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T BE SOLD-

ne Opportunity for a Summer Odist. to be sold to the Highest Bidder. Do-nance. TACY, Auctioneer, 146 Dearborn-st.

ouse Furnishing Goods,

od Office Pixtures, and a lot of Times nd 274 State-st., April 6. at 10 o'clock a. m.

THE LADIES.

ERIFF'S SALE.

and Tinware.

by T. E. STACY,

ECIAL

ALL DESCRIPTIONS. Chamber Sets, Rasy Chairs, Rockers, aux, Bedsteads, Mirrors, Office Deska

and 10, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Dining-room,

. STRONG Mammals. RNITURECO

CHINA.

by additional clothing, or by the heat of char

squares of the principal cities.

The measures adopted for protection against

blame, is subjected to the harsh rigors of the law.

These particulars concerning an interesting and exclusive people are taken from the introductory chapter of a voluminous history of the character and manners of the Chinese, written by one who has dwelt for many years among them. The work is methodical in arrangement and circumstantial in detail, and affords a large amount of valuable information relating to a race of whom as yet the civilized world has heard, in the main, conficting and superficial accounts. Within a recent period this country has been opened to foreigners, and safety assured to such as desire to explore the interior; hence the abiquitous tourist and travel-writer has been unable to advance much beyond the region spreading inland over an immense and densely-populated surface has continued a fresh and almost untrodden ground. By reason of a protracted sojourn in the country, with unusual coportunities for observation, thoroughly improved, Dr. cray appears to have acquired an intimate acquaintance with the religious and civil polity of the nation, and with its social traits and customs. The results of his study are given in two compact volumes, which bear evidence of being impartially and accurately compiled.

The Chinese number, according to accepted

are given in two compact volumes, which bear evidence of being impartially and accurately compiled.

The Chinese number, according to accepted statistics, 400,000,000 souls. The moral character of this great people offers a riddle hard to decipher. Virtues and vices considered incompatible are here found united. "Meekness, gentleness, obedience to superiors, dutifulness to parents, and reverence for the aged," are the companions "of insincerity, lying, flattery, treachery, cruelty, jealousy, ingratitude, avarice, and distrust of others." Yet moral inconsistencies are by no means confined to the Chinese, as Dr. Gray sagely remarks; and "were a native of the Empire, with a view of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the Eniglish people, to make himself familiar with the records of our police and other law courts, the transactions that take place in what we call 'the commercial world,' and the scandals of what we term 'society,' he would probably give his countrymen at home a very one-sided and depreciatory account of this nation." Notwithstanding their paganism, superstition, despotic government, venal judicature, their practice of polygamy and of slavery, and the degradation of their women. Dr. Gray states that, on the whole, "The Chinese may be fairly characterized as a courteous, orderly, industrious, peaceloving, sober, and patriotic people."

The Chinese officials are the most corrupt in the world, and still there are men of the highest integrity in their ranks. Dr. Gray confesses to having met only one honest servant of the State in his long residence at Canton, and this official was regarded by the people with a feeling amounting to adoration.

Contrary to statements frequently put forward, Dr. Gray alleges that the education of women is not uncommon, especially in the south of China, where seminaries for young ladies are exceedingly unwerters and degradation.

LITERATURE. China-The Laws, Manners, and Customs of the People.

Handbook of Arizona-Scribner's Monthly --- The Forces of Nature.

Actors and Acting-Art and Literary Gossip---Chinese Sports---Edmund Kean.

Snake - Poison --- Flora Round About Chicago: The Walnut Family --- Bushmen Drawings.

Game-Birds of the Chicago Market, with an Appendix on

LITERATURE.

CHINA: A HISTORY OF THE LAWS, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS OF THE PEOFLE. By JOHN HENRY GRAY, M. A., LL. D., Archdeacon of Hongkong, Edited by William Gow Greson. In Two Volumes. With 140 Illustrations. London: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 8 vo., pp. 307-374. Price, § 10.

The vast Empire of China contains an area of upward of 1,300,000 square miles. It has a sea-

oard 2,500 miles in length, and the bays and estuaries indenting its coast are set with innu-merable islands. The Empire is divided into eighteen provinces, and the provinces are subdi-rided into departments, counties, and poos. The poo embraces within its confines several towns and villages; the county includes a number of poos; and the department, a number of counties. The capital of each poo is a markettown, and the capitals of each county and department are walled cities. Of these walled cities in the eighteen provinces of China, there them all, and the seat of the Central Govern-

portance—and superior to it in many respects—are Nankin, Soo-chow, Hang-chow, and Canton. The walls surrounding the capital cities are from fifty to sixty feet high, and frequently

lwelling; and, in cool weather, comfort is secured coal burning in portable vessels. Monumenta arches, quitt of brick, marble, sandstone, or granite, it commemoration of the deeds of emi-nent men and women, adorn the streets and

ire are quite effective, -wells being sunk in the streets, and tubs or cisterns full of water kept standing in various parts of the city. There are fire brigades, provided with engines, water-buckets, and lanterns, in the principal towns, and, when called into service, the firemen act with skirl, promptness, and courage. Careless-ness in the use of fire is severely punished, and whoever causes a conflagration, with or without blame, is subjected to the harsh rigers of the

Contrary to statements frequently put forward, Dr. Gray alleges that the education of ward, Dr. Gray alleges that the education of women is not uncommon, especially in the south of China, where seminaries for young ladies are exceedingly numerous, and private tutors are often engaged to instruct the daughters of a household at their homes. Among the lower classes, and in the northern provinces, female education is almost entirely neglected.

Until recently, the only Chinese newspaper in the land was the Pekin Gazette,—probably the oldest newspaper in existence, having been published long before printing was invented in Europe. A copy of the sheet is forwarded to each Provincial Capital, and there re-issued under the supervision of the Local Government. Should anything be added to or subtracted from the original, the provincial publisher is liable to a punishment of 100 blows and banishment for three years. The information afforded in the Gazette—which is the organ of the Government—is of the most uncertain character. To supply the deficiency of a public press, placards are resorted to as a means of general communi-

cation. There is no regularly-organized postal system, and there are no railroads or telegraphs in the Empire.

One of the most prominent features of the religion of the Chinese is the worship of ancestors. The reverence of the child for the living parent is transformed into homare after the removal of the latter by death, and the happiness of the departed is supposed to depend in a great measure upon the honors paid by their posterity. Hence the desire for offspring is a rulling trait, and forms a leading cause for the prevalence of polygamy. The second or third wives are regarded rather as servants than companions, until they have borne children. All persons are expected to marry as soon as they have reached the age of puberty; and, should an adult son or daughter die single, the event is deplored by their parents as a great calamity.

persons are expected to marry as soon as they have reached the age of puberty; and, should an adult son or daughter die single, the event is deplored by their parents as a great calamity. No girl is allowed to marry before the age of 14, while to remain unmarried until she is 23 is regarded as little less than a crime. So important is this relation regarded in its influence upon the eternal welfare of the soul, that those who have died in their childhood and infance are in due time married to others who have died at the same age,—the ceremony being performed by the parents and friends with equal solemnity as in the case of the living.

A man may divorce his wife upon slight pretexts, and the unfortunate woman, if she have no near relative to provide for her, may be sold by her husband into slavery, or to a life of infamy. Dr. Gray relates that, in August, 1861, "A female of prepossessing appearance, and evidently in great distress, was being forced by a procuress and her attendants along the principal streets of Canton. I learned," he says, "that, in consequence of a minor tault on her part, she had been divorced and sold." Parents may sell their children, and in some cases sons are taken by creditors in payment of a debt. Children sometimes voluntarily sell themselves to relieve their parents from embarrassment. The authority of the Chinese over their offspring is unlimited, and they may even beat their sons and daughters to death without notice being taken of it. Men and women of mature age, and married, are liable to corporal punishment from an angry father or mother. "I remember seeing," writes Dr. Gray, "in Hangchow, a mother of 60 beating her son, a man who had reached the age of 30. The young man. I learned, was a drunkard, and, in order to gratify his love of drink, was in the habit of pilfering the earnings of his mother, who owned a large slik-weaving factory. On the occasion in question, he was returning from a carousal, and, when the old lady saw him, she uttered a shrick, and rushed upon hun with t

are generally slaves, and, in some instances, the maic servants are the same. Wealthy families maic servants are the same. Wealthy families have as many as twenty or thirty slaves in attendance, while those in humble life own a servant or two. The average price of a slave is from \$50 to \$100; vet, in times of distress, poor parents sell their children for very low prices. Persons in bondage have no civil rights, and are within the sole control of their owners. A master may sell his female slaves to become the concubines of other men, or to the proprietors of brothels. Indeed, he may do with them what he will, and he is not called to account should their death result from punishment inflicted by him.

No people are more prone to suicide than the Chinese, and the methods which they choose in

The walls surrounding the capital cities are from fifty to sixty feet high, and frequently have a width allowing two carriages to travel abreast. They are castellated, and provided with watchtowers and barracks for the accommodation of troops, and with various enginery of warfare. Large folding gates of great strength, further secured by massive inner gates, open on the four sides of the walls. The gate in the south wall is regarded with especial honor, and is the entrance used by all officials, while everything held to be unclean is prohibited from passing it. The south gate in the wall of Pekin is seldom opened, except for the passage of the Emperor.

The shops ranging along the streets of the cities are built of brick, and are usually entirely open in front. Gayly-painted sign-boards and lanterns of myriad forms, suspended from the roof and sides, give these business-places an extremely cheerful appearance. The shops are generally confined to certain quarters of the town, and those belonging to each branch of trade are assembled together. They are never used as regidences by their owners, whose homes are situated in more retired locations. The streets occupied by the dwellings of the better classes are well built,—the majority of the houses being of one story, and large and spacious. The walls facing the highway are without windows, and are penetrated by broad folding-doors. No fire-places are found in a Chinese dwelling; and, in cool weather, comfort is secured by additional clothing or by the heat of char.

coid tea tre sometimes set at the doors of the rich, that the poor wayfarer may drink and be refreshed; and, in winter, the tea is replaced by hot ginger-soup. In the warm months, fans are distributed by the charitably inclined. On casionality medicine is gratuitously dispensed, and soup-kitchens and clothing-clubs are supported on a small scale.

In city and country, hotels, restaurants, teasiloons, and soup-stalls abound. On entering a restaurant, a bill-of-fare is placed in the hands of the guest; and, among the dishes it enumerates, birds'-nast soup and sharks' fins are very likely to have a place. At a dinner-party, a hundred dishes are sometimes served,—the first course consisting of fruits, and the next of savory soups and stews. Pipes and tobacco are profilered at the conclusion of each course. The wines are numerous,—the strongest being a decection of rice called sues-clow. Others are manufactured from plums, apples, paars, litchis, wines are numerous,—the strongest being a de-coction of rice called suec-chow. Others are manufactured from blums, apples, pagars, litchis, and roses. At the soup stails scattered through the principal streets and squares of the towns, soup and patties can be procured for a small sum, and are caten on benches provided for the purpose. Each trade has a guild in every city, and their halls are among the most beautiful buildings to be seen. These guild-halls may be regarded as clubs or hotels, and traveling tradesinen from all parts of the Empire go to their respective guilds for food and lodging. At the tea-saloons, which are found along country highways as well as the city streets, cakes, pre-served fruits, and cups of tea are furnished the visitor.

The flesh of black cats and dogs is supposed to be more nourishing than that of specimens of other colors. At a ceremony called A-chee, occurring at the beginning of summer, dogs' flesh is eaten by the entire people, with the belief that it imparts strength and is a protection from disease. Rats are included in the Chinese dietary, yet they are by no means universally eaten. Their flesh is salted and dried to fit it for consumption. Shrimps form an extensive article of food, and by many epicures are eaten alive. They are brought to table immersed in wine, vinegar, and sesamum oil, and, becoming intoxicated by the mixture, exhibit the most extraordinary antics. In this lively condition they are regarded as a choice morsel by the gourmand.

gourmand.

The roadways intersecting China are poorly. The roadways intersecting China are poorly constructed, and in most eases, in the southern provinces, are too narrow to admit of two riding or walking abreast. In the northern part of the Esnire they are broader. As intercommunication by means of rivers and canals is feasible throughout the country, work upon highways has been neglected. Mile-stones and guide-posts direct the traveler on all the roads, even those leading off the main routes. Many of the bridges spanning the water-courses are beautiful and substantial structures, evincing much skill in this department of architecture. of the bridges spanning the water-courses are beautiful and substantial structures, evincing much skill in this department of architecture. The Mongolians are fond of agriculture, and are diligent and patient in its pursuit; yet vast tracts of land still remain uncultivated. The implements with which they till the soil and garner their crops are of such primitive form as to interfere with economy in labor and with the most profusable methods of agriculture. The live-stock raised on Chinese farms comprise the buffalo, the yak or grunting ox, the humped cow, the ass, and the camel, which are used chiefly as beasts of burden; the sheep, goat, big; rarely the horse; and poultry—ducks, geese, pigeons, and fowls—in great numbers. The eggs of ducks and fowls are quite commonly batched by artificial means in houses built for the purpose. In Chinese gardens, which are carefully cultivated, vegetables are produced in great variety and quantity, and fruits, including species little known in addition to the ordinary sorts, are brought to a state of high perfection.

Dr. Gray devotes separate chapters to the teaculture, silk-culture, potteries, shipping, and fisheries; but these must be passed without mention, as have been other divisions of equal interest, treating of the religion of the Chinese, their gods and gondesses, mode of government, prisons and punishments, sumptuary laws, caremonial customs, amusements, and aboriginal tribes. Each of these subjects is dis-

cussed at length, and contributes a grateful sum to our knowledge of a most singular and pus-tion of the volumes are illustrated with Chinese pictures, which add an interesting feat-ure to the work.

CRIMINAL LAW. CRIMINAL LAW: INCLUDING THE MODE OF PROCEDURE BY WHICE IT IS ENFORCED. ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS. BY ENGRY WASHEGENS, LL. D., Anthor of "A Treatise upon the American Law of Real Property," etc. Edited, with Notes, by Masshall D Ewell, Professor in Union College of Law, Chicago, and Author of "A Treatise on the Law of Fixtures," etc. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. Small 8 vo., law sheep, pp. 278. This little elementary was left in manuscript by the late Hon. Emory Washburn at the time of his death, a year ago; but it was in substance by the late Hon. Emory Washburn at the time of his death, a year ago; but it was in substance complete, and has been published as it was written, with the addition of notes by Prof. Ewell. It is designed primarily for students, and aims to give the leading principles of Criminal Law, without overloading the work with citations of decisions, or attempting to give all the distinctians or limitations of the general principles in particular cases. Hence it is not, and does not pretend to be, a substitute for the more elaborate works of Bishop, Wharton, or Chitty. After a chapter on elementary principles of Criminal Law, the author discusses, in succession, crimes and their classification; criminal procedure by enactments, complaints, etc.; the course of a trial, and the proceedings subsequent to the verdict. The work is admirably written, the principles being stated clearly and sharply; and sufficient adjudicated cases are referred to to fillustrate the rules laid down, and it will even be found of use for reference by the practicing lawyer.

practicing lawyer. ARIZONA. THE HANDBOOK TO ARIZONA: ITS RESOURCES, HISTORY, TOWNS, MINES, RUINS, AND SCERERY. Amply Illustrated, Accompanied with a New Map of the Territory. By Richard J. HINTON. San Francisco: Payot, Upham & Co. New York: American News Co. 12mo., pp. 431. Price, \$2.

This handbook seems to contain all that the

tourist or the prospective settler would care to know of a Territory favored by climate, adorned know of a Territory favored by climate, adorned with lovely scenery, and enriehed by manifold natural resources of wealth. The physical features of Arizona, its mineral treasures and capacity for agriculture, its past history and present development, are described with much fullness of detail, and with an aim at accuracy throughout. The book is neatly published, but, for convenience sake, the map should have been secured in a pocket or by attachment to the volume.

ACTORS AND ACTING. ACTORS AND ACTING.

ON ACTORS AND THE ART OF ACTING. By
GEORGE HENRY LEWES, Author of "Problems of
Life and Mind," etc. New York: Henry Holt &
Co. Cuicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo.,
pp. 237. Price, \$1.50.

The articles gathered into this volume originally appeared in the columns of English peri-

odicals. They are thoughtful and discrim ing criticisms on the drama, and on the art of various eminent actors, as Edmund and Charles various eminent actors, as Edmund and Charles Kean, Rachel, Macready, Farren, Charles Matthews, and Salvini. Though not ranking among great efforts of their kind, they are clever essays, revealing the tastes and opinions of a studious and scholarly man. In the general dearth of dramatic criticism of a dignified and instructive character, they will be read with mingled profit and pleasure by all who incline to an approximation and environment. Afternoof plays and lation and enjoyment of good plays and

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY. SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY: AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR THE PROPLE. Conducted by J. G. HOLLAND. Volume XV. (November, 1877, to April, 1878, Inclusive). New York: Scribner & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 8vo., pp. 904. Price, \$3.

More attractive books than the volumes o cribner's Monthly it would be hard to find And cheaper books, with their choice collection of literature, science, and art, and wealth of pictorial illustration, one may not hope to meet. This last number, the fitteenth of the series, equalser if t does not surpass, the best which have preceded it, and is crowded with diversified ertaining articles and engravings.

PHYSICAL PHENOMENA. PHYSICAL PHENOMENA.
THE FORCES OF NATURE: A POTULAR INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF PHYSICAL PHENOMENA.
BY AMEDEE GUILLENIN. Translated from the
French by Mrs. NORMAN LOCKYER, and Edited,
with Additions and Notes, by J. NORMAN LOCKYER, F.R. S. Illustrated by Nearly 500 Engravings. London: Macmillan & Co. Chicago:
Jansen, McClurg & Co. Parts II., III., IV.,
and V. Paper. 8vo. Price, 40 cents per Part. The superb manner in which this important work is being produced by the English publishers incites admiring comment. The illustra-tions are exceedingly fine, and the letterpress is worthy of them. The last part thus far issued carries the subject into the optical study of sounds, and completes 200 pages.

BOOKS RECEIVED. WEBSTER'S AND HAYNE'S SPECRES IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE, JANUARY, 1830; ALSO DANIEL WEBSTER'S SPECCE IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE, MARCE 7, 1850. Phila-delphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Paper, Price, 75 cents.

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pp. 113. Price, \$1.

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ASSOCIATION, JUNE 6, 1877; CONTAINING
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THE WORLD. By J. M. TOMER, M. D. Washington, D. C. Published for the Association.

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ington, D. C.: Published for the Association.

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"Haunt." By Habre Castleman, Author of
"Gunboat Series," etc. Philadelphia: Porter
& Coutes, Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.
16mo., pp. 250. Price, \$1.75.

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TOWN. By WALTER-Begannt and JAMES Rice,
Authors of "The Golden Butterfly," etc. With
Illustrations. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Do.

ECONOMIC MONOGRAPHS. No. VI. FREE
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CAMBUNG TRADE. By JOHN CADMAN, New
York: G. P. Putnam's Sois. Chicago: Jansen,
McClurg & Co. Paper.

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THE HISTORY OF JO DAVIESS COUNTY. ILLINOIS: CONTAINING A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY—ITS CITTES, TOWNS, ETC. Illustrated. Chicago: H. F. Kelt & Co. Svo., pp. 845.

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HOW SHE CAME INTO HER KINGDOM: A ROMANGE. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 337. Price, \$1.50.

SEED ANNUAL 1878. Detroit: D. M. Ferry & Co. Paper. Pp. 164.

BY PROXY: A NOVEL. BY JARES PAYN, Author of "Won—Not Wooed."

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

LITERARY JOURNAL-March (F. Leypoldt, BUSINESS-MAN'S MAGAZINE-April (James P. LITERARY WORLD-April (E. H. Hames & Co. ROBINSON'S EPITOME OF LITERATURE— April (F. W. Robinson & Co., Philadelphia). LITTELL'S LIVING AGE—Current numbers (Lit-tell & Gay, Boston).

FAMILIAR TALK. CHINESE SPORTS.

The Chinese, who never seem to outgrow their childhood, are endlessly amused with sports which among civilized rations are abandoned to the younglings. The flying of kites is an habitual pastime with the Mongolian gentlemen of mature years and grave responsibilities. "I remember," remarks Dr. Gray, long a resident in the "Flowery Kogdom," "being considerably surprised when, calling upon a Chinese gentleman, shortly after my arrival in China, I was informed by the servant that he was on the top of the house flying his kite. Chinese kites," continues this writer, "which are without tails, are of all shapes, and resemble birds, insects, baskets of nowers, serpents, centipedes, ships, and even men. Those resembling serpents or centipedes are sometimes of enormous length. The most beautiful kite I ever saw was at Tam-sin, in Formosa, and was in the form of a Catherine wheel. The largest kites are made at Tientsin, wheel. The largest kites are made at Tientsin, and some of them require four or five men to hold them. In the centre of Chieses kites, four or five metallic strings are fixed on the principle of the Æolian harp. When they are flying, 'slow-lisping notes, as of the Æolian lyre, are distinctly heard.'

But kite-flying, odd as it is as an amusement for the adult mind, is less queer than cricket-

fighting, which is a very popular sport with the Celestials in the southern provinces of their Empire. The insects used in this sort of play abound in the hilly regions, and are captured at night. They are enticed or driven from their holes by various expedients, and, when caught, are kept singly in earthen pots, holding a little fine mold, and a tiny dish of water for the crickets to drink and bathe in. They are fed with certain species of fish and of insects, with boiled chestnuts and rice, and honey is administered to strengthen them. The rooms in which they are confined are kept pure and clean, and, should they sicken from overeating, a kind of red insect is given them. If they take cold, mosquitoes are provided as a remedy; if ill from heat, the green shoots of the pea are used as a corrective; and finally, butterflies are procured to overcome any difficulty in breathing.

When brought to the cricket-pit, the insects are matched in point of size, weight, and color; and the amounts staked upon the prowess of respective combatants are often very large. A cricket which has come off victorious in many contests is named shou-lip, and, when it dies, is honored with burial in a silver coffin.

"The places most notorious for cricket-fighting are Fa-tee," writes Dr. Gray, "in the immediate vicinity of Canton, and Cha-pee, near Whampoa. At these places there are extensive mat-sheds, divided into several compartments. In each compartment there is a table with a small tub on it, in which the crickets fight. The sum of money staked on the contest is lodged with a committee, who deduct 10 per cent, and hand over the balance to the person whose cricket. has won. He is also presented with a roast pig, a piece of silk, and a gilded ornament resembling a bouquet of flowers. This decoration is placed by the winner, either on the ancestral aitar of his house, or on a shrine in honor of Kwan-te. In order that betting men may be made acquainted with the merits of the crickets matched against each other, a placard is posted on t

hovers over it, it crouches to the ground and falls an easy prey to its pursuer. In the north, the falcon is sometimes used in hawking, and great pains are taken to train it for the pur-

ART GOSSIP. It is said that the spire of Antwerp Cathedral s visible at a distance of 150 miles. A Ladies' Decorative-Art Society has been formed at Saratoga, which is to be an auxiliary

of the New York Society. A monument is to be erected over the grave of Immanuel Kant, at Konigsberg. The city heads the subscription with the sum of \$1,000. M. Eugene Viollet-le-Duc, the well-known

architect, has recently lost a younger brother, who was a landscape-painter. M. Alexandre Viollet-le-Duc obtained a third-class medal in 1852, and a medal in 1870. Mr. Henry Probasco has offered to give to Cincinnati his art-collection, valued at \$200,000, provided a fire-proof building be erected to accommodate it. A few years ago the same gendeman presented the same city with a bronze

Mr. Joseph Severn, whose dangerous illness at Rome was announced a week ago, is improving. His son, Mr. Walter Severn, writes, in a private letter, "I am glad to say my father is better, and may recover from the serious attack he had last week, notwithstanding his great age 3.5."

The remainder of the celebrated Novar collection of Turner's drawings and paintings will be sold this season. Although many choice works were sold from the collection last year, it still contains twenty or thirty water-colors. it still contains twenty or thirty water-colors belonging to Turner's best period, and six se-lect pictures painted by him at various intervals

A necropolis has been laid open on the estate of the Spinelli family, near Cancello, Italy, which is supposed to belong to the ancient Suessula,—a town in Samnium, on the southern slope of Mt. Tafta. Five tombs have been uncovered, and a large collection of objects—comprising vases, cups, coins, articles of gold and silver, unguentarii, necklaces of glass, and fragments of human bones—have been found. The Athenaum says of the exhibition of drawings by Turner, owned by Buszin, which is now open at the rooms of the London Society of

Fine Arts: A more than ordinary interest—an interest of al-most touching personal solicitude—is attached to most touching personal solicitude—is attached to this exhibition, now that its gifted owner lies stricken with sickness so sore that at one time his life hung trembling in the balance. How great would have been our loss is shown by the anxiety with which the bulletins of his health were looked for by the public; it is with a corresponding feeling of relief that we permit ourselves to hope the crisis is past, and that he may be spared again to hurl sarcasm and scorn at utilitarianism, to dazzle us with paradoxes, and delight us with word-pictures rendered in that exquisitely impld style in which word follows word like the soft dropping of April rain, until the whole is mirrored forth in a scene of pure loveliness.

The public, knowing that the works of the master here exhibited have been collected by the disciple, and that no want of means has hindered collection, naturally expect to see Turner at his full strength as a water-color painter, and they will not be disappointed. All his various periods are adequately represented, in most instances by the choicest examples, numerous enough to give a clear conception of his life's work, and not fatiguing from the superabundance of vagaries and inchoate productions which render the National-Gallery collection a weariness to the native, and a source of whimsical perplexity to the foreigner.

LITERARY ITEMS. A volume of "Scientific Memoirs" nounced by Dr. John W. Draper. "Gemini," a story of twins, will form the next number of the "No-Name Series." The Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, author of "Social Life in Greece," will soon publish "A Short History of Greek Classical History."

The series of short lives of " English Men o Letters," edited by Jonn Morley, will be published in America by Messrs. Harper & Bros. Messrs, Sheldon & Co. have in press a treatis on "Our Indian Population; or, How Shall We Treat the Red Mau?" by Lieut.-Col. E. S. Otis,

Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace will soon bring out from the press of Messrs. Macmillan & Co. a volume entitled "Tropical Nature, and Other Essays." The Rev. M. J. Savage is preparing a work for

the press, named "Bluffton," in which the ex-perience is portrayed of one who passes from orthodox to liberal theology. Mf. Thomas Arnold has upwards of 500 works on Tobacco,—its Usages, Cultivation, Manufacture, etc.,—and is preparing a catalogue of them for publication.

Cassell, Petter & Galpin will publish in a few days the "Great Thirst-Land," by Parker Gill-more,—a description of a journey through Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, and Kala-hari.

The papers on domestic architecture and in-teriors, by Mr. Hudson Hally, which have been published in Harper's Magazine will be incor-porated in a volume to be issued un der the title of "Modern Dwellings."

Mr. Benson J. Lossing has arranged with Harper & Bros. for the publication of a "Cyclopedia of American History," which will cover the period extending from the discovery of America to July 4, 1876.

The Undergraduates at Oxford number, according to the University Calendar for 1878, 2,659. The body of Fellows (exclusive of Christ Church), resident and non-resident, include 192 laymen and 116 clergymen. Mr. Fletcher Harper has bought the Sea-Shore Cottage at Atlanticville, N. J., for the purpose of establishing a home for sick and infirm persons connected with the house of Harper & Bros. The home will be superintended by Mrs. Harper.

by Mrs. Harper.

The memoirs of the late Prince Metternich will be issued in English, German, and French, simultaneously. The work is being reviewed by Prince Richard Metternich, who will omit such portions as are likely to give pain to persons still living.

The current number of the University Magazine contains a paper written by Mr. Ruskin just before his present attack of illness. It compares the old with the new school of literature, and presents many incidents in Mr. Ruskin's

and presents many incidents in Mr. Ruskin' own early literary experience.

own early literary experience.

A volume of "Memorial and Biographical Sketches," by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, will shortly appear from the press of Houghton, Osgood & Co. The sketches will include Gov. Andrew, Charles Sumner, Theodore Parker, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, Dr. Susan Dimmock, the elder Booth, etc., etc.

It has been decided by the Imperial authorities to locate the new University of Siberia at Tomsk, instead of Omsk. The former town is situated on the Tom, an affluent of the Obt, and has a flourishing trade and anows 33,000 in-

EDMUND KEAN.

Mr. Lewes maintains, in his essay on Edmund Kean, that this actor was one who attiained the the consummate mastery of expression rather by the exercise of forethought and study than by inspiration. "Kean vigilantly and patiently rehearsed every detail; trying the tones until his ear was satisfied; practicing looks and gestures until his artistic sense was satisfied; and, having once regulated these, he never and, having once regulated these, he never changed them. The consequence was, that, when he was sufficiently sober to stand and speak, he could act his part with the precision of a singer who has thoroughly learned his air. One who often acted with him informed me that, when Kean was rehearing on a new stage, he accurately counted the number of steps he had to take before reaching a certain spot, or before uttering a certain word; these steps were justly regarded by him as part of the mechanism which could no more be neglected than the accompaniment to an air could be neglected by a singer. Hence it was that he was always the same; not always in the same health, not always in the same vigor; but always master of the part, and expressing it through the same symbols. The voice on some nights would be more irresistibly touching in 'But O the bity of it, Iago!'—more musically forlorn in 'Othello's occupation gone,'—or more terrible in 'Blood, Iago; blood, blood!' but always the accent and rhythm were unchanged; as a Tamberilk may deliver the Cfrom the chest with more sonority one night than another, but always delivers it from the chest, and never from the head."

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

SNAKE-POISON. A synopsis of a recent lecture delivered be-fore the London Society of Arts by Sir Joseph Fayrer, on the subject of Snake-Poison, appears in Nature. The lecturer estimates the annua loss of life in India by wild animals and venom ous snakes at 20,000 human beings and 50,000 cattle. The greater number of the cattle are estroyed by wild beasts, but the loss of human life is chiefly to be ascribed to the bite of snakes In 1875, no less than 17,000 persons and 3,000 cattle were killed by poisonous serpents; and these figures are supposed to understate the actual deaths from this cause alone.

Persevering efforts have been made to find an antidote for the virus of snakes, but thus far, with little success. Ammonia proves to be use-less; indeed, it appears to hasten the fatal effects of the poison. Mr. Pedler, who has endeavored to ascertain the nature of snake-poison, preliminary to the discovery of an anti-dote, finds that its composition is much like that of albumen. In a dried state it resembles gum-Arabic, and contains 60 per cent of albumen and 40 per cent of snake-poison. The efforts of Mr. Pedler to resolve the poison into a definite crys-talling ambiance were unsuccessful. talline substance were unsuccessful. His exper ments showed that the activity of cobra-virus ments showed that the activity of cobra-virus is diminished by digestion with either ethyliciodide, hydrochloric acid, or platfum chloride. The last-named substance seemed to neutralize the poison taken by itself; but, after the virus was once introduced fnto the system, though its effects might be stayed they could not be overcome. Platinum chloride may, therefore, be regarded as a useful local application, but not as an antidote. Every means, said the lecturer, hitherto tried to counteract the effects of cobrapoison, has proved ineffectual. By artificial respiration life has been prolonged, but in no case preserved. An interesting experiment with this process was performed, at the suggestion of Sir J. Fayrer, by a Commission appointed by the Indian Government:

A dog was bitten one afternoon by a water-

pointed by the Indian Government:

A dog was bitten one afternoon by a watersnake, and apparently died about 3 o'clock. Artificial respiration was at once commenced, and the
heart continued to beat; but the animal seemed to
be perfectly dead, and the limbs no longer responded to electrical stimuli. Early next morning, however, an alteration took place. The
limbs again answered to electricitiv, voluntary
movements occurred, and the eyelids closed, not
only when the eve was touched with the finger,
but when the hand was simply brought near it.
This showed that the animal could see the approaching hand, and closed its eyes in ordesto
protect them from the expected touch. The dog
seemed to be in a fair way to recovery, but about
noon it began to get worse, and finally died at
3 o'clock on the second day,—twenty-four hours
after its first apparent death.

Although little is to be expected from the
various means attempted to save life after

various means attempted to save life after snake-poison has once entered the circulation, much may be done, says Sir J. Fayer, by an active Administration in India, to diminish the enormous loss of life by these wenomous rep-tales. The destruction of serpents, and caution against their bite, must be relied upon chiefly for protection from their terrible ravages.

FLORA ROUND ABOUT CHICAGO small tribe, embracing about thirty species, the greater part of which belong to North America. They are all trees with a watery or resinous juice, and alternate, pinnated leaves. The male flowers are in catkins, and the fertile flowers in terminal clusters. Occasionally both are mingled in one panicle. The, fruit is a drupe with one stone, the kernel of which is often

active and agreeably flavored.

A few of the Walnut family are natives of the East Indies. The tree commonly called the English walnut (Juglans regia) has been brought from Persia and Cashmere. One species is at home in the Caucasus, and another in the West lands.

from Persia and Cashmere. One species is at home in the Caucasus, and another in the West ludia Islands.

Two species occur in the region around Chicago. The Butternut (Juglans chera) grows sparingly in the woods north of Riverside, and the Black Walnut (J. nigra) is a common forest-tree north and west of the city. The former attains a hight of from thirty to fifty feet, and in open situations extends its branches in a broad and beautiful canopy. The latter is also a handsome tree, and an ornament to cultivated grounds. The wood of both species is valued in carpentry and cabinet-work, and the fruit is esteemed for eating.

The Pecan-nut—ranging from Illinois to Louisiana—and the Hickories, classed in the greens Carya, are members of the Juglandaceæ, and altogether form ten species, inhabiting the United States east of the Mississippi. There are specimens of the Pecan-nut at Terre Haute, eighty to ninety feet high; and the Pignut (C. glabia) sometimes has an altitude of 100 feet. The bark of all the species is acrid and purgative. The sap of the English Walnut and of the Butternut is sweet, and both trees are sometimes tapped like the Maple, and the sap used for the manufacture of sugar. In Cashmere, a bland, fixed oil is expressed from the fruit of the Walnut, and a pleasant kind of wine is also made from it. The wood of the tree is light, though hard and flue-grained, and is much employed for gunstocks.

The Engelhardtias spicata, a species peculiar to Jaya, is often 200 feet high, and its, hard, heavy wood is greatly prized.

A short time ago an account was taken from Forest and Stream of a singular assault by an owl upon a human pedestrian. A second instance of the kind is mentioned in the same paper. About twenty-five years ago, a gentleman passing through a piece of woods at night was surprised by having his hat struck so viowas surprised by having his hat struck so violently from behind that it was thrown off and
fell to the ground. Restoring it to its place,
and proceeding on his way, the man was soon
startled by a repetition of the occurrence. This
time he heard the whirring of wings, and, after
settling his hat once more, prepared to defend
himself with his walking-stick. Very shortly,
hearing the sound of wings again, he struck out
violently with the cane, and, as his hat dropped
to the ground for the third time, a large owl
came down with it, stunned by the chlow received from the cane, and was speedily dispatched. It was taken home by the traveler,
as an evidence of his very strange encounter. WASP AND SPIDER.

A correspondent in Nature mentions an en-tomological collection of the English Vice-Consul at Athens, in which a wasp and a spider are preserved in a drawer together, because of their peculiar relations. It seems that the spider is the habitual prey of the wasp, which hunts its victims by scent, after the manner of hunts its victims by scent, after the manner of a hound. The specimens captured were actually taken during a chase in which the spider was pursued for some time in the rooms of the collector's house. "The spider, as soon as he found himself marked down, showed the greatest terror, running hither and thither, with many doubles and turns. These the wasp—a long, thin-bodied variety—followed accurately, turn by turn, never quitting the spider's track for an instant, recovering when at fault, like a dog, until, after an exciting chase, he scized his exhausted prey, and the keenly-interested human observer secured both pursuer and victim."

BUSHMEN DRAWINGS. Prof. G. Fritsch has lately added his observa-tions in Cape Colony upon the drawings of the Bushmen, to those of the Rev. C. G. Buttner in the Damara region. The results obtained show that these drawings are widely extended in south Africa, and that their authors possess a surprising familiarity with the laws of perspective and the art of grouping. The Bushmen are probably the most degraded race of mankind; and, asys Nature, dwelling as they do in caves, and living from hand to mouth, these evidences of the first principles of art among them possess no small degree of value as explanatory of numerous attempts at illustration before the stone and bronze ages. It has been declared by certain anthropologists that the human race, at the stage of development reached by the cave-dwellers, were incapable of producing the drawings of animals which have been found among the relies of the so-called reindeer epoch. The late discoveries of the Bushmen drawings prove this theory to be untenable, as the Bushmen are not advanced beyond the stone age.

BRIEF NOTES. A hippopotamus, which has been in the Zo-ological Gardens of London since 1850, died a few days ago.

The sittings of the International Geological Congress, to be convened this summer at Paris, will probably commence Aug. 19. The African explorer, Dr. G. A. Fischer, has traversed since last autumn the Tropical regions opposite Zanzinar,—making many scientific observations, and large collections in Zoology.

Since 1886, measures have been in operation in Switzerland for the preservation of the boulders that are scattered over the country. In France, a similar effort is being inaugurated; and the geologists of Scotland are interesting themselves in the same matter.

A National Entomological Exhibition has been successfully organized at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster. About 250 exhibitors have displayed 800 or 900 cases, averaging 300 insects each. With few exceptions the specimens shown have been collected by amateurs.

Mr. Cotterell, who was the companion of Capt. Elton in his late journeys from Lake Nyassa to Ugogo, has arrived in England. Capt. Elton died of sunstroke in Ugogo. He was the English Consul in Portuguese East Africa, and had done much good work in the cause of Science.

Signor o' Albertis, the Italian traveler, has made another ascent of the Flv River, in New Guinea. He was frequently attacked by the natives along the route, and was greatly harassed with dissensions among his crew: yet reached Thursday Island, in Torres Straits, in safety, Jan. 4 last. The details of the expedition have not yet been published.

It is now nearly seventy years since the herring disappeared from the coast of Sweden, but late reports state that great shoals have once more appeared as in the olden time. The Government has appointed Profs. Sais and Smitt to investigate the subject of their departure and return. The herring seem to have betaken themselves to the coast of Norway in 1808, but have now again deserted that shore in favor of the Swedish coast.

In the monograph on the Beetles of St. Helena, by T. Vernon Wollaston, 230 species are recorded, fifty-seven of which have probably been conveyed thither by various means. Seventeen of the remaining species are regarded as of doubtful origin, but the other 129 species are considered to be unquestionably endemic. No representatives of the Hydradephaga and Philhydrida, the aquatic Carnivora and Herbivora, and of Longicornia, occur in the island.

vora, and of Longicornia, occur in the island.

Mt. Tongariro, a volcano rising to the height of 6,500 feet in the centre of North Island, New Zealand, has lately been explored for the first time. The Maoris regard the mountain as sacred, and have hitherfore prevented access to it; but Mr. P. F. Conelly, an Englishman, was able, by the assistance of friendly Chiefs, to overcome all opposition, and not only explore the crater, but make sketches and photographs of the locality, and determine the position of the most important peaks.

An extensive exploration of Russian Lapland

the most important peaks.

An extensive exploration of Russian Lapland is being conducted by Lieut. Sandeberg, of Sweden. It was begun in 1876, and will continue until 1880. The country is being carefully surveyed, and the fauna of land and sea investigated. Large collections in natural history have already been gathered, and these include seventy-eight species of birds in the Kolu Peninsula, one of which, at least, is new to science. An ancient manufactory of stone implements has been discovered near Golotizk, on the east coast of the White Sea. The collections will be divided between the State Museums of Russia, Sweden, and Norway.—the three countries uniting in defraying the expenses of the expedition.

Mr. T. M. Brewer notes, in Forest and Stream.

Mr. T. M. Brewer notes, in Forest and Stream, the occurrence in New England of a specimen of Pyranga Ludovicians.—Louisiana tanager. During a violent storm of wind and snow, on the 20th of January, the bird approached the window of a house in Lynn, Mass., where a number of cared birds were kept. A cage with food was set out for it, into which it immediately entered. It was an adult female, evidently a ly entered. It was an adult female, evidently a wild bird, and, although famishing, was not emaclated. It is supposed by Mr. Brewer that the bird was caught in the vortex of the storm, which started from the Mexican Pacific coast, and was borne by it to the shores of the Atlantic. The habitat of the bird in summer is in the regions west of the Great Plains, and in winter in Mexico and Central America.

winter in Mexico and Central America.

Mr. Francis Darwin speaks, in a recent lecture on the "Analogies of Plant and Asimal Life," of the curious fact of the twisting seeds of certain grasses boring their way into the fiesh of animals. The seeds are provided with arrow-like points, and by means of long and strong arms, which twist and untwist by the action of an alternate wet and dry atmosphere, are able to penetrate hard and dry soils, and also the clothing and skin of men and animals. In Australia, they are often found to work their way into the heart, liver, and kidneys of sheep,—producing great suffering, and finally death. In the northern part of Queensland, it is said that sheep-raising has been abandoned merely because of the injury worked upon the flocks by these curious seeded grasses.

GAME-BIRDS OF THE CHICAGO MARKET: WITH AN APPENDIX

ON MAMMALS.

BY W. H. BALLOU.

It is probable that there are few markets in the world that can boast of so great a variety of game-birds as Chicago. Situated near the base of a great triangular forest-area, in which birds from the Tropics and Arctic region are known to meet,—surrounded on all sides by va-rious bodies of fresh water,—it has abundant facilities for procuring the choicest game. In fact, almost the entire mass of birds taken on the Western Great Lakes, the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, and the numerous inland marshes, lakes, and rivers near it, finds its ways into this market. It is a matter of no little interest, then, to understand what species, accidentally or otherwise, are here represented. Few States in the Union have so many species of birds. as Illinois, and certainly no inland State
has so many strictly (hitherto considered)
maritime species. Considering these facts,
it is not difficult to understand the occurrence of so many varieties of game-birds in the market. The species mentioned in this

in the market. The species mentioned in this paper, however, are not necessarily taken, in all instances, in this State. They are shipped to the city from the more Western States, and from many of the States bordering on or in proximity to Illinois. These species are not found at all times in the market, but many of them occur at intervals, while still others are found only during certain years, and, again, a few are known as rare instances, obtained by mere chance during their migrations in spring or fall. The catalogue may be noted as follows:

or fall. The catalogue may be noted as follows:

1. Wild Pigeon—Ectopistes migratorius. Often common during migrations in spring and fall.

2. Common Done—Zenadura Caroincasis. Undoubtedly one of the most common species of the market during all periods when game is found.

3. Wild Turkey—Meleagris gallopavo. Common.

4. Sage Cock—Centrocercus urophasianus. Very rare. Not a resident of Illinois. Found in some private collections, and probably shapped here for taxiderfall purposes.

5. Prairie-Hen—Cupidonia Cupido. Very common. Resident of Illinois.

6. Ruffied Grouse: Partridge—Bonasa Umbellus. Common. Resident of Illinois.

7. Quali—Ortyx Virginionus. Common. Resident of Illinois.

8. Black-Bellied Plover—Squatarola Helvetica. Common during migrations.

9. Golden Plover—Charadrius fuivus. Common during migrations.

10. Killoeer Plovar—Egiaiitis vociferus. Common.

11. Wilson's Pholarops—Steganopus Wilsoni.

mon.

11. Wilson's Pholarope—Steganopus Wilsoni.
Common summer-resident.

12. American Anocut—Recurvirostrida Americana. Very rare,
13. Black-Necked Stilt—Himantopus nigricollis.
Exceedingly rare.
14. Woodcock—Philobela minor. Common.
15. Wilson's Snipe—Gallinago Wilsoni.
16. Red-Breasted Snipe—Macrophamphus gris-

ens. 17. Jack-Snipe—Trings Mocalata. As common as any species of this family of birds in the mar-18. Red-Backed Sandpiper—Tringa Alphina.
19. Marbled Godwit—Limosa fecloa.
20. Hudsonian Godwit—Limosa Hudsonica.
21. Willet—Totanus semipalmatus.
22. Greater Yeliow-Legs—Totanus melanele

40. Greenensis. Common. Usually stained who stance in the water.
41. Blue-Winged Teal-Q. Discors.
42. Shaveler: Spoonbill-Spatula clypeata.

stance in the water.

41. Blue-Winged Teal—Q. Discors.

42. Shoveler: Spoonbill—Spatula clypeata.

43. Wood-Duck—Aix sponsa.

44. Greater Black-Head Duck—Fuligula mbrila.

45. Lesser Black-Head Duck—Fuligula simbis.

46. Ring-Necked Duck—Fuligula collaris.

47. Red-Head Duck—Fuligula salisaeria.

These last four species are found during the winter-season, and the two latter are especially sought after for the table.

49. Golden-Bye Duck—Bucephala clangula.

50. Ruffe-Head Duck—Hucephala albeola.

51. Old-Wife Duck—Hucephala albeola.

52. Velvet Seater Duck—Gedemia fusca.

53. Surf-Duck—G. Lerspicillata.

54. Rudy Duck—Erlsmatura rubida.

55. Goosander: Sheldrake—Mergus merganser.

56. Red-Breasted Merganser—Mergus merganser.

57. Hooded Merganner—Mergus cacullatus.

Tothe above list may be added a number of species not fairly representatives of the "game" tribe, but which are frequently or occasionally found in the market. Though but few of them are in use on the table, yet few of them are in use on the table, yet few of them find their way into the taxidermist's shop, the public museum, and private collections. A partial list of these is as follows:

1. Sparrow-Hawk—Falco sparvarius.

2. Red-Talled Hawk—Butos Borselis.

Sparrow-Hawk-Falco sparvarius.
 Red-Tailed Hawk-Buteo Borealis.
 Marsh-Hawk-Circus cyaneus.
 Baid Eagle-Holistus leneocephalus. Bro

n alive, usually.

5. Great Horned Owl—Bubo Virginianus. Usual-

Pileatus,

10. Kingfisher—Ceryle alcyon.

11. Mocking-Rird—Mimus Polyglottus. Common resident in the southern part of the State, from whence many are sent alive to the city.

12. Common Crossbil—Loxia curvinostra. Occasionally in the market during the severe winter-

15. Red-Winged Blackbird-Agelseus Phoni-

15. Red-Winged Blackbird—Agelsus Phonicens.

16. Mesdow-Lark—Sturnells magna.

17. Brown Grane—Grus Canadensis.

18. Herring-Gull—Larus argentatus.

Many species that sometimes occur in the market are purposely omitted in these catalogues. Those mentioned were mostly observed by myself, and carefully compared with corresponding observations of others. A few, however, were taken on authority of private collectors. Some species are omitted on account of their extreme variation in migrations; among these, certain Arctic birds, whose winter-migrations south vary with the severity of the climate and the scarcity and abundance of food. During the past winter, of '78-'79, there was a marked decrease, not only in numbers of species, but in numbers of specimens. This undoubtedly was not due to the absence of most species, but in numbers of specimens. This undoubtedly was not due to the absence of most species in their usual resorts. The extreme mildness of the winter rendered the transportation of game unsafe and the sales unprofitable.

But few specimens of manumals find their

But few specimens of mammals find the way to the market. The list of these is as fo

lows;

1. Black Bear—Ursus Americanus.
2. Virginia Deer—Caracus Virginianus. This species is comparatively common. An albino specimen, of pure white, owned by Dr. Velle, is at present in the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 263 Wabash avenue.

Vabash avenue.
3. Western Fox-Squirrel—Sciurus cinerens.
4. Gray Squirrel—Sciurus Carolinensis.
5. Red Squirrel—Sciurus Hudsonius.
6. Northern Hare: White Rabbit—Lepus An

anus.
7. Gray Rabbit—Lepus sylvaticus.
8. Possum—Didelphus Virginiana. Other species are not frequent. Many of dif-ferent species, however, are found in the mar-tet, but are not necessarily included in this cat-

THE SERVIAN NATIONAL HYMN. To the Editor of The Tribuns.
CRICAGO, April 4.—The Russo-Turkish uppleasantness having brought Servia more or less prominently before the reading public, perhaps some of your readers may find interest in her Mational Hymn, since a new a National Hymn. Not having seen a copy of it in any American paper, I herewith inclose a copy taken from the Lucknow Witness.

ARROW.

O God, the Just, whose powerful hand
Has never cessed to save our land
From run and decay!
Deign still our humble voice to heed;
Deign still to be our help in need,
Our Savior and our stay;
Stretch forth Thine arm, and guide our bark,
Through troubled sea and tempest dark,
To Victory's peaceful bay.

May all our hearts together blend
In one great wish—in one great end—
The native soil to free!
May Servis's young and old unite
To put an end to her long night
Of wrong and misery!
Then happier days may be in store—
Then shall we see the bright surore
Of Right and Liberty.

CHICAGO CATTLE FOR ENGLAND.

Boston Herald, April 30.

The steamer Siberia, of the Cunard Line, which sailed Saturday night for Liverpool, took out 300 live cattle, the first ever carried by that which salied saturday might for Laverpool, took out 300 live cattle, the first ever carried by that line. They were shipped by Mr. David Thomson, of Chicago, and he took this occasion to revisit his native land for the first time in a dozen years. He is a native of Scotland, where he was extensively engaged in the shipment of cattle to Giasgow, until he had the misfortune to have the rinderpest break out among a large drove while on his way to that city. Fearing that the disease would spread, the health authorities condemned the entire drove, and every animal was killed. This entailed a severe loss on Mr. Thomson, and he soon after emigrated to this country, and went to Chicago. He won the confidence of his employers, and, in a few years, went into business for himself. He has built up an extensive trade, not only in Chicago, but with several Eastern cities. The cattle sent out yesterday were the first he has shipped to England. Mr. Thomson came to America a poor man, alone, and almost friendless. He returns to Scotland the possessor of a handsome fortune.

THE SOFT, WHITE HAND.

I've seen them sitting side by side— A lady fair, of gentle mien, And he in strength of manly pride— In many a gay and glitt'ring scene.

And sometimes, when from harp and band Do thrilling floods of music stream, Pve seen her little, soft, white hand A moment on his shoulder gleam. And oft, at home, when passing by, As he reclines in his arm-chair, I've seen her little, soft hand lie Unheeded on his shining bair.

But oftenest, when they're alone— For hearts like hers are pure and shy-Her little, soft hand seeks his own, Alasi unnoticed there to lie. He cannot, as a woman can, Enshrine an idol in his heart.

Love is, with him, a pleasant hour Snatched from the ardor of the day; Enjoyed as perfume of a flower, And then as lightly cast away. He dreams not of the longing there.
In her much-loving, trusting breast,
That makes her life one yearning prayer,
So mutely, touchingly expressed:

A pray'r that, if he love her yet With that sweet love of early years, In mercy never to forget That hidden love makes hidden tears.

And O if yet may come to this:
That all of earth at his command
He'd give for that one transient biles—
The vanished touch of that soft hand!
Ostroam, Wis.

OCEAN'S REST.

[Prom the Gormon of Goetha.]
Silence deep reisms on the water;
Without motion rests the bay;
Unconcerned the sailor views the
Glassy surface spread away;
Not a brease from any boint;
Deathlike stillness of the grave;
In the wasty deep around
Stire not cay wave.

SIOUX BRURARES

TAR TOTAL

THE HOME

LIVING IN THE CITY. We've been to town. I hadn't an idea That our Chicago was so big a place. It seems almost like yesterday—that fire Of which I didn't even see a trace.

nomists, we went there with the intention To make our yearly purchases, and visit
That niece of ours, in her new city-home,
We stayed three days; it all went off so fine
I'm sure we never shall begrudge the time.

I find that city-life has great advantage Above a country-life in many ways—
Not that I care to try it; naught could buy me
To leave green fields, and live there all my days
For such as I, it would be just as proper
As for our common hen to try the water.

We found our friends, much like their babitation.
Attached to earth, but very near the sky—
Fhree stories raised above the dusty pavement,
Which, in one sense, is living rather high;
But, seeing what conveniences were theirs,
One scarcely felt objection to the stairs.

Only one room had they of good dimensions— Its three large windows overlooked the street; This warmed—shall I contess it:—by a cook stor Which proved a good economist of heat: A pretty screen, expanding, hid it quite, When the spread with wares offensive to the sight.

hree doors that opened into this apartment, To meal-room, pantry, and a sink-room led, nd, from the side just opposite, a clothes-roo And a dainty, curtained recess for a bed; nd handsome cupboards filled two corner-nook

are but barely 100 on hand. Somebody is sure to be disappointed, and therefore, to guard against that, let no one send later than Wednesday. They will all be gone by then. Further, it will be no use cailing to ask the conductor for one, because he doesn't intend to give them to any except con-

conductor the most readable blowing-up he has re-ceived this week, he would say that he pleads gail-ty to being partial and arbitrary—he has to be. He is partial to what he thinks will please The Home readers, and he is arbitrary in using that class of matter and omitting others. When he makes mistakes he follows the example of all the race,—except women. He would like to please all,
—he cannot,—Gabriel could not,—and so he does
the best he knows, and waddles along in the fervent hope that he may never meet the disappoint-ed contributors face-to-face.

R. D. C. says: "I take THE DAILY TRIBUNE and get The Home in the Saturday edition; my next-door neighbor takes THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE and he gets The Home, but it isn't baif as big as mine. Are they the same letters?" The explanation is clear and simple: The editor of THE WERLY TRIBUTES selects from The Home, as it appears in the Saturday edition, such part as he chooses, and as he has room for, and uses it in the weekly paper. It follows then, the people who take the Saturday paper get all The Home letters which appear in the weekly and many others.

The reason why the names of the authors of com munications are placed at the beginning instead of the end of letters is that it saves room. From a third to a half a column of space is gained by the

A. F. D.—You can subscribe for THE SATURDAY TRIBUNE, containing The Home, without getting any other edition. The Saturday edition alone (12 pages) will cost you \$2 per year.

It is seldom that a letter is refused on account of its spelling, but the one from Freeport, concerning which the writer inquires, has been thrown by for orthographical reasons.

VESTA—Your letter was properly sent and has been forwarded. Why you did not get an answer, the conductor does not know. GENTRUDE—Have sent your letter to Suffering addle: it would not do to print it on account of its

Will Sweet Mary send or call to-day at Room 36
TRIBUNE Building for a package too large to be

UNA VOCE—Had to leave your letter over, because the music could not be prepared in time.

READER, BOSCOREL—The address you wish is toom 21, No. 207 Clark street.

THE LETTER-BOX. There are letters in this office for the following-named contributors. Those intended for persons living out of the city will be forwarded by mail

letters: Suffering Addie (14), Allegra (7), Daisy (2), Alla, Alla, Betay Bobbit, Lallah, Mrs. M. Thorpe,

Yiddie (3), Addie, Etta, Blanche, Salas,
De Etta Lanral,
Eva J. Wright,
Aidyl,
Tonic,
Joseph Perkins,
Do Drop In,
Stella

NOTICE. and committees of THE TRIBURI e requested to meet at the Tremon afternoon, April 8, at 2 o'clock. AUNT LUCY,

PRIMROSE CULTURE.

of the primrose, that I decided to devote the space allotted me this week to that subject. Sirce says she is only in the A B C of cultivating them; and it is my desire that she, as well as many others who are now in the Alpha of flower-raising, may soon find themselves in the Omega of actual knowledge and success. Primula Linensis is the proper botanical name; primula, from primula, signifying first, in allusion to the early flowering of the plant, Linensis, or praenitens, meaning Chinese, hence our common name. Chinese Primrose. There are forty-nine species, and many varieties. Herbaceous (not woody), and many of them hardy in England, except those of the greenhouse varieties. This is a favorite flower with floritis, and in England an animated contest takes place annually at the provincial Horticultural Societies for premiums. In our country it ranks high as a winter flowering plant, being productive in a most wonderful degree, as many as a thousand florets being picked from one plant. During the spring, fall, and winter is of easy culture, but requires careful handling during summer. The soil need should be light, as the roots are very fine and thread-like, and require the mechanical condition to be soft and easily penetrated. The Primula auricula, as well as must other varieties, is liable to have its roots ulcerated or cankered if the pois are not well drained. This many do, by having the pots one-fourth full of coarse charcoal and fine gravel in the soil; though this is unnecessary if you have leaf-mold or decaved hons to mix with your soil, in the proportion of one-half mold to one-half good sandy garden soil. When through flowering they must be carefully kept in a cool, shady situation, and always cut off decayed leaves as soon as they appear. Some writers recommend care lest slugs appear on them. I have never been troubled with a sight of them, but, should they appear, a dusting of lime will kill them. Some repot, and slip when through flowering, lest they contract disease, while other advise fall as th

A pretry screen, carpanding, the it quite, when spread with wares offensive to the sight. There doors that opened into this apartment, To medicinon, pantry, and a sink-room led, and a dainty, cursained recess for a bed; when the same of the pressure of t

tre must be round, of a yellow color, filled with the anthers or thrum. The eye or paster round the tube should form a perfect circle of dense, pure white, clean on its edges, even, and free from blemishes. The band of color surrounding the eye should be dark, rich, or bright, joining the margin with a feathery edge, equally distributed all round, but never encroaching so much on the edge as to pass through to the rim. Primulavella, or cowsilp, has several varieties, varying in color from white to a deep yellow; some are single, while others are double, and in form what florists distinguish as hose-in-hose, the calyx in these being converted into carolla. Polyanthus is another specie, quite extensively cuitivated, but none are so great a favorite as the Chinese primrose, with colors ranging from light rose to crimson, some spotted with thy spots of white, as if a miniature snow-storm had recently visited their retreat, while others are striced with white, and the colors so beautifully olended that it is difficult to tell where the white ends and the color begins. Most of them are so beautifully fringed that we think the fairies must have had sharp scissors and a large amount of patience to thus evenly notch each lovely flower. But well we know none other than the God of Nature could have formed in such surpassing loveliness these emblems of his love, for the starlight dews are ever silently instilling their tears of love into the drooping flowers. Thanks, Glaxiniae, for the little blue beauties you sent me; they are very pienty here on our hillside, and we often see their little oright blue colors peeping through the snow. Paris, plant your primose seed as soon as you receive them. Yes, I do sometimes keep paper over them. This must be kept damp, and is good to use when the seed are very flne, as you can water them by keeping the paper damp; take off as soon as they commence to sprout. I do not wish to intimidate any one in regard to raising primrose from seed. I have only pointed out the pitalis, that you may

MISMATCHES. FROM AMBER, HIGHWOOD.—Imagine. if possible, the positive pain an artistic soul would experience, if taken through Ovington's delightful show-rooms immediately after an earthquake shock had shatimmediately after an earthquake shock had shattered the fragile stock. All those unpronounceable
bits of pottery—the enwreathed and slender urns,
the anique pitchers, the decorated flagons—reduced to rubblish! Worthless fragments of, beauty
and art, once almost priceless! Heaps of unmatched crockery and ruined ware, hopeless of
redemption! No wonder that one should turn
away from such a spectacle with saddened hearts
and an aching regret. And yet, take your stand
upon one of Chicago's crowded thoroughfares,
or in any assembly of the world where
the masses are wont to congregate, and
a spectacle is before you whose pathos outweighs
any other, as Calvary transcends the mimic passion of a tawdry stare.

In all the faces that troop by, like the shifting
pageant of a kaleidoscope, go you find one that pageant of a kaleidoscope, do you find one that a perfect? Do you find one whose beauty, unde-

lied by unworthy expression, shines like a star in memory? Do you find one that bears impress of a filed by unworthy expression, shines like a star in memory? Do you find one that bears impress of a love, or a faith, or an honor uncorrupted by the world's contact?

Note the sensuous curve of the month that underlies a pair of earnest eyes, or the shrewd and cunning eye that belies the sensitive lips or honest chin beneath it! Mismatched, hopelessly mismatched foreyer! A Sevres fragment misslaid with common delf, or a priceless vase shattered at the stem and patched with clay. Surely such defacement no skill but the Divine can ever hope to retrieve. From one point of view, humality is at best nothing more or less than damared stock! There are no perfect specimene of original handlowick left. Elernity shall hardly serve to restore the harmony of the first creation. Old Tithottom, with his terrible spectacles, takes about the same comfort out of life that we do who yield to this discouraging view of things. He was utterly deprived of the solace sometimes found in shams, and therein lay his misery, and our resemblance to him. The conventionalities and sophistries of life, which people who only take a superficial glance at things enjoy, and regard as the warm feah covering that renders the bare bones of graceless truth endurable, Tithottom, you, and I despise, despite ourselves. In forever watching the cross-purposes of life, the turnscoat faiths and recreant fremdships, the deceits, and biandishments, and wiles of crafty humans nature, there is danger that we become cynical as many protestation and contradiction. Let us try-to look beyond the external that hames and disappoints us into the loving purpose of Heaven, whick, out of all this chaos and ruin, is able at length to bring a perfect harmony and unblemished peace. At the siel of being accused of taking when the servanting of question saria. While households are controlled by women, and women rets a their womanly matures, the domestic problem will be, and ought to be, the content of the peace o

for the state of things now extenting to content of the content quencial on thelp are a poisoned stock. The notion of equality, of independence, and the freedom of a "ray confidence, and the freedom of a "ray confidence of the state of the st

our sex who—aiss! for womanhood—are even viler than the men who would surely control their votes,—viler, because the world expects a woman to behave hereelf better than a man under all circumstances, and because they are too ignorant to have an opinion beyond the desire to have elected those men who promise to protest their nefarious lives. Believing that such hands would hold the "balance of power" were female sufferent early

"balance of power" were female suffrage to exist, I cannot but feel that it would be the most unwise and disastrous course which could be followed.

But, sisters, why clamor for the power to vote when you can exert so great an influence on the voters? We have been told that "mothers should find their votes in the cradle instead of the ballotbox," and that is all well as far as it goes; nothing on earth should be allowed to tempt us, for even one hour, to neglect the "ine upon line" with which we should train our children toward the highest standard of goodness; but there is a quicker means at hand. Let every woman keep herself as well informed on all the questions of the day as her father, husband, or lover; make one air-eastle or ruffled garmen! less and use the time to read the dsily papers,—both sides.—so that she may have an intelligent opinion of her own, and then use it to influence the gentlemen of the family to go to the primary elections and but decent men in nomination. There is where the trouble begins; and yet men will say, "Oh! it is only a primary.—guess I don't care who gets it." I have heard scores of men say such things, but 'only the primary" decides whether our beloved city shall fail a prey to rings which will eat away her life and steal the remains; who will so legislate that foul intemperance, with all its kindred demons, may stalk unnunished through our streets, and whose reign will make the name of our fair Chicazo a blot and a byword in the catalogue of cities; or whether we shall have elected hopest men who will anve a pride in keeping her; remitation fair and clean, and in making such laws that financial confidence shall be restored and the good time re urn when ever map and woman shall have plenty of work to do, and be suitably paid for it.

A week or two are I beard a clergyman say in the pulpit that "very man ought to feel it as sacred a duty to go to the primary elections as to go to church or tasch his children the catecinsm." And I aver we can do this. Not one of us but has some

fort, which will fill her hands with work and her soul with peace.

My dear 'Orlena, if this letter was not already too' long. I should take issue with you upon that dreadfully Communistic letter of yours last week. I thought better of you than to expect such dangerous sentiments from you. Suppose you earn \$2 per day, and I, too lazy to work, meet you on the street and demand half your earnings, ought there to be a law compelling you to give it to me, or to protect me if I took it forcibly? Yet that is the real spirit of your wish to have 'our wise men legislate to bring people more on an equality as regards dollars and centa." But I will reserve my scoiding for private delivery, only saying to those who do not know us, that we are too good friends to quarrel over it, and probably Orlena only consulted her own quick, generous spirit when she wrote the letter, without thinking whither it might tend. One thing is sure; if we still differ, we shall 'agree to disagree."

isagree."

If Oak Park Amy will send her bundle of cloth-If Oak Park Amy will send her bindle of clothing to me. I, as Chairman of the Charity Committee, will see that it is properly distributed. I know many who are very destitute, and my supply is all gone except a few infants' garments. If she still prefers a society, she cannot do better than send it to the Dorcas Society, which is doing a great amount of good. I have unfortunately lost the address of the President, Mrs. Saunders, but probably the editor has it. If she prefers to have The Homse proteges benefited she may send to No. 141 Western avenue.

GO WEST, GIRLS! FROM COLORADO, DENVER, COL.—My husband seems as deeply interested in the columns of The Home as our little 3-year old is of fairy tales. Home as our little 3-year oid is of fairy tales. Morning, noon, and night he is quoting the multifarious and eclectic wisdom of that department,—how one manages a husband, another children, one cures warts and chilblains, several others live on 36 a week, etc., etc.,—and as often asks me to write, manifesting an inordinate conceit of my ability to indite "thoughts that breathe and words that burn" for the benefit of my "sect." if I would only make an effort which the lamented Mrs. Dombey didn't. The subject to which he has especially called my attention is the condition of the overworked, under-paid shopgirls in the East as compared with what it would be here. I believe it to be a fact requiring no demonstration that creation's lords are wont to wander to newly-discovered fields of labor, leaving their ladies to pine or drudge, as the case may be, in the overcrowded rut of "woman's sphere" in the lands of settled liabits and industries, leaving a surplus of female labor in the older countries while there is a dearth in the new. As implicitly as we trust the laws of gravitation and refuse to drop from lofty heights for fear of broken bones, so implicitly should we trust the inexorable iswa of supply and demand and avoid the places where our isbor is a drug and seek those where it is in demand. Instead of rushing to overcrowded cities to drag out weary years of imprisonment in impure air and the most help-less dependence, why not strike out with, or after, the aforessid "creation" lords for "green fields and pastures new"; the hardship, want, and deprivation theory will be found a bugbear of most unsubstantial form. We have here in Denver ample supplies of wholesome food to eat and clothes to wear, substantial brick, stone, and frame residences, with all the modern improvements, including chattel mortgages on our furniture. We have sunny, cloudless skies to an extent mo other land can boast for almost 300 days of the year, and say from \$20 te \$30 per month for help in the kitchen and \$2 per day for washing. We have booted and spurred stockmen whose coarse garb covers as sensitive, refined, and cultivated natures as those who measure tape and adorn Eastern drawing-rooms; who for want of suitable help live in the saddle on their wild "bronchos" and in cabins or dur-outs on the plains, cook their own food and wash their own dishes. We have liberally educated men who pitch their tents or cabins within sight of, if not within, the regions of perpetual snow, and with pick and shovel mand and drill, delve, in the mines for silver and gold; who, for want of female; assistance, prepare their own "gab" and "bile" their own woolens high on the mountain sides. This intelligence, cultivation, and rediment among these classes of laborers here is not here and there an exception, but, to a large extent, the rule. A more liberal distribution in this country of the surplus female help in the East would provide for them good homes, independence, and the conforts of life, supply many families here with good help, and relieve many husbands from dividing their time between the kitchen and office.

ABOUT CHEAP MUSIC. FROM W. O. C., CHICAGO.—I had believed my-self so utterly extinguished by Amaryllis' last letter as to be beyond the power of reply. I have, however, raked up a few embers which I venture to use in defense of the subject I have so feebly

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S OWN. FROM LAZY NELL, BATTLE CREEK. -- In dyein carlet, if Caroty will use plenty of water in mak goods in constant motion, she will have no trouble with its streaking. You need not be afraid of weakening the dye, as the goods will absorb all the color, whether the quantity of water is large or

small.

Dame Durden can clean the brass wires of her bird-cage by making a strody solution of oxalic acid in water and mingle with it some Tripoli. Apply with a woolen cloth and polish down with dry Tripoli.

Georgina, this is the way we make cream puffe: Georgina, this is the way we make cream puffs; Melt one-half cup of butter in one cup of hot water, and, while boiling, beat in one cup of hour, then take off the stove and cool; when cool stir in three eggs, one at a time, without beating; drop on tins quickly, and bake about twenty-five fainutes in a moderate oven. For the cream, half pint milk, one egg, three tablespoons sugar, two large tablespoons flour; boil same as any mock cream, and flavor with lemon. When baked, open the side of each puff and fill with the cream.

Can some one tell me what is the matter with my plants this winter? They bloom very little, and without apparent cause, some of them die. and others look as if they would be willing to follow. I have kept plants many years, but never had such failures as now.

FROM BROWNIE, LYONS, IA. -Permit me to correct part of my last letter. I omitted to give quantity of sugar and cocoanut in cocanut biscuit: ten ounces of sugar and six of cocoanut. sending me the pattern" was written, Her me the pattern." Mrs. A. has done me a favor I shall not soon forget; and I wrote with the utmost good will towards her; but thought my experience with the postal law might benefit some other Home friend. Mrs. A., is my apology sufficient?
Will you give space for a velve: pudding recipe? We had it to-day, and it is extra: Five eggs, beaten separately, one cup of sugar, four table-spoonsful of cornstarch, dissolved in a little cold milk, and added to the yolks and sugar; boil three pints of mik and add the other ingredients while boiling; remove from the fire when it becomes quite thick; flavor with vanilla, and pour into a baking-dish; beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add half a cup of sugar, turn over the pudding, and place in the oven and let brown slightly. To be eaten with this sauce: Yolks of two eggs, one cup sugar, tablespoonful of butter; beat well, add one cup of boiling milk, set on the stove until it comes to boiling heat, flavor with vanila. me the pattern." Mrs. A. has done me a favor

FROM FANNIE FROST. CHERRY DELL. -I notice when any member of The Home offers to exchange a rare bulb or plant for something else, all the ladies come buzzing around just like so many bees after a newly-opened flower. Now I am jus anxious for a sip at the flower as any other bee, as some of the ladies will discover on receiving some letters I have this week written them, which I hope will meet with their kind consideration.

Many thanks to Sharley and Stranger for directions to paint afitum leaves. As I have made a great many wax-flowers, I know how to use the dry paint, but we cannot paint leaves with dry paint and have them present a glossy appearance, like natural leaves have.

J. E. M.—In reply to your request I send recipe, for French puffs: One pint of weet milk, six ounces of flour, four eggs, haif a saltspoon of salt; scale the milk and pour over the flour, beat until smooth, whish the eggs to a froth, and add to the flour and milk when sufficiently cool. Have ready a kettle of boiling lard, and drop one teasoonful of the batter at a time into the lard, and fry a light brown; sift white sugar over them, or eat with sirup. inxious for a sip at the flower as any other bee,

FROM EM, CHICAGO.—Will some of our flower lovers of the The Home say what is pretty for our garden for children oouquets?

Will Rockport please say if she received letter containing postal for answer concerning baking powder.

Here is an excellent rice-pudding without eggs—Take one quart of fresh milk, cup of raw rice, sweeten, and flavor to taste; bake 2 hours. Another boss hot water sponge cake—2 cups of white sugar, 4 eggs, best separately; 2 cups of sitted flour, in which put 2 teaspoonsful of baking powder, three-quarters of cup hot water; be sure and pour water in last and drop in little at a time; flavor with Jemon. Will some one try it and report? FROM EM, CHICAGO. -Will some of our flower

FROM ALNIRA SLIMMINS, BLOOMINGTON.-Last FROM ALMIRA SLIMMINS, BLOOMINGTON.—Last summer some one gave a recipe for preparing beets without the use of vinegar. In vain I have scarched through all the papers for it. Can the one who sent such a recipe, or any other person, send it to me, or tell me in what issue of The Home it is to be found? Can Aunt Carrie, or any of The Home cooks, tell me how to cook carrots?

I have a box of flower seeds which I prepared last fall for a lady, but she never sent for them, and I will exchange them for bulbs with any one who may want seeds.

Busybody, unless the winter has been very severe in your district, vereens seeds which fell last year, will come up this year, but the old roots are dead. Calla Lilly, may I have one of your Maltese kit-

FROM BROWN BIRD, LACROSSE. -As I bave trie FROM BROWN BIRD, LaCROSSE.—As I have tried several recipes in The Home and found them not very good, I thought I would send two that are splendid, and I hope some one will try them:

Chocolate cake—Make as for nice cup cake, bake in jelly-cake tins. Icing—Boil together for a few minutes 3 cups of sugar and 1 cup boiling water; pour this siruo into half a cake of Baker's chocolate, grated; add whites three eggs beaten stiff. Put this icing between layers of cake and on top. Old maids' cake—2 cups sugar, I cup butter, 4 eggs, 2 cups sour milk, 2 quarts flour, 2 teaspoons saleratus.

PRON WHIST, UNION, MICH.—Ruth Pinch, have tried your triangular apron and it just suit me. It is easily made and very pretty. Accept heartfelt thanks. The following is a "tried" recipe for excellent cookies: One cup sugar, two egg. two teaspoons baking powder.
Will some contributor please send me a recipe
for cocoanut candy?

FROM P. P. P., CRICAGO.—I do not like to interfere with our excellent friend Fern-Leaf, but I want to give my opinion upon the treatment of flowers in the house. Of course-the soil is very important, but hardly as much so as the watering, Flowers can be spoilt as well as children by too much care, and I find generally, in nearly all the many homes I visit, that plants are watered too much, causing yellow leaves and sickly plants. My own rule is to keep lities and other plants that experience teaches require much moisture quite wet; the others I give water to when by the touch the soil feels dry, and once a week a more thorough wetting, combined with a shower-bath. That is just the way Nature waters plants, sometimes a thorough drenching, and then again no moisture except the gentle dew. It is always best to follow Nature in almost everything.

A good rule seems to be this: All smooth-leaved plants like the tragaganth (or Wandering Jew) will bear very free watering, whilst hairy-leaved plants, like the flowering strawberry, are destroyed by too much water; hence these two cannot be grown successfully in the same hanging basket.

Gold fish are best preserved by never changing the entire water; add about one-third part of fresh water daily. Luke-warm in very cold weather, sudden changes of temperature being injurious. The stale water contains more animalcule for the fish to feed upon; the moss on the pebbles serving the same purpose.

I feed mine with a intile boiled rice occasionally, and, for a change, common earthworms. I have no death to record from this mode of treatment.

Our Home friends will not forget, I hope, to send to me for kenilworth lvy seed. It is very pretty for hanging baskets, or for rock-work in the garden. Do not forget postage, however. WANTS.

FROM MATTIE No. 1, MASON CITY, ILL. -Danbury, I would like you to send me your pattern for window curtains. I have about a peck of Madeira-vine roots; I would not care if some one had them window curtains. I have about a peck of Madeiravine roots; I would not care if some one had them to distribute to those who want them. I have some seed of the California morning-glory somewhat similar to the common kind, but larger and richer-looking flowers. I have counted nine different kinds of flowers on. I would like to exchange some seed for illy-of-the-valley pips. Scotch gowan, trailing arbutus, primrose, or the different shades of oxalis. If any one wants any Madeira bulbs, let me know. Dame Durden, to clean your brass bird-cage go to the drug store and get five cents' worth of muriatic acid; then go to the tin shop and get a few small pieces of zinc; put the acid in the tumbler and put in some zinc, and give all the sinc the acid will eat. After it is done foaming strain it into a large open-mouthed bottle, add one-third rain water, put in two ounces of pulverized chalk, and it is ready for use. Before using, shake thoroughly: apply with a soft woolen cloth, rubbing the wire, then wash it off with soft warm water, and you will be surprised at the polish. It is also good to brighten up cooper tea-kettles, etc. Try it and report. Will suffering Addie write, care of Home, and I will write her? Can Fern-Leaf tell me what time to take my calla lily out of the pot and lay it away? Shall I cut the top off? Mine is only 3 years old, and had one bloom on this winter. Calla Lilv, I should like very much to have a Maltese, kitty. I have several pets, but I have always wanded a Malts. I have a splendid recipe for an inexpensive marole cake, which is pronounced excellent; also dred-apple cake, a la fruit cake, which is an excellent imitation. I will send if wanted.

in helping one another all we can in this world, I come with some offerings for the ladies of The Home. As I have a great deal of spare time and a Home. As I have a great deal of spare time and a horse and carriage at my command, I will send to any or all of the ladies as many of, the dear little ferns that grow within two or three miles of the city as they want. And I have a great deal of Keniworth lay; think I can supply all that help for it. And I also have about a peck of Maderia bulbs that I would like to give away to any that wish them. I have a great many plants, and would be delighted to divide with any that have none of the same kinds that I have. To the lady who asked some time ago for the music, "Thou art so near and yet so far," I would say that if she will send me her address I will tell her where she can get it, as I have it among my collection of music. And to hose ladies who have asked for the stamped burlaps rugs. I can tell them where they can get them of a poor but worthy old lady of this city. Susan Nipper, of Aurora, I tried your orange cake, and it was "just splendid."

Have any of The Home readers got or can they tell me where I can find the music or words of the pleec commencing:

Could those days but come again.

With their thorns and dowers.

Foot those bymore hours.

From Orange-Bud, Mr. Sterling.—Will some

FROM ORANGE-BUD, Mr. STERLING. -Will some of the flower-loving Homeites send me some budderom a bearing orange-tree in exchange for flowers? I have an orange-tree 9 or 10 years old, and am told it will not bear fruit unless budded from an old tree. I will send almost any flower in ex-change either for it or primrose-seed.

Will some one tell me how to make an inex-pensive afghan for a baby-carriage—dimensions,

pensive aignant for etc.?

Will Allegra send me pattern of creeping-apron for child, and state what she would like in exchange?

I hope Peggoty will give us the names of the colors used in painting wax-leaves. Try yellow sarsaparilla root in whisky for the tired feeling. I am a Murphy, but advise you after trying the remedy prescribed. I am a Murphy, but advise you after trying the remedy prescribed.
Who will exchange point-lace patterns and applique patterns for fancy work patterns?
Mrs. L. M. S. (Tystlanti), did you get my letter two or three months ago!
Will some one tell . me why I cannot make my pictures stick in painting on convex glass? I make starch paste, and it will come loose in spite of all I can do. Did any one ever try gum-tragacanth for that nurposs?

FROM F., MUSKEGON, MICH.-Danbury, I received the buibs. Many thanks. I send you today what you asked for.

Zebrina, others have kindly supplied my wants. Jenny Wren, I think if you would get some ox-Jenny Wren, I think if you would get some oxalis you would have success with that, and you would be almost sure to have flowers constant. Sweet Mary, if you will send me your address will send you some flowering beans.

Fern-Leaf, will you please tell us next time how to propagate plants by means of the leaves?

Trailing arbutus grows in large quantities in the woods near this place, but, unfortunately, it is not in waiking distance for me, but perhaps I may be able to get some in some way before the season is over, and if those ladies who are not sure of obtaining it in any other way will send me their address I will do the best I can for them. You can write to me through The Home, or write to the editor and obtain my address, and if I succeed in getting the arbutus you can return me the stamps. I wish that some one wanted something that I have in exchange for amaryllis or tuberose.

FROM QUEEN, PEKIN. -Will The Home please say to M. and H. that flesh-worms or black-heads say to M. and H. that flesh-worms or black-heads can be sor irid of by wiping the face with a fiannel cloth wring out of warm water two or three times a day, never using cold water, soap, or powder. If you persist in this treatment, the skin becomes of clear, smooth texture, and the black-heads all disappear. If Danbury will hold a red-hot shovel near the white spots on her walnut bedstead; afterwards rub with a little linseed-oil, they will be gone in a trice. gone in a trice.
Sweet Mary, I have the Dicentra (bleeding heart);

Sweet Mary, I have the Dicentra (bleeding-heart); will exchange for tabe-rose bulb; can pack in such a way as will preserve the plant.
Ornie, will send lily-of-the-valley for rose root on receipt of your address.
To all The Home circle I will say we have exquisite ferns in our locality, and will send to all who will send address, and take in exchange anything nice in the way of house-plants. I very much desire begonias, arbutas, and Scotch gowan.
Calla-Lily, the dear little Maltese kittens would be very welcome in our household.

PRON JEFFERSON GALESBURG. -I come to ask a From Jeyremsox Galesburg.—I come to ask a favor of whoever can grant it. I have replied directly to persons who have made requests of patterns, etc., but have never through these columns asked for anything. Now, seeing many asking fer plants, I come forward and make my request. I wish very much to add the following plants to my small collection, and thought some one might be or yellow oxalis, smilax, primrose, heliotrope, and some kind of a fine, pretty vine for hanging bakets. In exchange I offer the following: German Ivy, pineapple, scented salvia, double or single fuchsia, two varieties of foliage plants, salmon, white, and rose geraniums, pink oxalis, wax or coral begonia, and the more common kind, adjer-

FROM RESECCA, MILWAUKEE.—Last November I bought a large, handsome calls lily, with blossom and bud; both soon witted, and the leaves turned yellow. I thought it was due to the change of atmosphere, but since then there have been four buds, two of which I left on for over two months, and if I had left them there a year they nover would have matured. There were two large plants in the jar when I got it, and now three small ones besides. They grow finely, but will not blossom. Some one told me the more plants in the jar the better they would blossom or I should have senarated them. Will some one please tell me what to do? do?

I would like to exchange three of them for amarylis or gladiolus bulbs, if any one thinks they are worth it and will tell me how to send them. Can any one give information about dahlias? Is it too late to start them?

FROM CATHLEEN, FREEPORT.—If Allegra or Wide Awake will send me some lily-of-the-valley pips I will be very thankful. I have no plants to return, but have a nice pattern for working apron letter, and photograph, and card-receiver, and black card-board au-castle, and a number of other patterns which I will send to any one for plants. Geraniums, roses, trailing arbutus, and ferns are what I wish for most. If P.P.P. will send me two or three seeds of Kenilworth ivy I will send her the postage or anything I have anni feel myself forever under obligations to her. Lemon ples: Grate two lemons, two cups of suzar, two eggs, half a cup water, one tablespooniul of butter, one of flour; this will make half a dozen ples. Rich cookies: One cup of butter, two of sugar, two eggs, a teaspoonful of salaratus dissolved in a cup of milk or water, a grated nutmeg, sufficient flour to make stiff to roll out. FROM CATHLEEN, FREEPORT .- If Allegra

FROM NEMO, COLLEGE CITY. -O, readers of The From Nemo, College City.—O, readers of The Home, do not pass unnoticed this agonized appeal: What can I do to prevent young men from falling in love with me? Lovers are my detestation, and I seem doomed to be always inflicted with them. They say the chief ambition of a firt is to have lovers; so do not all with one accord shout "She's a firt!" for you would be so lamentably mistaken. I am rather partial to gentlemen friends, but when they turn into lovers, O. preserve me!

Will some one tell me what institution in the United States furnishes the most thorough scientific education?

I requested some information a few weeks ago which I have not received, so ask it again: Will some one who has experience tell me the average price paid for stories published in first-class magazines?

FROM OMIE, FARMER CITY. - Can any of The FROM ONIS, FARMER CITY.—Can any of The Home readers tell me the author of the poem "Carrying Home the Sheaves"? I have the words, and would like to know the author.

Betsy Bobbit, if you will send me scissor-case and scrap-bag, care of The Home, I will send stamp.

Naripha, Brown Holland makes nice window-shades; cut the bottom in scallops, or shape over any iamberquin pattern, and trim with fringe and tassels.

Robinson Crusce, I would like to have pink-moss rose and blackberry lily. Have nothing to exchange, but would send stamps.

FROM EVENING STAR, ADRIAN, Mich .- Ruth Pinch, I would like your patterns and directions for transforming a peach-basket into a work-basket. Will send in exchange a pretty lamberquin

pattern for bracket.
Unohoo, would like your pretty apron pattern.
Will send another pretty style.
Mrs. M., would like to exchange apron patterns with you.
Will some one please send me pattern of Chinese
air-castle?
Una Vace, please tell me through The Home
how to begin the study of harmony.

FROM BESSIE, CHICAGO. -Will some Home lady step down or forward, as the case may be, and tell step down or forward, as the case may be, and tell me how to paint photographs so they will not be daubs. I am hanging on the ragged edge of despair. I can make nothing but blotches; instead of my dear aunts, and notice, and cousins looking like angels, under the convex glass, they look like pasty, pimply scare-crows. Will some Home artist—for among the Home laddes are artists in colors as well as cookery—please give through The Home columns the desired information, and how to mix paints for flesh color, and also what color makes a good background.

FROM JIM JONES. BLOOMINGTON. -I desire to thank M.s. M. for the pink and cherry seed she sent me. I received "mixed pink seed" from some one; accept thanks. Will Caroty send me her address through The Home? I am not in need of the article just now, but would like her address for future reference. I think if Pligrim will let the dainty (if not an invalid) member of her family live on graham flour, potatoes, and such things for a short time she will not have so much trouble hunting up delicate dishes. Will some one tell me how to get spots out of a brown rep lounge without injuring the color or cloth?

FROM MAUD, OTTAWA. -I would like some lilyof-the-valley bulbs, tuberose bulbs, pansy and primrose seed, if any of the kind ladies find it possible to spare the same, and in exchange,—ah! did is yexchange? Well, be it so; but I hardly know what it will be, as I have but a very few flowers, and not being very successful with them, renders it worthless to offer them in return. However, I will either pay a reasonable price or exchange two very pretty patterns of a child's dress, summer or winter goods, from 1½ to 4 years old. I will truly feel under lasting obligations for these favors, and shall humediately return stamps to any parties who are kind enough to send the same.

FROM WEEPING WILLOW, OTTAWA.—Suffering Addie has my kindest sympathy. If she will write me, I have a remedy for pulmonary disease. I believe it superior to all others in materia medica. Who will be so kind as to send me a few flower to return the results. who will be so kind as to send me a few flower seeds, and receive thanks and a stamp in return? I have just moved into a house that I am positive would make any human being, bave the blues; I will not attempt to write a pen-plotture. The former occupants have had a garden in the fronty and, and onlons and paranips greet the eye of every passer-by. As I cannot hope to make the inside of the house look nice, I do desire to make the yard look better, hence my wish for seeds.

FROM MISS IMPUDENCE, CENTREVILLE, IA.—Will some one kindly tell me the author of "Rattle his bones over the stones; it is a pauper that nobody that nobody owns"? It sounds like Hood, but I cannot find it in any of his works.

And here let me thank Exit Catarrh, for I have tried the cubebs and found great relief, and I have, in conjunction with that, smalled glycerine just before going to bed, which keeps the throat from getting so dry. I have been, and am yet to a certain extent, a great sufferer, and can truly sympathize with those unfortunates that are troubled with it.

FROM SUNBRAM. PARIS. -Friends of The Home FROM SUNBEAM, PARIS.—Friends of The Home, Ihope to be able to answer your letters soon, sickness has prevented that far. Will some of the readers of The Home send me a bulo of lily of the valley and a few primrose-seed? I will send stamps in return. Can any of the readers of The Home inform me where I can procure a small white poodle dog for my little babe, she seems so fond of them. Cropsy, haven't you one to spare? A letter addressed care of The Home will reach mr. Owing to the number of Sunshines I will change mine.

FROM I. O. N., SOUTH BEND. -I do want se FROM I. O. N., SOUTH BEND.—I do want so much to have some trailing arbutus and also liyof-the-valley bulbs. Will any of you please be
kind enough to give some of one or both?

I do not know as I have anything that I could
give in exchange, unless it is some panay or tuberose bulbs. Yes; and I have several different
kinds of geraniums or rose slips also that I could
give you; or, if you prefer, I would return you
postage-stamps.

FROM C. E. G., MARENGO.-Though not a writer FROM C. E. G., MARKNOO.—Though not a writer for The Home, one of its readers answers the question from Oak Park. There is a lady at 139 North Morgan street who gathers the poor from "highway and hut," who would gratefully receive anything that can be made over or utilized. We ourselves, have sent to this lady what we could. "Tis better to give than receive." Can any one inform me where a botanic druggist can be found in Chicago?

FROM LYNEI LAMBLIK, CHICAGO .- If Suffering Addie will send me her address, with stamp, I think I can put her in the way of help, if it is not too late for help. My note in The Home to M. S. G. brought many more responses than I have bulbs. To those who sent stamp I have replied by mail, as well as to some who did not. Others will understand from this that I have no more to spare.

Will Brownie send me a leaf of her my and treemyrile?

FROM CHERRI, CHICAGO. -Can any one give any information either by letter or through you columns about point lace? Harper's Basar generally explains all such aria, but I have not been able to accertain the number. I think it must be an old one. Can any person tell me anything about it? Any information will be gladly received. THE PROPERTY AND IN THE

FROM K. S. C., CRICAGO.—I come in answer to Sweet Mary's appeal for some dicentia or bleeding heart. I will gladly exchange some with her for the tuberose bulb; it is one of my favorites. Can any one spare me a lily-of-the-valley pip, smilax, and also a calla lily? I have the lemon, tiger, purple, salmon, blue, and white lilles; also the blackberry, Columbia, gladiolus, and a greatmany others, besides seeds which I will give in exchange for them. Is any one willing to exchange

FROM MOTHER OF 25, DOWNER'S GROVE have a little girl who has no plants, but who herry fond of them, and we have not the wherewing to buy. Now, if some reader of The Home will send me a few slips of any kind I will be thankful, and will send something in return. some one please tell me how to make the l waists on my baby's skirts, as I want to get he short clothes soon?

FRON BUCKTRORN. ROCK ISLAND.—I would his to say that I have some calladium amyrillis, Madeia vine, Dicentra, and lily-of-the-vailey bulbs that I would like to exchange for some choice gladie. las, double tuberose that will bloom this year, and tea-roses. If any one has any of these to exchange with me I hope they will let me know through TERBRUE.

FROM HEATHEN. CHICAGO. -Can, or will, FROM HEATREN, CHICAGO.—Can, or will, any lady or gentleman who may read this tell mathrough The Home whose noems to read in order to become well versed in poetry, and what are the best ancient and medieval histories to read? I wish some one who knows all about such thing would write an article on other etiquette besing.

PROM GENALDINE, DEL REY.—Won't some on tell us all about raising primroses and arvitas! Fern Leaf, an admirer of The Home in Barrington, Ill., wants to know if the little tree-shaped flower-ing pomegranate bears a small fruit that is much prized for its fragrance. Please answer her through The Home.

FROM ONE OF THE TRIO, BROOKSTON, IND.—Can any of The Home circle greatly oblige me by sending me the poem entitled "The Modern Caira" Please send as soon as possible, and I will return stamps. If not sent by the last of next week a will do me no good. FROM JENNIE JUNE. CHICAGO.—Has any one a

canary bird of any kind that they will exchange for plants or slips, or anything, almost? Has any one any patterns of lambrequins or most any fascy work to exchange for slips, or slips to exchange? FROM H. B. W., GLENWOOD, IA. -Will the lady

who wrote The Home about a medicine for neural-gia please send me the prescription or a bottle of the remedy? Will remit before she sends it if she will give her address. FROM L. B., FORT WAYNE .- Will some con-

tributor to The Home be so kind as to inform me of a good recipe for stuffing birds and animals so that they may look as in life?

FROM VERBENA, ONEIDA, ILL.-I have tried without success to get some verbena seed; if some one can send me some she will have my thanks an-til better paid.

FROM VENTURER, CHICAGO. -Will some of the kind ladies tell me what will take kerosene out of my carpet; it keeps spreading fearfully?

FROM Us, ROCKFORD.—Will some lady informs of the best method of cleaning lace curtains, how to dry them, etc.?

FROM SUBAN, PRINCETON.— Heath, Robinson Crusce, Bettie's Mamma, it was very kind in you all to express your sympathy for me in my troubles with canvassers, etc. It seems to be one of those things that must be endured, so it is some allevation to know that others sympathize. A lady in describing to me how good and kind was a frient of hers, says "she always buys of every one whe comes whether she wants the articles or not, thinking that it is the truest charity." There is no doubt more true kindness in furnishing employment to people, or patronizing their business, than in giving, and if one's purse would allow this would be people, or patronizing their business, than in giving, and if one's purse would allow this would be the easiest and best way out of it. It is so hard is know who are the really worthy and needy, and what is the best way to help even those we might easiest a little. You have probably all read Holland's story. "Nicholas Minturn." The ideas advanced there about indiscriminate charity, and the encouragement of pauperism, and the ways of doing good the here of the story is represented a adopting, made quite an impression upon ma. Robinson Crusoe, your way of treating agents is certainly an excellent one, but consumes a great deal of time. I commenced housekeeping with the resolution to treat every one who came te my house with perfect politeness, and to feed all who

deny that my neighbors sometimes drop in at inconvenient times, but think it would be far worshould like to meet you, though I think it doubtful if I ever have, as I did not attend the Convention last fail. I know the young man of whom you speak, or his counterpart, that is a class I would not encourage if I could. I have no notice with the stout young fellows who, perfectly well abis to do any kind of hard work, take up those occupations they ought to leave for those unit for labor. T. A. R., I certainly do not think one pair of hands should do all the work of a family of eight or ten, be it on four floors or one. I think in most families of that size there would be some one who could assist; if not, there should be hired help by all means, and the economizing be in some other direction. What I wrote was only by way of suggestion,—circumstances must govern these things, of course. I agree with you that the wife and mother should be at liberty, or at all events cheerful and bright, in the hours when the members of the family are all together, and this an overworked woman cannot be, unless she is of a more angelic nature than most of us are. Siroc, I sent you to a lilles, and, as there was room in the box, put in a few cuttings, thinking if you did not ear for them you would give them to some one who would like to have them.

THE STORY OF A SOUL.

From Pearl Onar, Chicago.—Amber's last letter haunts me. In vain I have reminded myself that it refers to a private communication with which I have nothing to do. Rememorance of the sweetest soul in the world, who lived a weary time in an uncongenial atmosphere, and so suffered mattyrdom, impels me. She was starting for mental stimulus, and I bitterly hated the crowd she was with, not of, for I knew in some circles she would have been loved and honored. Now, looking back I do not blame them. They were pleasant, intelligent people, but practical,—of the digitight kind. An intense, lingjinative, somewhat reserved nature, they could not understand. Whit people do not understand they mistrust and resent. Her longing for approbation and appreciation defeated itself by if very intensity. I told her so stalmost the cost of friendship, adding if she did not conquer her sanstitiveness it would conquer her. That she consented to believe me, and nearly crucified herself in the hardening process, proved the strength that underlaid her character. She won her place; not the place she longed for. Faw of us who build up ideas which have no human serial ide that; but, because she ceased to be odd and sensitive on the surface, people no longer cared to criticise her; because she ceased to be odd and sensitive on the surface, people no longer cared to criticise her; because she ceased to be expect, a comprehending sympathy she obtained a fair substitute.

Dear writer, whoever you may be, will you forgive this intrusion? Will you believe that however hard I seem, I have the tenderest sympathy with you, and feel you have a fine, true native? Perhaps I do not sufficiently advocate the besity of meskness and humility. In the home circle, where we must seeds bear and forbear with each other's faults and follies, those qualities are most desirable. But some of ma acquaintances. Few can afford to do that. People are dependent upon each other. We must live sione, or fortify ourselves against uncongrenial sequaintanc THE STORY OF A SOUL.

SLANGY GIRLS.

FROM HAWTHORN, FORT MADISON, IA.—I lave been very much interested in the articles in The Home for and against slang, and I am surprise beyond measure to find so many who approve and so few who disapprove of its use. I know it is at uncommon to hear girls make use of alang, and I charged it to their innocence and youth-in fact, thought they knew no better, and so could excuse it, but to learn that they willfully use a sof words which originate from the lowest and made valgar class of people with the idea that it will allure the attention of the opposite sex and excess husbands is simply preposserous and incredible Have the ladies who have written in its fave daughters? If so, is it a pleasant sound to their conversation interspersed with such arrest sions as "Oh, give us a rest." You have "That's what's the matter," "That's the latest when the matter, ""That's what's the matter, ""That's the latest when the such as the matter, ""That's what's the matter, """That's what's the matter, " SLANGY GIRLS.

for siang (and I a flow of the siang (and I a flow) and the sign of the siang habit. And most a pretty face that they tole sake. And when she has some to say that it will appouse will commence a for the benefit of his pretthe Slangy Girl (who won has my warmest symphor daughter has held up sensible woman." and a renta. Consequently, we have the siang of the siang sign o

THE CLUB SECRI FROM ORLENA, CH failure for the Club, as for our pet croa ing is close at hand, and out with a handful of m little less than 200, with creasing, and the populi ing gradually line with a prophets we like. It is have not ceased to exist a been very liberal with the rection. Happily, we habers who are experts at et is a prasperous, harmoni To and to the general it some of the best talent it making our first public, now offer to the people-is to be a charitable ente of which will be placed, hand, to be used in asshomeless. Our Treasure and trustworthy. It is a the topinest round of a a reckless step will precin We hope to see a full attement, which will be held at the Tremont House, o April 12, commencing at procured at Lyon & Heal book-store of Jansen & A of the Ordinary on the evidence of the ordinary of the evidence of the ordinary of the ordinary of the ordinary of the ordinary of the the ordinary of the ordinary of the tension 25 cents. Will the same the ordinary the treatment of the ordinary of the tension 25 cents. Will the conveniently. Tickets for the ordinary of the date of the ordinary of the date of the ordinary of the ordin

FROM VIRGINIA HAWES any one tell me of so in the spring when we f that a grasshopper would I can answer that ques kumyss. I have for year times, and often, it would be welcome; have would be welcome; have some of which would be I would sink back into it of late I have been expand, though I don't sun article, am so well ples done me that I feel like ing to take a new lesse of One part of old kumyss parts new milk, and a lit to make it so sweet as if it stand two or tures when appraing like soda I started my first mess
the watery top, and it is
or three messes, a day or
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again use some of the fir
ly the settlings) to ferme
of this from a letter if
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I shall be will paid for m
fail at first, it will not be
als are of but little expejust before and after me
from indigestion as I had
have told you all I know
deluge me with letters
ment for yourselves. If
and don't keep it in teor
why you should not sicce
If any of the sisters hat
they will find that washin
heas.

they will find that washin ness.

Al. L. G., I received y thank you; have not tried it not you who asked w from molding? Some or dipped in brandy was goo brancy,—and prefer the printed on. Can get it cent a sheet. I cuit it, j jelly-cup and put on the Then seal up with pape white of an egg. If the it trouble you; let it stay come off with the paper with the jelly. Some one also on the top to prevent mo A friend of mine did. an made,—and it was a lar absorbed the molesure an the jelly a bat taste. Sh as she found it out, but it Mr. Editor, I don't like the signature at the top o

FOR WORK
FROM LITTLE MOTHER
silent hitherto because
the general good that sented by others. When those interested to decide. The subject of cheap ! and the connection between the connection between the connection between the connection between the connection of the co am a housekeeper and a prevent my taking that ment, and making its a ment, and making its a ment, and ment of he of care she enjoyed in hadies in question are playling, for one year at ent tidle life, and devote interest; but, as now is the decision must be maddrossed to the care of Monday, and a meeting once appointed.

FROM BLANCHE, CH has become the fashio patrate on the frivolt patiate on the frivolity.

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Even The Trinsume he

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fun. why, it is perfectly

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paper asking where wost

les get wives, adding it

England for them; th

at for and can do nothut

and go to parties, etc.;

hasbanda, so that the

but to order their serve girl or 25, Downer's Gnove, ILL, girl who has no plants, but who is them, and we have not the wherewith, if some reader of The Home will swalips of any kind I will be very will send something in return. Will have tell me how to make the little haby's skirts, as I want to get her in soon!

ave some calladium amyrillie, Madeira ave some calladium amyrillie, Madeira a, and lily-of-the-vailey bulbs that a exchange for some choice gladior toerose that will bloom this year, and any, one has any of these to exchange be they will let me know through Tur

the control of the co

LDINE, DEL REY.—Won't some one out raising primroses and arvitael admirer of The Home in Barrington, know if the little tree-shaped flower-ate bears a small fruit that is much fragrance. Please answer her through

of the Tate, Brookston, IND.—Can lome circle greatly oblige me by send-em entitled "The Modern Cairn"; s soon as possible, and I will return of sent by the last of next week it

W., GLENWOOD, JA. -Will the lady

B., FORT WAYNE.—Will some con-ne flome be so kind as to inform me ipp for stuffing birds and animals so y look as in life?

cas to get some verbena seed; if some me some she will have my thanks un-

TUBER, CHICAGO.—Will some of the ili me what will take kerosene out of keeps spreading fearfully? Rockronn.—Will some lady informate method of cleaning lace curtains, etc. ?

AGENTS AGAIN.

AN. PRINCETON.— Heath, Robinson ile's Mamma, it was very kilid in you serve you want to be one of those sust be endured, so it is some alleviatibat others sympathize. A lady in me how good and kind was a friend "she always buys of every one who ar she wants the articles or not, think-the truest charity." There is no doubt indiness in furnishing employment to atronizing their business, than in givene's purse would allow this would be not best way out of it. It is so hard to are the really worthy and needy, and est way to help even those we might e. You have probably all read Hoi-"Nicholas Minture." The ideas adabout indiscriminate charity, and the ent of bauperism, and the ways of done hero of the story is represented as ada quite an impression upon me. rusoe, your way of treating agents is excellent one, but consumes a great. I commenced housekeeping with an to treat every one who came to my express boliteness, and to feed all who y, but I have been imposed upon so I may have grown crabbed. Still I to buy of any one without thinking a I spent years are in accompanying a had just started out as agent for a new

them come at all. Heath, I am sure to meet you, though I think it doubtars, as I did not attend the Convenient I know the young man of whom you as counterpart, —that is a class I would ge if I could. I have no natience with nang fellows who, perfectly well able ind of hard work, take up shose occur ought to leave for those unfit for a. R., I certainly do not think one pair ould do all the work of a family of beit on four floors or one. I think in so of that size there would be some one nesist; if not, there should be hired nears, and the economizing he in some un. What I wrote was only by way of circumstances must govern those aree. I agree with you that the wife and lid he at liberty, or at all events bright, in the hours when the memanity are all together, and this an overman cannot be, unless she is of a more tre than most of us are. Siroc, I cent and, as there was room in the box, cuttings, thinking if you did not care a would give them to some one who have them.

o have them.

STORY OF A SOUL.

L. OMAR, CHICAGO, —Amber's last letas. In vain I have reminded myself, we to a private communication with mothing to do. Remembrance of the uli in the world, who lived a weary uncoagenial atmosphere, and so sufridous, impels me. She was starving timulus, and I bitterly hated the crowd had not of, for I knew in some circles are been loved and honored. Now, i i do not blame them. They were telligent people, but practical,—of the d. An intense, imaginative, somewhat it understand they mistrust and resent. For approbation and appreciation deby its very intensity. I told her so at ost of friendship, adding if she did not sensitiveness it would conquer her. Consented to believe me, and nearly welf in the hardening process, proved that underlaid her character. She won of the place she longed for. Few of the surface, people mo longer didse her; because she ceased to be pectuding sympathy she obtained a fair sub-ter.

the whoever you may be, will you forreasion? Will you believe that however
I have the tenderest sympathy with
il you have a fine, true nature? Pert sufficiently advocate the beauty of
d humility. In the home circle, where
dis bear and forbear with each other's
elites, those qualities are most desirameof us are out in the busy, striving
need will-power, strength of purpose,
a degree invulnerable to malice and
if we would keep our feet. Social
at People are dependent upon each
must live slone, or fortify ourselves
must live slone friendships were so ensoul, whose friendships were so en-

spt all for the sake of the one or two there.

Soil, whose friendships were so endives all of whom have some peculiar. There is an outer circle whose extractive, but with whom we stand in on. They tell us the news, show as wersion, but we have nothing to do they with us. Another circle within and dearto us. They are to us not more elligible thoughts of the Divine mind. Sarer group there is, beings bound common destiny; not mere sequaintarers of our very existence. Much quote, but I tremble at the space I pp, and so end, saying only this uncongenial surroundings, and those toiling multitude, grow somewhat rehance, but beneath the crust each lk, reserve the swestest welcome for ymay never meet, but whose place

FROM BLANCHE, CHICAGO.—It seems to me it has become the fashion of the day to talk and expansion on the frivolity of girls, their misbehavior, has become the fashion of the day to talk and expansive on the frivolity of girls, their misbehavior, etc. Scarcely do we pick up a paper but we see a column headed. "Overdressed Girls," or such like. Even The Tribune had an article the other day headed. "Slangy Girls." O dear! If "Perfectly lovely" and "Just splendid" are sing, what an accomous quantity of "slangy" girls there are! I don't believe there is one girl out of a thousand who does not use those words. And then the school-girls! Who has a better right to laugh than they? When they're in school they cannot laugh, and when out, if they dare to laugh, it is the talk of the whole people. When in the car, if they care to laugh at a good joke or a rare bit of fan, why, it is perfectly shocking.

Not so very song ago there was an article in a siper asking where would the young men of America get wives, adding that they will have to go to be agiand for them; that these American girls are it for and can do nothing else but obly the piano and go to parties, etc.; that they want wealthy husband, so that they shall have nothing to do but to order their servants. Now I think there are many girls whose aim is quite different, although many can play the piano. SLANGY GIRLS.

BRORK, FORT MADISON, IA.—I have
ch interested in the articles in The
lagainst slang, and I am surprised
are to find so many who approve and
sapprove of its use. I know it is not
hear girls make use of slang, and I
to their innocence and youth—in
they knew no better, and as could
to learn that they willfully use a set
th originate from the lowest and most
people with the idea that it will
mitton of the opposite sex and secret
mply prepositerous and incredibles
as who have written in its favor
fee, is it a pleasant sound to hear
tition interspersed with such exprey,
the give us a rest, "You bet,
The matter," "That's too this,
"The matter," "That's too this," SLANGY GIRLS.

girls who mean to make good wives, who mean to do their own work, who mean to make home pleasant. Although they now put on a fair exterior, and have curls and frizzes, and dress rather gayly too, and perform on that sometimes much-abused instrument, and although they go to parties, and like "lots" of fun. I think that underneath this all beats a true heart, and a true woman she means to be. Maybe I am wrong; but it seems to me as if there weren't so many frivolous girls as people talk about. It has only become the fashion, and so people follow it.

etc., etc. Would you be willing for your daughters to wantonly use such phrases for the purpose of attracting a crowd of alang-admiring men? Do you think a man who has an honest admiration for siang (and I believe they are few) a sit companion for a refined and modest girl? I am confident that the majority of men will agree that nothing is more results that alang from the lips of a girl or woman they love. And the very men who seem to enjoy it in others will, should they chance to hear it from their sisters, immediately reprove them. You are true, Ginger, in saying that flashy, siangy girls are not the ones the gentlemen most respect. Slang may amuse, but inspire love or respect never. As a sule, 'lis the pretty girl who is most given to the elang habit. And most men are so in love with a pretty face that they tolerate the slang for beauty's sake. And when she has won a husband I presume to say that it will not be long ere her loving spouse will commence a course of lectures on slang for the benefit of his pretty wife. The mother of the Slangy Girl (who would like to squeeze Amber) has my warmest sympathies, for I am confident her daughter has held up Amber as "the most sensible woman," and a shining example for parents. Consequently, when recuked by her loving mother, will solace herself by re-reading Amber's letter, and, against the wishes of her mother, persist is indulging in slang—and "getting on highs." Away, Lewellyn, with your false notions. Bring forth the onloss and lecks. Graft them into the sweet mignonette. Who would have the monotonous fragrance which his natural to the flower? On with the slang! For is not Amber "the most sensible woman": BLACK HEADS.

From Fedalma, Racing.—To H. and M. let me say, that "black heads" are not worms, but simply a filling up of the pores of the skin by a cheesy refuse matter, and appears more frequently in the face because there the skin is kept in a more healthy condition by frequent bathing than the rest of the body, therefore it is required to do its own duty and help the rest as well, and so by overwork become filled, and dust and dirt settling on the top give the appearance of a head. If the body were washed as often as the face they would not occur,—in fact, I think I never knew a person in the habit of frequent bathing who was at all troubled. As a remedy: first, loosen with a needle and squeeze out with the fingers, then, to prevent recurring, after taking two or three Turkish or other hot steam baths, a frequent washing, and vigorous rubbing with coarse towels and a hot soak at least once a week, you will no longer be annoyed with Acue, or "black heads." Peggotty, if you will follow the same course you need not have a "spring attack." I gave mine up several years since, and take two or three Turkish baths instead; it is much pleasanter. So few people appreciate the need of keeping the pores of the skin-open and free by frequent hot baths. I am convinced that many diseases arise from neglect of this important duty. Overworked liver, kidneys, etc., are so benefited by helping the skin to do its share of work and allowing them only their legitimate duties. More batas and less medicine is my motto.

If somebody will only send me a little trailing arbutus, blossoms and vine. It has been "my heart's desire" for years to see and smell some. Anything that I have, or can buy, beg, or-well yes—corrow, will I give in exchange. Mention something desired and I will try my best to return it immediately.

A QUESTION OF THREAD. BLACK HEADS. THE CLUB SECRETARY'S REPORT. THE CLUB SECRETARY'S REPORT.
FROM ORLENA, CHICAGO. —When we started out as an organized body, a few knowing ones gathered their heads together and prophesied a complete failure for the Club, and placed our length of life as a society at six months. After that time The Home Club would be a thing of the past. So much for our pet croakers. Our seventh monthly meeting is close at hand, and the society, which started out with a handful of members, now numbers.

out with a handful of members, now numbers a little less than 200, with the interest steadily increasing, and the popular artists of the day falling gradually into our ranks. That is the style of prophets we like. It is not their fault that we have not ceased to exist as a society, for they have been very literal with their assistance in that direction. Happily, we have a host of solid members who are experts at engineering, and the result is a prosperous, harmonious, delightful Home.

To and to the general interest, we have engaged some of the best talent in the city to assist us in makingsour first public enterstainment—which we now offer to the people—select and enjoyable. It is to be a charitable entertainment, the proceeds of which will be placed with the funds now on hand, to be used in assisting the friendless and homeless. Our Treasurer is perfectly honorable and trustworthy. It is a hard struggle to reach the topmost round of a ladder, but how suddenly a reckless step will precipitate one to the bottom! We hope to see a full attenuance at our entertainment, which will be held in the Ladies' Ordinary at the Tremont House, on the evening of Friday, April 12, commencing at 8 p. m. Tickets can be procured at Lyon & Healy's music-store and the book-store of Jansen & McClurg, or at the door of the Ordinary of the avening in onestion. Admission 25 cents. Will the friends who are willing to assist us in our object please attend, and induce others to swell the ranks? We wish to see the room full, and it will seas a host. The programmes will be out in good season, with a list that cannot is it to please the public.

Our next regular meeting will be held Thursday, April 11, at the Tremoni House club-rooms, at 2 o'clock p. m. We hope to see every member in attendance that is not too far away to reach us souveniently. Tickets for the entertainment will be on hand, ready for disposal. There is also business before the Glub to disposed of in which we are all interested, and should each have a voice. Do not forget the A QUESTION OF THREAD. FROM SIROC, FARMINGTON. —I have a want, and hope some posted one will give it immediate attention. I would like to do some chain-stitching on a Willcox & Gibbs machine, and the linen floss I use for hand-embroidering and chain-stitching on a Willcox & Gibbs machine, and the linen floss I use. Jor hand-embroidering and chain-stitching will not answer the purpose. Is there linen for machine work, and, if so, waere can I get it! If must use cotton, where can tant be found! Now, please, I am in a hurry for it.

I nave read carefully what the Saturday's Home said about our entertaining agents, etc. I am well sware I have been fearfully humbugged sometimes, and yet I cannot shut the door in their face, but they do consume time and spoil temper. When one of them cails, and upon my telling them I do not need the article they offer, they take their leave. I feel almost like cailing them back and buying something, but so many have one thing and another to show and dwell upon the merits of each till I am wearled. If I thought any canvassers that were coming to Farmington this summer would read this, I would write them a chapter of advice and directions for their benefit and mine. I presume they come under the head of "What cannot be cured must be endured." I think when any of them cail on me bereafter I shall take them wherever I may have been at work when they came, and continue my labors. I can allow them to waste their time as long as they choose, so they are not making any inroads on mine, and when they came, and continue my labors. I can allow them to waste their time as long as they choose, so they are not making any inroads on mine, and when they leave I may thank them for having spent a most deligatful time and received much instruction.

Estelle, thanks for the nurseries and pretty poem sent to my little girl. She enjoys the pictures very much. Were they for her name? Kather than Lanoury should steal "No Sect in Heaven," I will copy her the poem. Let me know if you are not supplied.

If any who have written me havefalled in getting If you are not supplied:
If any who have written me have falled in getting an answer, please drop me a postal.

members.

Since writing the above, I have received a note from Fern Leaf requesting me to be very impressive in my call for the meeting next Thursday, as she will be with us, and has many subjects to bring up for consideration, and wishes a full voice from the members. Again I say, let every member of the Cluo be present, if possible, at 2 o'clock sharp, April 11. FOR LUNG COMPLAINTS. FROM PRINCESSE. CHAMONNI, IND.—Suffering Addie's appeal in last week's paper so touched my FROM VINCINIA HAWTHOBNE, RACINE.—Peggoty, sympathy for you brings me out. You ask, "can any one tell me of some simple medicines to take in the spring when we feel so tired and languid that a grasshopper would be a burden?" I think I can answer that question in a single word—knuyss. I have for years suffered from debility at times, and often it seemed to we death

Addie's appeal in last week's paper so touched my heart and sympathy that I cannot and dare not refrain from responding, and perhaps thereby helping her. The remedies are simple, and she may have tried them; yet I can hardly believe it, for I have so much confidence, derived from personal observation and experience, in them, that I do not believe there would have been need for that cry for help had she done so.

The first is to make up your mind that you will get better. Then take equal parts of glycorine and good whissy; mix and take frequently during the day and night; or to a quart of whisky add one and a quarter pounds of rock-candy, shake frequently until well dissolved. You will find either of the above excellent, I think; at least I hope so; and if you do try them and find relief, will you please report to The Home, so that others may be persuaded as to their efficacy? Have you ever tried a mustard draft placed over your lungs at night? I make mine with could, portions of flour and mustard, mixed together with the white of an egg (which keeps if from blistering the flesh), and then thinned with a little water or vinegar. I have also gained a great deal of relief from a towel wrung out of cold water, and, after placing on the chest, covered with a dry flannel.

I have some wants, but there have been so many requests for the same that I do not like to ask any particular person for them, but if some one would send to me, in care of The Home, applique patknmyss. I have for years suffered from debility at times, and often, it seemed to me, death would be welcome; have tried various remedies, some of which would benest me for a time, then I would sink back into the slough of despond, but of late I have been experimenting with kumyss, and, though I don't suppose I make a first-class article, am so well pleased with the good it has done me that I feel like a new being, and am willing to take a new lesse of life. The rule I use is: One part of old kumyss, two parts water, three parts new milk, and a little sugar,—hardly enough to make it so sweet as if it were baby's food. Let it stand two or turee days, stirring often, and, when a peraling it so so weath to the suffer of the stand two or turee days, stirring often, and, when a peraling it is so weet to the stand two or turee days. I started my first mess with yeast, using mostly the watery top, and it is a good plan to make two or three messes, a day or two spart, with the yeast, so as to keep up a supply, then where you make.

particular person for them, but if some one would send to me, in care of The Home, applique patterns for outternies, grinins, etc., I would be very much obliged, and return stamps immediately.
Will some one tell me where I can learn the value of some old coins that I have? And is there any one to help an essay for commencement?

the watery top, and it is a good plan to make two or three messes, a day or two apart, with the yeast, so as to keep up a supply, then when you make again use some of the first made kumyss (especial-'ly the settlings) to feerment it. I got my drat ideas of this from a letter in The Home, printed last fall, and; my experiments shall benefit you alone I shall be will paid for my trouble. If you should fail at first, it will not be much loss, as the materials are of but little expense. I take half a tumbler just before and after meals, and have no trouble from indigestion as I had sefore. Now, friends, I have told you all I know about it, so please don't deluge me with letters asking more, but experiment for yourselves. If you get good, lively yeast, and don't keep it in too cool a place, I don't know why you should not aucoeed.

If any of the sisters have bitter out-meal on hand they will find that washing will take out the bitterness.

M. L. G., I received your pleasant letter, and

they will find that washing will take out the bitterness.

M. L. G., I received your pleasant letter, and thank you; have not tried your remedies yet. Was it not you who asked what would prevent jelly from molding? Some one told you that paper dipped in brandy was good. I use paper without brancy,—and prefer the kind newspapers are printed on. Can get it at the book-stores for a cent a sheet. I cut it just to fit the top of the jelly-cup and put on the moroling after making: Then seal up with paper brushed over with the white of an egg. If the mold comes on don't let it trouble you; let it stay till you use and it will come off with the paper without any taste of it in the jelly. Some one also suggested putting sugar on the top to prevent mold; has she ever tried it? A friend of mine did. and came near looing all she made,—and it was a large quantity. The sugar absorbed the moisture and fermented, which gave the jelly a boat taste. She washed it all off as soon as she found it out, but it was not nice.

Mr. Editor, I don't like your new way of putting the signature at the top of the letter.

FOR WORKINGWOMEN.

FROM LITTLE MOTHER, CHICAGO. —I have been silent hitherto because I had nothing to offer for the general good that had not been already presented by others. Whether I now have I leave for those interested to decide.

A BUNCH OF ANSWERS. FROM DANBURY, LA PORTE, IND. -All those wishing trailing arbutus, if they will send soon, can send to Box 100, Escanaba, Mich., and the friend there wishes choice slips or patterns of fancy work in exchange. Will some one send me a copy of Bennie's Reprieve? I have tried my best to fili all orders for table-cover and lilies of the valley; if I have failed to send to any that have the programment me stamps for the programme I me with the second to wish they to fill all orders for table-cover and lines of the valley; if I have failed to send to any that have sent me stamps for the aforesaid, I do wish they would send me a postal-card and thereby revive my memory a little. Thanks to Mrs. M. for a very pretty apron pattern; sent her table-cover pattern; nope she received it. Yes, Florence, I received the lamorequin pattern; thanks. Will send lace pattern at my first lessure moment. Spliffre, you hursed the different denominations right where they are appreciated. I belong to the first-named sect; what can I do in return for you? I am indebted to some one for an apron pattern, but, as there was no name marked, I am at a loss to know who I shall return thanks to. Robinson Crusce, Callilcothe, Mo., I send you would send me blackberry lily in exchange, or I will pay for it. Sweet Mary, I have divided my dicentia with you; would like the tuberose if it is a biossoming buib. Brownie, of Lyons, Ia., here is a recipe for cream candy that I can youch for: Four even coffee cups of granulated sugar, two tespeons cream tariar, one and one-half cups coid water, vanilla about one teaspoon. Let it boil orissly, do not sir, try in coid water, pour on plates to cool, and pull as you would molasses candy. It is a No. I. Will you send me some spotted ivy? Who would like a recipe for dumplings, even better than our hasbands mothers ever dared to make? Duri all speak at once.

sented by others. Whether I now have I leave for those interested to decide.

The subject of cheap living, of workingwomen, and the connection between the two, has occupied my thoughts of late, and I have taken the trouble to make estimate of all expenses, and reach the conclusion that the acme of cheapness in the co-perative housesceping. By accepting room-mates this may be done in the best style for, at the outside, \$4 per week. I give this as the extreme limit of expense, but it may be reduced nearly half. All is according to the style of living. I foresee that the objection to this will be in the sharing of rooms, but this is a necessity that falls upon many in any case, and every lady must have some not disagreeable acquaintance who would join her; beside, this is absolutely essential to cheapness, as sharing rooms divides every expense, but the one item of food, and that is among the least important. There is strength in numbers, and I think I may safely guarantee that if fairty ladies will club together in this way, a furnished house, not and cold water in every room, bath-rooms on every foor, and every modern convenience included, may be taken, and well kept, while the expense shall not exceed the sum I have named, and probably will come considerably inside of it, even with the excendant. That there are nousekeepers and housekeepers has been fully demonstrated in these columns. I am a housekeeper and a manager, with no cite to prevent my taking charge of such an establishment, and making it a piace where each lady may unite the pleasure of her own home with the lack of care she enjoyed in her mother's house. If the ladies in question are pleased with the idea, I am willing, for one year at least, to-give up my present tide life, and devote myself to them and their laterest; but, as now is the time to rent a house, the decision must be made at once. Any letters addressed to the care of The Home I will receive Monday, and a meeting of all interested can be at once appointed. THE PURSE VS. THE VOTE. FROM BITTERSWEET, DIXON, I am glad to see the great question of woman's rights so ably dis-cussed oro and con in The Home Department. For one I do not sigh for the ballot, but think it will be conferred on our sex at no distant day. The unone I do not sigh for the ballot, but think it will be conferred on our sex at no distant day. The unwise course adopted by many strong-minded women, I think, has greatly retarded the measure. The conduct of Isabella Hooker, one of their shinting lights, in taking up her residence in Washington and proclaiming from the house-tops that she intends to stay there until she compels the Senate of the United States to hear her, is a diagrace to the cause she advocates.

Another hindrance is to be found in the course pursued by many lecturers; instead of sticking to their text, they launch out in fearful denunciations of the tyrant man. as a warsky-dinking, tobacco-consuming monster,—all of which may oe true, but has no bearing upon the main question. As long as there are greater wrongs than disfranc. is ment to redress, it would be well if these agitators would pay a little attention to some of the more heinous. For instance: What right under Heaven has a man to compel his wife to come cringing to his feet to beg for a little money? Upon entering the married state, the man is popularly supposed to endow his wife with all his wordly goods; then why, in the name of sense, should she not share alike with him? Instead of this, public opinion allows him to be keeper of her conscience, compelling her to turn a deaf ear to the calls of charity, and neglect to provide for the more liberal education of her children. "Give us a purse and we care not who makes the laws," probably expresses the sentiments of nine-tenths of the women of our country.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS,

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. FROM PILGRIM, CHICAGO.—Thank you, ladies all—Catharine Glover, Betsy Bobbit, Brownie, and all—Catharine Glover, Betsy Bobbit, Brownie, and Storm—for recipes. I shall attempt my first dainty dish from the list to-morrow, and will report. Catharine Glover, I like you, not so much for what you said as what you left unsaid. Let us shake hands hard. Now, all of you, what can I do in return? I don't know how to make a cotton-fiannel elephant, and never even saw one. I have spent half an hour hunting a sautable offering, and and nothing more attractive than a paper of molassos candy. I am ashamed. Never mind, perhaps some of you will some day ask a question I can answer. For the present I offer my friendship, At tals distance it is valuable. Please divide it among you, if it will go round, and still consider me in your debt.

answer. For the present I offer my friendship. At tails distance it is valuable. Please divide it among you, if it will go round, and still consider me in your debt.

A MOTHER'S EXPERIENCE.

From Hyoerie, St. Charles.—Yiddie, I have seen no answer to your request. "The heart feels most when the lips move not," etc., is "Good-By," composed by J. C. Englebrecht. Will send you the words if you will send me address. I will say to Mary Moor's can sympathize with you. I am mother of four children, of ages from 2 years to 16. Age and experience has taught me to be my own physician. I use water; we always have that.

We have not had a doctor in our house to treat the sick for eight years. My children have had scarlettever, whooping-cough,—in fact all diseases that children are helr to,—I have not given them a pull or dose of peopermint. If you will send me your address will tell you how to treat yours. I would intrude too much on the columns of The Home to be definite. A correspondent tells you to use crackers for your little one, which is good, but prefer flour cooked in water to the consistency of starch. When used add two-thirds milk, or if the bowels are constipated use Graham instead of fine flour. I would like to exchange flower-seeds or bulbs with some one. I would like Verbenaa, Palox D, Lily-of-the-Valley, Pansy, Tralling Aroutus; in exchange will send Baisams, Sweet Mignonette, Sweet Rocket, Blackberry Lily, Duolears, Prince's Feather, and numerous others I have.

MAKE THE BEST OF IT.

FROM CALLA LILY, ENGLEWOOD.—Why will not all unpopular and unbappy women—and men, too, for that matter—make the best of everything? A determination to do so would be a wonderful smoother of the difficulties which beset us in our probationary scene. In Peter Pindar's story of the Pilgrim and Peas two fellows, upon whom the penance of walking to a certain shrine with peas in their shoes had been enjoined, are represented as having performed their tasks under very different circumstances and very ufferent moods. One of them, having taken the precaution to soften his peas by boiling them, tripped lightly and merrily over the ground: the other, who had not gamption enough to turn his hard pellets into a poultice by the same process, limped and howled all the way. It is pretty much the same in our pilgrimage through this vaie of tears. The impatient and imprudent travel on hard peas; the prudent and sagacous make themselves easy in their shoes, and run cheerfully the race set before them. Myself, for instance, will overlook and make the best of the inelegant phrase the printer made me use in last Saturday is sue.

To Amy, from Oak Park, your half-worn clothing will be gratefully accepted at the Home for the Friendless, 911 Wabash avenue,—Mrs. Grant, Matron.

To Busybody, Fort Howard, the verbenas will not come up from the old roots. Rake off the bed carefully, and as soon as the soil gets warmed up you will have many seedling verbenas, which are preferable to all others. MAKE THE BEST OF IT.

TAR AS A REMEDY.
FROM P. P. P., CHICAGO. Suffering Addie is no TAR AS A REMEDY.

FROM P. P. P. C. CHILGEO. —Suffering Addie is no doubt suffering from consumption, and should therefore consult her family physician. I want, however, to recommend her to use Barbadoes tar, having prescribed it many times with most excellent results. Put a tablespoonful into a quart of boiling water, and take a wineglass full three times a day. Also use it by inhalation thus: Put a tablespoonful into a fruit tin with a half-pint of water, place on the stove, and, when hot enough to give off vapor, inhala for five minutes, deeply, three times a day; or, better still, keep it on the back part of the stove all the time, or put it over an injant's-tood lamp, and keep burning in the bedroom all night. Tar-vapor has the wonderful property of preventing waste of the substance of the lung, and is healing withal. Cream, and plain, nourishing diet, should be used. Storin, Joliet; Georgiana, Chicago; and others, shall have Kenilworth Ivy and some other seeds promptly.

Oak Park, Amy can forward her cast-off clothing to the Home of the Friendless on Wabsh avenue.

'where it will do the greatest amount of good."

Mrs. P. P. tells me they care not how little wear there is left, seeing that they often want things that will last only a few days while the poor creatures are in transit to their homes or elsewhere.

Who in the city will send me ferns and arbutus

Who in the city will send me ferns and arbutus for a pair of English turtle-doves?

I have three kinds each of acyranthus and begonia slips, also lilac, German ruy, forget.me.not, meadow pink, and some perennial roots, to exchange with some one in Chicago for peony, gladiolus, or anything. My callas are all gone.

NO CONFLICT.

From Aunt Luct. Chicago. — To the editor and ladies of the Woman's Christian Association I would like to say. "No, it is not a conflict." When we organized our Home we freely discussed all public institutions, and know that between these two there is a marked difference. I did know there was such an institution on Wabash avenue, and will accept the cordial invitation of Heath to visit it, if not at the next monthly meeting, will try to call soon. We know that your object is a wortay one, and when we meet can tell you more satisfactorily than I could write wherein we differ. This great city of "magnificent distances" certainly needs more than one such institution, even were they alike. There are thousands of girls yet who have no elevating influences about them, there are maidens and widows who will be glad to hear our doors are opened. We do not propose calling our project a Home, bur will have some suitable name by which the world at large will know who and what we are. We wish you all success, and promise to take no laurels from you, but with sympathy, charity, and love better because our Homes were founded. NO CONFLICT.

LEAF-BLEACHING. FROM LOU, MONNOUTH, ILL. - Fannie Frost and Questions, I have never attempted to bleach ferns by the following method, -merely flowers and

laid upon small sheets of tin and covered tightly with lace or thin muslin. These are placed in h vessel of cold water and allowed to boil slowly for several hours. When taken out, the upper sheet of tin is removed, and the leaves are deprived of their tissues by means of a fine camel's-hair brush. after which they are observed in the usual manner.

Fannie Frost, send patterns of card-receiver to me in care of Home, and in return you will receive my thanks and (if desired) pattern of rabbit pincushion, with directions.

WORK-BOX AND MATCH-SAFE. FROM KNIFE AND FORK, LA PORTE, IND.—I would like to give directions for making a work-box which I made, and I think it is very pretty: Take a box the size you wish, sand-paper it, and paint with black paint. When the paint is dry varnish it; while the varnish is wet, arrange ferns varnish it; while the varnish is wet, arrange ferns on the box, then let this dry, and varnish over four or five times. When done it will look as if the ferns were inlaid. I made mine acout six months ago, and the ferns, have retained their color, and are just as pretty as ever.

I can make a pretty match-safe by taking an egg and breaking is at one end, letting the meat run out; then I crocnet a cover for it and attach some tassels, and find it is very pretty.

I have a pretty toilet-set border, rug border, and holder pattern, which I will exchange for bulbs, seeds, or roots.

FROM EVERGLADE, INDIANAPOLIS.—In reply to several inquiries where Florida moss may be ob-tained, I send the address of Mrs. E. Merritt, Attained, I send the address of Mrs. E. Merritt, At-tamonte, Orange County, Fls. She has several children who can collect the moss, lichen, or any-thing desired from that latitude, and will send by mail packages as desired, calculating to pay about half the amount of money sent for postage, and the remainder to pay for the strouble of collecting. She is a deserving woman, and will be glad to earn a tride in this way.

FLANNEL NATURAL HISTORY. From Blue Bird, Racine.—Many of the ladies have said, "Will 'that person' who said she would give patterns for cotton-batting doils picased to so." I would say to them that it is utterly impossible to do so in The Home, but to those who will send me their address I will send them the pattern. Will Violet Vernon please send me patterns of cat and kittens, and will some one send me patterns of horse and pig? I will send pattern of Chinese aircastle, dog, squirrel, and giraffe, or will return stamps.

THE FISHER'S COMING. The winds of eve blow down from the land;
The winds of morn come up from the sea.
The fisher-wife paces the dimpled sand,
And cattle snif wo, gazing out from the lea.

The sun of morn blushes over the hill;
The sun of eve takes its night-bringing bath.
The fisher-wife hopes against boding of ill,
As she watches it blunge in its blood-spatte

The wavelets of morn kiss the hem of the shore; The wavelets of eve, in the shivering light. Bring message of death that was omened before. The fisher-wife coaxes H shogeward, though

The blue-bloused old wrecker turns pale in his And starts at the boom of phantom-born gup.
The fisher-wife's mind flits off o'er the deep,
And she croons to the dead in her lap, 'He is

ST. JOSEPH, Mich. HUGH DUSK. Two Democratic Chiefs-Tweed and Kelly Jack Kelly is the present Tammany-Hall "Boss" of New York, having succeeded Bill Tweed. He is playing the role of pretended reformer, just as the old Boss did until he got his talons fairly fastened upon the property of the taxpayers. The New York World (Dem.) is so impressed with the resemblance of the two chiefs that it draws a startling parallel between them, from which we make a few extracts:

debuts at the same time on the stage of politics. The bdyhood of Tweed was passed among the engine-houses of the Seventh Ward and at the corners of Cherry and Montgomery streets; that of Kelly in the sunshine of Bayard atreet and the shadows of Mott and Elizabeth streets. The Dead Sea of the old Five Foints rolled between the pastnres of their youth. Both began life respectably,—one as the apprentice of a grate-setter,—and both took an early and active interest in the railiant volunteer gree-service of the city, in the days when. "Mose 'killed for Keyser and ran "wid de machine." Alimost at the same moment both came to grief in their regular occupations, and turned to the profession of politics. For a time Tweed led in the race of office. He ceased to be an Alderman in 1853, and Kelly began to be an Aiderman in 1854, the classic "Bouwerie" dividing their respective bailiwicks. Tweed two years after. in 1855, ceased to be a Congressman, and Kelly began to be a Congressman in 1856. On the Shrievalty Kelly overtook and passed his rival. Tweed lost that office at the polls, and Kelly secured it at the time when Tweed was taking the oath of office as Sheriff Tweed became a State Senstor, without, however, resigning his position as a Supervisor, and then it was that "Jimmy" Watson, who had long been Kelly's secretary and bill-messenger to the rasing sun and became one of the financial agents of Tweed, in company with Woodward and ingresoil. As sachems of Tammany, Tweed and Kelly kept closely together. The Chairmanship of the General Committee was laid down by Tweed only to be taken up by Kelly. For a time before that consummation Kelly had suffered a political eclipse, which led him to visit Europe in 1860, and to zo farther than Tweed was able to go when he afterwards set forth from Chus un quest of castles in Spain.

The very henchmen who once grew hoarse with shouts for Tweed now vocterate applause of Kelly, and the names which laughed at the pay-rolls, one from the smite pleasantly now at the other. Tweed and Kel

proceeds of salaries and fees in office. A table of their official lives shows these curious results:

Thered.
Alderman. 2 years.
Supervisor, 10 years.
Compressman, 2 years.
Supervisor (cz-oglicio), 2 years.
Supervisor (cz-oglicio), 2 years.
Supervisor (cz-oglicio), 2 years.
Supervisor (cz-oglicio), 2 years.
Comptroller, 1 year.
Supermin General Compitted of Four, 1 year.
This singular parallelism in the experiences extends to the methods of the two Tammany and Chairman General Compitted of the two Tammany certification undergone by Tweed's Comptroller, Compity in 1870. It is not less strikingly shown in the attitude of both towards public opinion and the press.
On the whole, therefore, we think the people of New York, looking back over the sympathetic stories of the Tammany David and Jonathan, will be apt to wait for further light before they come to the conclusion that the tree of Tammany is bearing in 1878 fruit essentially different from that which in 1870 was shaken from its branches.

THE PHONOGRAPH.

The Present State of the Invention-What It Can Do Now, and What It May Do in

the Future. *

New York Evening Post.

The most common mistake regarding Mr.

Thomas A. Edison's latest invention, the phonograph, is that electricity has anything to do with it, or that the machine is at all costly or in an way complicated in its working. A report-er of the Evening Post paid a visit yesterday to Room No. 32 in the Tribune Building, and what follows is an accurate account of what he heard and saw. It is very fortunate for the genial gentleman who manipulated the phonograph for the amusement and instruction of the crowd of persons who constantly throng the room with puzzled expression on their faces, that the days when wizards got their deserts at the stake have passed away.

On a table near the centre of the room was

the far-famed phonograph, which can be briefly described as follows: A bollow cylinder of brass, about nine inches long and five inches in iameter, is placed horizontally in very much the same way that a piece of wood or metal is placed between the chucks of a lathe to be turned; a brass rod runs through the centre of the evilinder, and at the end of this rod is a little crank which enables one to turn the cylinder around at any rate of speed desired; the rod to which this handle is fixed has a screw-thread cut on its surface, so that when the cylinder is turned it shirts slowly to one side in such a way that if a pencil is held in a stationary position against the cylinder while it is turning it would trace a line like the thread of a screw. Instead of using a pencil a dimnative drum with only one tympanum (the lower one) is used; firmly attached to the under site of this lower tympanum is a small steel point like the point of a needle. When the bottom of this drum is made to vibrate from any cause—a touch, or even the vibration of the sir—this steel point will vibrate placed between the chucks of a lathe to be panum is a small seel point like the point of a needle. When the bottom of this drum is made to vibrate from any cause—a touch, or even the vibration of the sir—this steel point will vibrate with it, and in this simple fact is the whole secret of the phonograph. A thin sheet of common tin-foil, such as is used to wrap tobacco in, is placed around the brass cylinder, which is set in motion; the little drum is now placed, so that the point of the needle just touches the tin-foil. The slightest movement of the tympanum of the drum will make the needle scratch the surface of the tin sheet as the cylinder moves. Talking into the open end of the drum gives the tympanum this needed vibration. Suppose that a sentence eight or ten words long is spoken into the little drum, and the line which the needle makes on the tin sheet is examined, the line is seen to be made up of tiny dots which the point of the needle made; where the pitch of the voice was high the vibrations of the drum-skin or tympanum were very rapid, and the dots were very close together; where the voice was deep, the dots were farther apart. Where the sound was very loud, the vibrations of the tympanum were very energetic, and the point was pushed far in, and made very deep indentations. If, now, the needle point is placed at the beginning of this dotted line and heid on the line while the cylinder turns, exactly the same kind of vibration will be imparted to the drum skin will be very rapid, and the note heard will becorrespondingly high, and under contrary conditions the note will becorrespondingly low.

The voice of the phonograph in its present state of perfection is that of a person talking in a loud voice in an adjoining room with the door closed. Any sound, no matter what, is faithfully reproduced. Laughing, whistling, caughing, singing, and ordinary speaking. The invention is yet in its infancy, and what may be the improvements which will speedly and probably follow it is impossible to say. Mr. Edison has already succeeded in making the phonograph

TRUST. I do not ask that God shall always make My pathway light; I only pray that He will hold my hand Throughout the night.

If He afflicts me, then in my distress Withholds His hand— If all His wisdom I can not conceive

Or understand—
I do not seek to always know His why
Or wherefore, here:
But sometime He will take my hand, and make
His meaning clear. If in His furnace He refines my heart

To make it pure,
I only ask for grace to trust His love—
Strength to endure.
And if ferce storms best round me, and the Heavens Be overcast,
I know that He will give His weary one
Sweet peace at last.
DURAND, Wis.
LIZZEE CLARK HARDY. TO SORROW.

Beam thou on me, O Sorrow, with thine eyes Of humid sadness, fair, in sadness fair; And, with thy pensive, melanenoly air, Smile thou on me. Thy deep and planntive sighs Find echo in this aching beart of mine, That knows no joy that is not wholely thine, Though joy it may be called for him who lies Within thy charm-ed presence. Sortly flies Around thy hallowed heads sacred glow Of heavenly brushtness, awesome to the gaze; And pearly tears, that from thy meek eyes flow, Reflect within their depths its ruddy rays. Like mirrors small; these pearl-drops of the mind Cast in relief the grief that hes behind.

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER [Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their nome de plume andressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be spublished the following week.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES. AMERICA L MANAGER ONOI NTOC E E

No. 197. Nightingale. Cod. No. 198, No. 199.

8:1	R	::O:	P	L:	H	:: S::	E
H	E	D	A	T	R	1	S
P	H	P	N	н.	1	8.:	N
E	A	8	Ä	8	k	w	Ť
T	R	E	C	Ť	K	:: A:	A
v	R	8	E	L	:: S::	1	0:
A	0	н	A	E	T	N.	H
T	E	R		A	T	н	н

limit Thinis Thinis Thinis Find a starting-point for the knight, and following the same will bring to light the solution,—a quo-tation from a famous tragedy and the name of the author. CHICAGO. ENNA'S UNCLE.

RHOMBOID-No. 203. Across—A sage of Greece; to charm; a bodily complaint; a work of art; a girl's name; apportions. Down—In Garth; a pronoun; half of a reply; overlies; sends forth; a musical composition: an animal; a calm; half of one of the Hebrew names of God; a preposition; in Rose.

CHICAGO.

FRANCES CONSTANT.

SQUARE WORD-No. 204. To urge; a bird; to dodge; a plant resembling grass; to jeer.

PLATTEVILLE, Wis. ROB ROBBIN. SQUARE WORD-No. 205.

Fits of peevishness; to issue; a season: to bol slowly. The letters can also be read backward forming four more words.

CHICAGO.

R. EDNET. CHARADE-NO. 206.

Hey, diddle, diddle! my first is a fiddle, As those fond of dancing must know; Without any deceivin', my second is even, When not twisted up in a bow. When not twisted up in a bow.

I've a pretty clear notion that over the ocean
My third with a ship takes its way;
And 'tis also awake when most of us take
A respite from cares of the day.

Hey, diddle, diddle! this jinging riddle
Will show you a bird without fail;
If it shuns other traps, you'll nab it, perhaps,
With Sal Atticumstrown on its tail.

DIXON, Ill.

ENEMA CHARAGRA.

RHYMING ENIGMA-NO. 207. It is a fine 12, 4, 7, 14, 6, 12, Avoiding 3, 6, 5, 5, 2, 7, 14, 4, 15, To be off to the 13, 1, 10, 12 to-day: So throw down your 7, 6, 5, 10, 17, Such troublesome 13, 12, 6, 5, 10, 17, And we will away, away. We will look up the 1, 8, 15, 10, 17,
With the 7, 10, 12, 7, 17 and the 7, 8, 15, 16, 17,
With the 7, 10, 12, 7, 17 and the 7, 8, 15, 16, 17,
When we'll 5, 2, 9, 16 away,
This 3, 6, 4, 1 spring day,
With 12, 4, 15, 16 to baffle our 8, 12, 7, 10, 15, 7,
Shall we take with us 13, 10, 15, 7, 17,
To put up the 7, 10, 15, 7, 17,
To the home at the fairy 11, 1, 9, 10, 17.
They'll surely make 1, 4, 9, 11,
Wherever we 5, 2, 9 10.
So I think we'll just take our 17, 11, 1, 9, 10, 17.

Of carriages I am certain kinds,
For Noah Webster calls them so:
You may not think with him at first,
But then he surely ought to know.
Paxron, Ill.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA-208. My first is in sun, but not in moon;
My second's in August, but not in June;
My third is in dollar but not in dime;
My third is in minute, but not in time;
My fifth is in apple, but not in pear;
My sixth is in water, but not in ir;
My seventh sin yellow, but not in brown;
My whole is in a man who has won renown.
CHICAGO.

FAY WALERIDG

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO 209. I am composed of five letters, and signify

ailed.
My 3, 5, 1, is to agree.
My 2, 4, is a prefix.
CHAMPAION, Ill.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 210. I am composed of fifteen letters.

My 7, 15, 4, 9, is an instrument.

My 6, 14, 8, is a compound much sought for he Black Hills.

My 2, 1, 12, is a robber.

My 7, 11, is a verb.

My whole is the work of an ancient sculptor.

ENGLEWOOD, Ill.

G. F. D. NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 211.

NUMERICAL BARDARY
I am composed of nine letters.
My 7, 2, 5, 4, is an incursion.
My 6, 2, 9, is to strike.
My 3, 8, 7, 1, is an aromatic plant.
My whole is a small coin. GREEN.

CORRESPONDENCE. Bobolink, Freeport, Ill., tentatively answers he ten, and the solutions are perfectly correct. T. M. C., Englewood, Ill., misses the little square, but the remainder are answered just about right. Osman, city, rhymes an answer to the nightin-gale of Rose Maylis, but it is too lengthy for the crowded Corner.

Happy Thought, Freeport, Ill., in a note dated Saturday evening, solves The Corner's questions, from the shield to ash. Green, city, at the last moment, sends answers on ine of the puzzles, the last one—the easiest in be list—being omitted. Minnehaba, Freeport, Ill., commences her letter with the answer to the shield, and never halts till the complete list is properly solved.

Bub's Sister, city, painstakingly prints the puzzling answers to eight of the queries in a neat manner,—the diamond and the Paxton square being the missing ones.

Frances Constant, city, misses the little square, but finds the six-letter one; and the remaining eight are in the main correct. Miss F. C. contributes a very good rhomboid this week.

Susie Wrag, city, does her work at once and gets it out of the way, the ten puzzles being untwisted Saturday evening in a correct manner. This correspondent, for a beginner, has done excellently so far.

Den Sharron, city, does not feel aggrieved at the treatment the poetry received, but cheerfully answers 192, 193, 195, 197, 199, 200, and 201, and contributes a flowery enigma that will blossom in The Corner ere long.

in The Corner ere long.

Garth, Paxton, Ill., finds the answers as easy to get this week as they were last week the reverse. She sent them in early Moncay morning. Miss G. has a rhyming enigma in this numoer, a la Sing Lo, that is quite cleverly constructed.

J. B. C., Galena, Ill., has a counle of failures to record this week. Nos. 193 and 194. He notices the "fashy" character of No. 198. Last week no letter was sent, but he found the answers to all but the Witenagemots one, on which all went to pieces. Pathfinder, Urbana, Ill., (the long-absent P. P., who has been inquired for by a number of correspondents), once again correctly untwists all the puzzles, and speaks of the "ancient and (cod fishlikes smell" attaching to No. 198. Yes; it was probably hooked.

Enena C., Dixon, fil., says it would never do to

probably hooked.

Enena C. Dixon, ill., says it would never do to have a missing answer this week—ann she hasn't. Miss S. C. hasn't got over that Witenagemote puzzle yet, and there's mischief in her eye, judging frum her note, for she says she does not quite despair of constructing a bombanell that will tronole J. A. H. The pretty chareds in this issue is no easy one, and will not be nabbed by all. Cannot say when the star will twinkle, for there are

enough on hand to fill the Great Dipper. The fishy No. 198 is alluded to, and the bope expressed that the second-hand article can be located by some Cornerite. Benoni does it, with his Fifth Reader.

The chess puzzle this week is a very good one, and those who understand the game will find a pleasure in following the Knight in his checkered career. At the risk of giving the puzzle away, The Corner will mention the fact that one of the consonants is the starting point.

the starting-point.

Rose Maylie, Evanston. Ill., traces the fen tangles' answers correctly this week, and is evidently happy, for she indulges in a joke. She save she likes puzzies because they are "all of a wist." The Corner will have to explain this by saying that the quoted words are as old as the Dickens, and are meant for "Oliver Twist." Brother Ike, South Bend, Ind., was deterred from answering the puzzles of March 16 by the magnitude of the task, but this week he takes courage and sends answers to the ten. To No. 192—Trouting—is given several answers; but, as he comes pretty near hooking it, the Corner will allow him credit for all. Will allow him credit for all.

Poplar, Oshkosh, Wis., in a letter dated Saturday, has a full list of solutions to the intricate work of the same date in The Corner. Poplar is also disposed to speak her mind about the C. O. D. individual, but he is already relegated to the depths of that "flowing river," and will remain "mute forever," so far as The Corner is concerned.

Dorah Yarron, Grand Crossing, Ill., makes her welcome reappearance with a complete list of answers to the twisting ten in the last number. Miss Y, has been missed by several correspondents, and if they will stany aftentively a puzzie from her pen that will appear in the next number. all will know the places she visited on her recent trip.

Benonl. Avery. Mich., has almost a clean score.

will know the places she visited on her recent trip.

Benoni, Avery, Mich., has almost a clean score,
—nine answers,—want of time only preventing
him from anging for the troutling. He, too,
speaks his mind about No. 198, and says the
charade may be found in Willson's Prifth Reader,
page 252. He sends a copy of the original, and
it must be confessed it was not improved on by F.
C. S. Cena C. Poe, South Haven, Mich., clips the wings of the Grand Haven gent by a clipping from a New York paper containing the charade, which paper attributes the authorship to Lord Macaniay. Lest the lady you mention should be spolied by compliments. The Corner will refrain from expressing an opinion. C. C. P. would prove a welcome addition.

Bi, Platteville, Wis., mails answers to the ten knotted kinks of March 30. A mistake was made in numeering the puzzles last week, but, as Mr. Toots would say, it was of "no consequence." The Corner is always glad to receive answers and puzzles, but cannot promise in all cases to publish the latter. Your contribution, Miss Bi, is very good, and will appear oy-and-by.

good, and will appear oy-and-oy.

E. F. K., City, drops in with answers to five of the riddles, and constructs a couple of rhombs for The Corner. The shield last week has been noticed favorably oy several correspondents, and contributions from his pen will always be welcome. The Corner only wishes it could print the many parsless sent in by its friends, but its space is "caoined, cribbed, and confined" now, and it does the best it can.

Romola, Mason City, Ill., sends an excellent charade, accompanied with a cheery little note in rayme, asking for a place in The Corner,—which she is certainly entitled to. Here is the closing part of her stanzas: art of her stanzas:

But here you are cheery, and chatty, and nice,
Not made up of vinegar, mustard, and spice.

So I've run away (I'm a good little thing).

If you picase, may I at in The Corner and sing?

If you please, may I sit in The Corner and sing?

Answers have been received to the puzzles of March 23 from the following correspondents: Ben Jef, city, to Nos. 192 and 197; Fay Welbridge, city, to Nos. 192, 193, 197, 200, and 201; Jessica, Aurora, Ill., to Nos. 192, 193, 197, 198, 200, and 201; H. B. D., Oshkosh, Wis., to Nos. 197, 198, and 200; Kob Robbin, Platteville, Wis., No. 192; Ursa Minor, city, to Nos. 192, 193, 195, 197, 198, 199, 200, and 201.

Henida Champaign Ill.

197, 198, 199, 200, and 201.

Henida, Champaign, Ill., pays The Corner a handsome compliment, answers each and every puzzle properly, and then has a few words anent the F. C. S. charade of last week. He considers if age gave it respectability it would take first rank, for it is at least twenty-five years since it was originally published. He thinks F. C. S. should be marked C. O. D., and then headed for some fishmarket. The Carner suggests he be sent to Hailfax to help pay the fishery sward.

CHEAP HEAT AT WHOLESALE. Steam Distributed Through Pipes in City-Streets Like Water and Gas.

Buffalo Express.

Birdsill Holly, of Lockport, N. Y., is the originator of a new system of conveying steam for heating purposes by means of pipes laid for long distances under ground. In the month of May, 1876, be put his ideas into an experi-May, 1876, be put his ideas into an experimentically practical shape by placing a small steam boiler in his yard and coanecting 500 feet of underground pipe. The result satisfied him that the plan was entirely feasible. In the month of January, 1877, a stock company, with a capital of \$25,000, was formed to test the plan on a larger scale, under the title of "The Holly Steam Combination Company, limited." A brick boiler-house was erected on Elm street, and a horizontal boiler, sixteen feet long and five feet in diameter, was placed in position, and a line of three-inch wrought iron pipe was laid three feet under ground for the surface of the system of the daystem of the system of and a horizontal boiler, sixteen feet long and five feet in diameter, was placed in position, and a line of three-inch wrought from pipe was laid three feet under ground for the distance of half a mile. This line was purposely laid in the sparsely-settled portion of the city, for the purpose of testing the power of steam without interruntion. Junction service-pipes were placed in the main pipe at intervals of from 100 to 200 feet, and at these points and at the terminus of the line tests were made to determine the amount of condensation, the power of steam, and the requisite sizes of pipe. The results from the half mile of pipe were so satisfactory that additional piping was laid, making a total distance of a mile and a third, the size of the pipe being modified as follows: Four-inch pipe was used for the first 400 feet, three-inch pipe was used for the first 400 feet, three-inch pipe for the next 1.600 feet, two and one-half inch for the next 600 feet, and two-inch for the rest of the line. In this distance were eight right angles, at corners of streets, and ten valves in the main pipe. For the first mile the grade descended twenty feet, for the next quarter of a mile it ascended seventy-two feet, and for the rest of the distance it descended forty feet. It was found that of a pressure of forty pounds of steam delivered to the service pipe at the boiler house, a pressure of thirty-two pounds of steam delivered to the service pipe at the boiler house, a pressure of thirty-two pounds of steam delivered to the service pipe at the boiler house, a pressure of thirty-two pounds of steam was perceptible at the end of the line, showing a loss from friction and condensation of but eight pounds. In all this line there were no traps, thus obviating one objection which had been strongly urged. Twenty dwellings scattered on the line were connected with the junction service-pipes, and the tests proved the entire feasibility of the system for a district two and one-half miles square, the extent of territory to be heated depe

PEACE.

The storm bath spent its fury;
The rainbow comes at last,
The raging torrent over;
The thunder's roar is past.

The sunlight, clean, unclouded, Comes forth is wondrous rays, From its past gloom enshrouded, To brighten coming days.

And so, with life's dark sorrows,
The quiet peace will come;
Each grief will find a solace—
Each heart shall find a home. Perhaps not what we ask for—
Perhaps not where we seek;
But God knows best what shelter
Will save His wand'ring sheep,
BLACKIS.

CHERRINE.

The Great Stomach Regulator A Strictly Vegetable Compound. Certain Cure for All Diseases of the Stomach. CHERRINE

Has no equal as a sure cure for Dyspensia, Loss of Appe-tite. Cholera and Cramps. Delicate ladies in a weak state of health, it is a prompt restorer and invigorator for all Fermale Weatness arising from overwork or sickness. CHERRINE

Will also be found a reliable cure for Nervous Sick Readache, Neuralgia, Heartburn, Pain in the Side, and General Debility. The Best Spring Tonic for Everybody. Give it a trial and it will speak for itself.
For cale by all Druggista. Price \$15 per bottle.
When the state of the state Agents.
CHERRINE will be sent free to any part of the country on receipt of price.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITALS The Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois,

273 THIRTIETH-ST., Chicago,

RADWAY'S REMEDIES. From the Hon. Thurlow Weed

INDORSING Dr. RADWAY'SR. R. R. REMEDIES After Using Them for Several Years. New York, Jan. 4, 1877.—Dan Siz: Having for several years used your medicines, douotingly as first, out after experiencing their efficacy with full considence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pilis are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be hetter described than it is by its name. Wa aprly the limiment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised 'relief. Truly yours. (Signed)

Dr. RAOWAY.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Worst Pains in from One to

NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is

The Only Pain Remedy That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allay inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lunga, stomach, Bowels, or other glands, or organs, by one application

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHRUMATIC, Bed-Rinden, Infirm Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIE

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder.
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Bore Throat, Difficult Breathing
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenzs,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Prost Bites

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or pages where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease find comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of waller will in few moments cure Cramps, Spaams, Sour Stomeoth, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colie, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE cured for 30 cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by HADWAYS FILES) so cutck as RADWAYS READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion assuran

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that Every Day an Increase in Flesh and

Weight is Seen and Felt. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the waster and decomposition that are continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and that he Sarsaprillian will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

reasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all
remedial arents in the cure of Chronic. Serofulous,
Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only postive cure for Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel, Diabetes, Propey, Stoppage of Water. Incontinence of Urine. Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dost deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an erg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark billious appea, ance and white bose-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pala in the amail of the back and siong the loins. Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

Dz. Radway—I have bad Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and howels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I look six bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Itadway's Pills, and two bottles of your Kesdy Rollef; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or fell, and I feel bottler, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumo, was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this & you for the benefit of others. You can publish it I you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP. PRICE, - - \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

ANW ARROR, Mich., April 30, 1875.—Dr., Radway—Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Regulating Pills, and also using the Heady Relief about one year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College propunged incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 375 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and how it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of Pilsaligone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of pilsaligot the medicines from G. Gravill. Please send my your book. "False and True."

MRS. C. KRAPF. MRS. C. KRAPP. Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapt,

Ds. Radway-Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the use of your medicines. Three of the tumors are entirely gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropsy is gone, health still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. I have had a great many calls this summer to inquire of the wonderful cure your medicine has done for me, one from Ohio, one from Chanda, his summer to inquire a number from this place. Yours with respect, MRS. C. KRAPF. We are well acquained with Mrs. Krapf, the is an estimable lady, and very benevoient. She has been the means of celling many bottles of the Resolvent by the druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons afflicted with intermal tumors. We have heard of some wonderful cure effected by it. Yours respectfully.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purity, cleanse, and strengthen. Essivary's Fills, for the cure of "all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kincy, Bladder, Nervous diseases, Readache, Constipation, Coativeness, Indigenesses, Constipation, Coativeness, Indigenesses of the Stomach of the Bowels of the Constipation of the South of the Internal viscers. Warrann all derangements of the Internal viscers, Internal viscors, Internal **READ FALSE AND TRUE**

The Truth of the Reports About the Reconciliation of the Tiltons.

Theodore's Unsuccessful Attempt to Effeet a Reunion with Elizabeth.

A Number of Newly-Told and Interesting Stories About Horace Greeley.

The Philosopher and the Politicians... A Youth Who Wanted to Be an Editor ... A Cheeky Tramp.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 3.—"The deuce, you say! Why, man, it's impossible!"
"Is it? Well, all I know is, that everybody says so. But, if Elizabet's does go back to Theodore, she's a dasheder idiot than I took her

These somewhat emphatic remarks were ut ered by a couple of gentlemen who went down town in the same car I rode in, yesterday ning. It is the town-talk. For more than week past, all sorts of rumors have been fly ng about in Brooklyn and New York, to an exent unparalleled since the days before the Seecher trial. It is difficult at this time to say ust how or where they originated. They are sere, at all events. Attention was re-directed the old trouble by a brief article which ap eared in one or two of the morning papers las reck Thursday. This paragraph assert Sam Morris, Tilton's former friend and coun-sel, had denounced Theodore as a scoundrel "in strong terms"; that he had fed said Theodore, and supported him; that he had only received \$500 as a return for his services and outlay of \$1,000 on the trial; that he regarded ton with loathing and contempt; and, finally, that he proposed to lecture upon the subject at the Brooklyn Academy of Music,—all of which was very pretty.

But next day Mr. Morris hastened to deny

HE WAS "DOWN ON TILTON," and salf the whole statement was a fraud, with a capital F. Then it leaked out that the entire story was merely an anonymous communica-tion, originated by some mischievous person, who had sent identical copies to all the city journals. One or two of them, as I have already ated, published it without waiting to verify the alleged facts. The others were wiser, and very important on its own account, assumed greater proportions by leading to certain disries which set on foot the various rumors as 1 = lay I set out to discover as nearly as possi ble what grounds there were for the vague rep resentations that have been made. The result of my labors will be found in this letter. So far as Mr. Tilton is concerned, his life since the trial is pretty well known to the public already. His time has been well filled with lecture-engagements in different parts of the country, which have been very remunerative, no matter what the result may show in other ways. But I am credibly informed that, through all his rareer.

am credibly informed that, through all his tareer,
THEODORE HAS YEARNED TO MAKE UP
with his presumably much-injured wife. He has sought many interviews with her, and has been met with unvarying refusals. But, whatever disappointment, pique, or repentance he may have felt, his life, compared to hers, must have been britting. Who can imagine the bitter desolation of a woman's existence, who is hated by one class of people, snunned by another, pittled by a third, and held more or less in contempt by all three! For, of course, those who believe what Mr. Tilton alleges think his wife a guilty wretch; while, on the other hand, Mr. Beecher's riends cannot but remember that the written admission of impurity given by her to the great preacher's enemy was the foundation upon which he erected his structure of accusation. Thus, at every point, the weakness of her character is held responsible for the warfare and travail.

avail.

Worn out with: sorrow, weary of unenviable obsides, hounded by those who sacrificed despect for the gratification of idle curiosity, she bught for quiet and peace. In a modest house ir towards the suburbs of Brooklyn, she settled

down with Mrs. Morso.— Mother-in-Law Morse, "—to live until time should set her right before the world. Her self-imposed isolation was complete. She avoided every kind of publicity, even going so far as to absent herself from church-services of all varieties, although her iendencies were all in the direction of religious expression. To add to the trying elements of her position, she was entirely without money.—literally penniess. A few stanch triends came forward, and

MRS. TILTON ZAUGHT MUSIC

to their daughters. But the income from these sources was limited, and as sought to extend it by establishing a small, private school. Her health was deleate under the most favorable circumstances, and she soon fell lil, between earc, veration, and physical labor. This was a critical moment, and, but for a circumstance that was as unexpected as it was welcome, she would have sunfered great hardships.

Thomas Shearman, oue of Mr. Beecher's commel during the trial (who was known sometimes as "Beecher's Niobe," or "Learn'll formay," for obvious causes), camer the security of the share the country of the share the country of the share the security of the share the country of the share the security of the unfortunate lady. Soon of the money was forced upon tim, he cast about for a way to lay it out to the advantage of some person other than himself. His reflective vision fell on Mrs. Tilton, and he hesitated no longer. The principal he invested in a paying enterprise which produced a goodly interest, and that interest has been devoted to the support of the unfortunate lady. Soon after this, the first faint rumors of a proposed greneral "making-up" began to go the rounds, and in less than twenty-four hours the street-railways leading from the New York ferry to they share the sought to the share the sought of the share the

hen I knew the pioneer journalist well. And ney also serve to remind me of two or three title incidents which fell under my own ob-rvation at different times during my acquaintlittle incidents which fell under my own observation at different times during my acquaintance with the old gentleman.

In all probability there never was a man of prominence in any branch of life, in whose character there were so many phases which condicted, and yet blended, as there were in the character of Horace Greeley. No person could be more cruelly bitter by word of mouth or pen; and none could show sweeter tenderness than he, when tenderness was needed. His heart was as pure as a child's, and as unsuspecting.

heart was as pure as a child's, and as unsuspecting.

HR WOULD GIVE HIS LAST DOLLAR to any one who asked him for money. One young man, whose entire life has been characterized by gross looseness with regard to financials matters, recently acknowledged, before a Judge and jury, that, at different times, he had "borrowed" from the founder of the Tribune sums which footed up \$40,000. These, of course, were never paid.

In 1870 I was employed in the counting-room of the Tribune. Mr. Greeley's apartment, instead of being situated near the other editorial rooms, could be reached only by a narrow and winding staircase, leading out of the business-office, so that visitors who wished to consult him must wait at the counter while their cards were sent up to his room. In this way he managed to avoid many interviews dictated solely by curiosity or a desire to impose upon his well-known monetary liberality.

Sometimes when the boy whose duty it was to

curiosity or a desire to impose upon his wellknown monetary liberality.

Sometimes, when the boy whose duty it was to
take up the hames of caliers chanced to be absent, I filled his place; and my experiences were
many and odd while acting in this capacity. His
utterances to visitors who bored him were frequently severe; but I never knew him to be

ABSOLUTELY CRUEL, SAVE ONCE,
and even then I don't think he had any really
malicious intentions.

and even then I don't think he had any really malicious intentions.

A certain young lady, away up in the interior of New York State, had written a number of letters to the Weekly Tribuse, on topics mostly rural. These communications were rather fresh and entertaining, and were all printed, although I very much doubt if Mr. Greeley had seen any of them, personally. One day this young lady, accompanied by her father, was in the city, when it occurred to her to go and have a chat with the great philosopher. He gave orders to admit the couple, and they were shown up. The old gentleman was very busy that afternoon, and as they sat and talked, with no apparent intention of going before dark, he began to fret. After staying some time longer, conversing upon subjects that were far from entertaining to him, the Granger, in blissful ignorance of the fact that the editor's time was valuable, launched out in this strain;

out in this strain; "Mr. Greeley, my daughter, here, has written several articles for your paper, which have been accepted and published; by which fact I suppose they contained some merit. [A doubtful grunt from Greeley, and a modest blush on the young girl's cheek.] Now, as she never received young girl's-cheek.] Now, as she never received any remuneration in one way or another for her labor, don't you think it would be the fair thing for you to make her a present of a year's subscription for the Weekly ?"

Mr. Greeley, who, between his half-finished editorial, his desire to catch the 5:40 train, and his exasperation at being detained so long, was aimost wild, gave a sarcastic little laugh, and replied.

replied:
"Yes. Pil give her a subscription for ten
years, if she'll promise
"NOT TO WRITE ANY MORE LETTERS."
The Granger and his daughter left at once,
and the editor was soon lost in his writing, utterly oblivious of the fact that a furious NewYorker was down-stairs, ordering his paper
stopped.

foreir was down-stars, ordering his paper stopped.

One afternoon, a number of politicians, representing some city interests, called at the office. As the card bearing their names was handed me, one of them said:

"Please teil Mr. Greeley we have come to consult him about the fall canvass."

It was my custom to attract Mr. Greeley's attention, if he chanced to be writing, by thrusting the cards of visitors between his work and his eyes. It was the only possible way to draw his mind away from the subject he was considering. That afternoon I did as usual, and he said, "Show them up."

Before I could return with them, however, he had become again absorbed in his subject, and Before I could return with them, however, he had become again absorbed in his subject, and little short of an earthquake would have awakened him. I went into the room ahead of the visitors, and, taking in at a glauce the condition of affairs, piezed up a hewspaper lying on the table, and covered up his writing. The party had just reached the head of the stairs, and could overhear every word, when I said:

"Mr. Greeley, these are some gentlemen from the City Committee. They have come to—"

Here he interrupted me, irritated no doubt by having been obliged to stop writing twice in such a short space of time. In his thin, querulous voice, he ejaculated, "Yes, I know

querulous voice, he ejaculated, "Yes, I what they are.

- THEY'RE A SET OF D FOOLS,—
that's what they are!" No consultation was held that afternoon.

Mr. Greeley was in an awful humor one day, when a young fellow, with all the flush of budding genius on his brow, and an official envelope in his hand, came in.

"Please give that to Mr. Greeley," he said, with a lofty air, thrusting his letter into my hand.

I complied with the request, and was told to "show the young whelp up, and be d—quick

show the young whelp up, and be d-quick

"show the young whelp up, and be d—quick about it."

The "young whelp" had scarcely entered the room, when Greeley opened on him. The following dialogue ensued:

Greeley—"I see you want a place on my paper. What are your qualifications! How much newspaper work have you ever done?"

Stranger (taken aback and hesitating)—"I—that is—you see by my letter of introduction that I am a graduate of Cornell Univ—"

Greeley—"That's no recommendation here. What can you do! What do you know about journalism?"

Stranger—"I come from 1—, where I have done some work on the local weekly. And, by the way, I am well (I may say very well) acquainted with your brothers-in-law, the Messra.

Greeley—"Is that so? Well, then if you

Greeley-"Is that so? Well, then, if you want to know what I think of that, I must say

you know

A COUPLE OF MIGHTY MEAN MEN!

Good morning, sir."

The young man left. I believe, with a distinct impression that his mission was not the revolutionizing of journalism. I believe he tried wood-sawing subsequently, with some degree of success.

success.

But Greeley was not all acrimony and heart-lessness. Underneath an exterior that was fre-quently harsh there existed a noble heart and manly impulse. The deformed and fraudulent beggar, or hopeless tramp, who applied to him for aid, was seldom refused. We used to em-ploy every means in our power to keep them. nor and, was seidom refused. We used to employ every means in our power to keep them away from him, but our efforts were not always successful. They would sometimes hang about the door all day, so as to catch him coming out, and many of them could verify the Scriptural phrase that "Those who seek shall find."

find."

One afternoon, as Mr. Greeley came down-stairs, a veteran pauper—one on every part of whose person "fraud" was written in glaring

stairs, a veteran pauper—one on every part or whose person "frand" was written in glaring hieroglyphics—sauntered up to the counter, and, in a hoarse "gin-whisper," called out the old gentleman's name. Mr. Greeley came forward at once, and, in reply to the mendicant's appeal for aid, gave him one of a roll of \$5 bills. The tramp examined the bill critically, and then, with an exhibition of monumental cheek, handed it back with the remark that "I was a COUNTREFEIT."

The boys stood still a moment, perfectly agast. They expected to hear a scathing voiley of abuse from the lips of their chief. But he didn't swear and he didn't rave. On the contrary, he took the bill, and, without further inspection, tore it into fragments. Then he removed from the roll a brand new note, the genuineness of which could not be questioned, and, with a courteous "Excuse me, sir," placed it in the old fraud's hand!

It was a foolish freak, perhaps, but I think we all loved him the more for it.

THE CITY. I love the city! It may be within
Its gilded palaces lark crime, and sin,
And sure destruction; yet it holds for me
Much that is bright and beautiful beside.
I like its noise and bustle—like the free,
Swift-moving current, like a running tide,
That sows from heart to heart, and tells of life
Made busy by the world's exciting strife. Made busy by the world's exciting sounds that rise. The engine's shrick, the steamer's sudden call. The roll of wheels, the careless children's cries. The laugh, the shout, the lute's soft sighing—all Are music to me, making me rejoice. That I exist and have a part, a voice, In this great, publishing—off that rolls. Forever onward with its freignt of souls.

I like the singing echo of swift feet
That, all uncounted, move along the street;
I like the language eye speaks unto eye
In passing; and I feel myself made strong
By those unseen electric sparks that fly
Fromstreast to breast in the live, pulsing throng.
O yes! I love the city, and there find
All breadth and inspiration for my mind.
Far deeper than depthsof solitude to me
Is the great heart of all humanity.

Bills Wheeler.

Multistions as Trophics.

Horbert Spencer in Proview Science Monthly for

commenced, the finger or (as Alcedo will it) the hand of a slain enemy is joined to arrows, "another instance added to tho ready given, in which hands cut off are brooms to show victory. We have send the arrows, "another instance added to those already given, in which hands cut off are brought home to show victory. We have proof that, in some cases, living vanquished men, made handless by this kind of trophy-taking, are brought back from battle. King Osymandyas reduced the revolted Bactrians; and, "on the second wall" of the monument to him, "the prisoners are brought forward; they are without their hands and members." But, though a conquered enemy may have one of his hands taken as a trophy without much endangering his life, loss of a hand so greatly diminishes his value as a slave that some other trophy is naturally preferred. The like cannot, however, be said of a finger. That fingers are sometimes carried home as trophies, we have seen; and that conquered enemies, mutilated by loss of fingers, are sometimes allowed to live as slaves, the Bible yields proof. In Judges, 1, 8, 7, we read: "Adon-bezek the Cannanite) fied; and they pursued after him, and caught him, and cut off his thumbs and their great-toes. And Adon-bezek said, Threescore and ten Kings, having their thumbs and their great-toes cut off, gathered their meat under my table; as I have done, so God hath requited me." Hence, then, the fact that fingers are, in various places, cut off and offered in propitiation of living rulers, in propitiation of dead rulers, and in propitiation of dead rulers, and in propitiation of dead rulers, and in propitiation of of dead rulers, and in propitiation of of dead rulers, and in propitiation of of ead rulers, and in propitiation of general relatives. The sanguinary Feejeeans, extreme in their lovalty to cannibal despots, yield sundry illustrations. Describing the sequence of an alleged insuit, Williams says: "A yield sundry illustrations. Describing the se-quence of an alleged insult, Williams says: "A messenger was . . . sent to the chief of the offender to demand an explanation, which was forthwith given, together with the fingers of four persons, to appease the angry chieftain."

CURRENT GOSSIP.

DISCONTENT. See the wild snow, dancing, whirling, Cold. dead-white,

Poising on the air, not caring
To alight.

Like some naughty child, nawilling At the night To resign its play, delaying With its puny migat: So the rebel snowflakes linger

In fantastic flight, Loth to seek their couch, and slumber At the year's midnight. Haste away, O chill Midwinter! Yield your sway, Loose your cold and stern embraces.

Come, sweet May! Bring your freshness, to enliven The year's dawning day. Hark! what nearly parts asunder Soul from clay? 'Tis the dread, terrific thunder.

Dear Spring, haste away! Usher in the year's glad Summer, June's sweet roses, they shall blossom None too soon. But what torments are these buzzing

Round the room? Small black fiends, your fitting would be Such a boon! Then, when shades of night are brightened Then, when shades of night are brightened by the harvest-moon.

Are these stings of conscience, tell me?

But the tune

Seems more like mosquitoes humming

Gather up your fallen rose-leaves Haste away, O June! Welcome, Autumn! the year's twilight-

Bring your sheaves! See the forcets glory-tinted-Antumn leaves.

Even here a spectre glides through Flowers and trees: That resistless tramp, old Jack Frost,

Without leave, Steam their bright and gorgeous dresses Leaving us to grieve
That the good time always coming Never seems achieved.

East Thoy, Wis. Mrs. Chas. Elkins.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES. The clock, which at the present day is consid ered an almost indispensable article in nearly every household in the rand, and the watch which is generally required to complete the wardrobe of nearly every man and woman, are,

wardrobe of nearly every man and woman, are, compared to the history of the world, but of recent origin or invention.

The "ancients" used to mark the progress of time by the moving of the heavenly bodies, and for a more brief space by the shadow of the sun cast on a sun dial, certain marks on the dial noting the length of time. The dish is used to-day, and the sun as it as true meridian is found through this system at the present time. The for a more brief space by the shadow of the sun cast on a sun dial, certain marks on the dial noting the length of time. The dial is used to-day, and the sun at its true meridian is found through this system at the present time. The North American Indians fixed their time and age, or any event, by so many moons, and so many winters, and leaves falling from trees. Less time was so many suns or days in certain

age, or any event, by so many moons, and so many winters, and leaves falling from trees. Less time was so many suns or days in certain moons. By this way of computing time, an old indian could tell how many days, months, and years he had lived.

In the absence of the sun, the ancients used a contrivance called a clepsydra, a vessel containing water escaping slowly through a small orince in equal quantities at equal times. A floating body in a vessel which received the water denoted the time by its rise to certain numbers on the side of the vessel. The Romans introduced this instrument in the days of Pompey, from Greece, seventy years before the Christian era. They employed it to denote the length of speeches in the Roman Senate.

The sand or hour-glass was an ancient invention, and used in Egypt before the days of Christ. This cheap and convenient instrument has been handed down to the present day, and is still employed for some purposes which require the frequent measurement of short time, as a haif minute running out the horologe, or three minutes to boil eggs.

In the early times of Archimedes, the great mathematician, 250 years before Christ, wheelwork was made to move by springs and weights

In the early times of Archimedes, the great mathematician, 250 years before Christ, wheelwork was made to move by springs and weights to impel equal motion at equal times. From this motive power first sprung the clock for keeping time, which was used in Europe as early as the eleventh century, and the invention of which was due to the Saracens.

A clock that would strike the hours was known as early as 1321. There was a clock at Dover Castle, England, in 1348. From the large public clocks sprung the small family clocks of all kinds and sizes. Clocks of different movements were constructed with quite as much ingenuity and intricacy 200 years ago as at the present time.

and intricacy 200 years ago as at the present time.

It is stated that watches were made in Nuremberg as early as 1477, yet there is no accurate authority for the statement. There was a watch in Sir Ashton Lever's museum bearing date 1541. Henry VIII., who died in 1547, owned a watch. The hair-spring was applied to the watch to regulate the time by Dr. Hook in 1658. Glass, at one time, was used for hair-springs, but it soon grew out of use by reason of its breaking so easily by a jar's but they were acknowledged to keep a watch in more accurate time. From those days improvements have been constantly going on, till the watch is nearly perfect as to time.

For many years all the improvements were made in England and imported to this country, but machinery has been made to do many parts of the work, and nearly all the watches brought into this country at the present time are American movements. In 1867 the value of watch movements imported to this country was \$3.828,000; in 1875 it was \$2,501,000, the duty on which was \$656,000.

the total country at the present time are American movements imported to this country was \$3.825,000; in 1875 it was \$2,591,000, the duty on which was \$656,000.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH.

Washington Correspondence New Orients Pictymes.

Another absurd story has just been added to the many conflicting ones, each of which has gained some degree of credence, respecting the final disposition of the remains of J. Wilkes Booth. The latest, now going the rounds of the press, is a scannar's yarn, spun by one Capt. Leslie, to the effect that the body was sunk in a lake seven miles below the adjacent city of Alexandria, Va. Visitors to the United States Medical Museum, in Washington, are generally shown a section of human vertebre, taken from just below the base of the man and vantage. They were unable to supply the demand, having now over 2,000 application of Lincoln's assassimator. This museum is located in the wery building where the tragedy occurred,—the old Ford's Theatre, which, you remember, was never used for the drama after that fatal night,—and this bottle, with nits ghastly contents, is supposed to stand over the exact spot where the Fresident stat, smiling at the play, when Booth's pistol did its murderous work. Many are the comments induring a the play, when Booth's pistol did its murderous work. Many are the comments induring a the play, when Booth's pistol did its murderous work. Many are the comments induring a the play, when Booth's pistol did its murderous work. Many are the comments induring the transfer that fatal night,—and this bottle, with nits creditions, you may be sure, as to the "retributive justice" displayed in this disposition of the supposed backbone. An eminent physician of this city uses a peculiar but not very beautiful ink-bottle, made of a human skull, which, it is currently reported, is that of Booth, and fell to his share when the doctors' scalpels had finished their horrible work on the corpse. All these sensational reports are disproved, however, by the monotive verification in the Areas

tives for interment. Upon arri Arsenal, a box was taken up and Mr. Weaver, purposition renal, a box was taken up and delivered to r. Weaver, purporting to contain the corpse came for. He conveyed the rude coffin to litimore, where it was opened and found to ntain a skeleton, wrapped in an old army anket, upon removing which the bones were scovered to be completely plastered with a wder-like substance having the appearance of spetone, and which disappeared on being block between the fineers, as that mineral will powder-like substance having the appearance of soapstone, and which disappeared on being rubbed between the fingers, as that mineral will do. On the right foot was an army shoe, cut open at the to, its entire length, as if to accommodate a swellen foot; on the other was a large cavalry boot. The leg was broken just above the ankle, the fracture being clearly marked. The portion below it being litted out of the box showed the ends of the bones to be persectly white, thus leaving no doubt as to the fact that, when Booth lesped from the President's box to the theatre stage, he broke his right leg, instead of spraining it as many supposed. Still, in view of all the rumors afloat, the identity of the remains was not sufficiently established in the minds of his friends, especially as there was no portion of the spinal vertices. tablished in the minds of his friends, especially as there was no portion of the spinal vertebræ missing and no marks of any bullet upon them. A brother of Booth's was then sent for, and requested to think of some peculiarity, if any existed, by which the body could be identified beyond a doubt. After considerable meditation the brother said he could remember but one, and that was that J. Wilkes had a tooth plugged with gold in a singular manner. He described the location of the tooth, and drew with his pencil the shape of the blug, which was of unusual size. So the teeth of the skeletou were taken out, and the identical tooth was found, plugged exactly as described. Thus the mooted question was forever settled, and all that remained of the once handsome young actor was buried in the Government Cemetery in the carefully-tended inclosure where sleep his father, grandfather, and other members of the

COLOR AND SEX. Instances when the two sexes differ in color are numerous; sometimes they are entirely un-like, sometimes they very only in intensity of hue. The cases are rare among mammalia reptiles, and fish; among birds and butterflies they are common, and the distinction is often strongly marked; among beetles and wasps it is seldom found. According to Mr. Darwin the difference is a consequence of the preference of female birds and butterflies for gally-colored female birds and butterflies for gally-colored mates. This "voluntary sexual selection" has enabled the handsomest and strongest males to gain the best wives; the most healthy parents breed earlier and can naturally provide best for their offspring, and so any variation or improvement among them holds and continues. The laws of inheritance are as yet little understood, but it is evident that certain qualities and colors are transmitted through the mothers only to the males. It is possible, indeed, "that the females represent the primordial colors of the genus to which they belong." Mr. Wallace has some doubts, howeyer, whether the ladies really care much about color; among poultry, turkeys, and peacocks, the hens go on feeding while the male birds are strutting up and down displaying their tails, their creats, and general finery. There is no doubt, however, that the females do prefer "the most vigorous, defiant, and mettlesome males," and that "color is most vivid in the most pugnacious and energetic individuals,"—so that the effect is much the same in the end. "The various kinds of creats, knobs, combs, wattles, and plumes of the most diversified kinds, and decorated with the most beautiful colors, developed among the males," says Mr. Darwin, "apparently for the sole purpose of ornament," and to make themselves agreeable, form a curious contrast to the received customs concerning dress among man and womankind, where high-colored and fine clothing is monopolized by women. It may, however, be said that, till the present century, the finery was quite as great on the male side. The real "Sir Percy Shairton's" wardrobe, his "carnation velvet doublet, slashed and puffed with cloth of silver," "his sky-blue jerkin, and trunk-hose lined with white satin," were as brilliant as any woman's gear of the time. The courtiers of Queen Elizabeth certainly rivaled her ladies in splendor (whatever may have been the truth concerning Sir Walter Raleigh's time-honored cloak), while poor Goldsmith's "peach-colored velvet cloak, wit mates. This " voluntary sexual selection " bas

QUIPS. Mum sociables originated in the barber-shops years ago. The customer has the mum and the barber the sociable.

A resentful man said of a tallor whom h dion't like, that there was never a fit in his shop unless a customer fell in one.

After four ineffectual attempts a London romance writer won a prize with a narrative entitled "Under the Eaves." The fifth story winned-oh!;

Paterfamilias (to his eldest son, who is at Princeton)—"George, these are uncommonly good cigars. I can't afford to smoke such ex-pensive cigars as these." George (grandly)— "Fill your case—fill your case, Gov'ner!"—

A country paper says that the other evening a number of persons gathered in front of the residence of a newly-married couple and made the night hideous with incongruous sounds. "Were they," asks the paper, "fools or apes?", Neither; they were tin-panzees.

A man who lost his good character some time ago was severely hauled over by some of his former friends. "I know it, boys, I know my character's gone, lost entireiv. And," he added rather pointedly, "it's too confounced bad, for it was the only one in the place worth saving." A man saw a ghost while walking along a lonely highway at midnight. The ghost stood exactly in the middle of the road, and the way-farer, deciding to investigate, poked at it with his umbrella. The next instant he was knocked twenty feet into a mud-hole. Moral—Never poke an umbrella at a large white mule when its back is turned.

GAS FROM WATER.

Quietly Making It for Fifty Cents a Thousand

Feet and Selling it for \$2.

New York Sun.

While the possibility of making illuminating gas from water has been under discussion, some practical men have erected works, and for a year practical men have erected works, and for a year past have supplied gas in this city made from Croton water. Among the establishments in which this gas is burned are the Standard, Fifth Avenue, Wallack's, Union Square, and Park Theatres, and Delmonico's, Windsor, St. James, Fifth Avenue, Buckingham, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Parker, and Prescott Hotels. The works are at Forty-fourth, Forty-

anto the retorts. In the retorts, the bands, gapor is decomposed and combined with water-ras, and the latter is then burning-gas, but not ready for the market. It is next passed through condensers and washers to remove any condensible vapors. The result is a clear white burning gas, entirely free from odpr or smoke, and far more brilliant than ordinary coal-gas. Its illuminating power is 30 per cent greater than that of coal-gas."

"How much gas do you make every day!" asked the reporter.

"How much gas do you make every day."
asked the reporter.
"About 500,000 feet."
"Isu't there about as much of other kinds of gas in this mixture as of what you get out of the Croton water!"
"No; the gas comes from the water. We treat it with naphtha vapor simply to give it illuminating power. You go try this gas. You an place a sheet of white porcelain within three inches of the flame, and there will not be a particle of smoke in three months."

be a particle of smoke in three months."

"Are you selling it any cheaper than the other companies!" companies!"
"No; why should we? We can't supply the demand for it. If we sought customers that would be a different thing. We can make a big profit from it now, and we intend to do it."
The gas, it is said, costs the Company only 50 cents per 1,000 feet, and they sell it for \$2.

ARMY NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY. WASHINGTON, D. C. —Special Orders No. 67.—
A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. William McCleave, Eighth Cavalry; First-Lieuts. Byron Dawson, Ninth Cavalry, and W. C. Forbush, Fifth Cavairy, will assemble at the recruiting depot of Capt. B. B. Savage, Eighth Infantry, in St. Louis, April 4, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into and fix the responsibility for damage to certain articles of clothing and the loss of certain articles of advance stores for which Capt, Savage onsible. The junior member will act as Re-

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in the stations and duties of Hospital Stewards United States Army are made: Henry C. Monseli is relieved from duty in the Department of Daksta, and will proceed to New Orleans and report in person to the Commanding General De-partment of the Gulf for assignment to duty. Henry Haie is relieved from duty in the Depart-ment of the Gulf, and will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and report in person to the Commanding General Department of Dakota for assignment to duty.

of Dakyla, and will proceed to New Orlonas and report in person to the Commanding General Department of the Gulf for assignment to duty. Hearly flaie is relieved from duty in the Depart Minn., and report in person to the Commanding General Department of Dakyla for assignment to Guly, General Department of Dakyla for assignment to Guly, the Special Orders 10. 68.—In compliance with the Sp

Infantry, who is hereby relieved.
Lieut. Col. John H. Brooke, Third Infantry, is detailed as a member of the General Court-Martial instituted at Helena parracks by Special Orders No. 29, current series, from these headquarters, vice Maj. Henry L. Chipman, Third Infantry, who is hereby relieved.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI. HEADQUARTERS, FT. LEAVENWORTH, Kas. Special Orders No. 60. - Capt. J. H. Gilman, Com missary of Subsistence United States Army, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., on business con-

will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., on business connected with his Department, on the completion of which he will rejoin his station.

Special Orders No. 62.—A General Court-Martial is hereby appointed to meet at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, on the 17th day of April, 1878, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. Detail for the Cours: Lieut. Col. N. A. M. Dudley and Capt. G. A. Purington, Ninth Cavalry; First-Lieut. C. M. De Laney, Fifteenth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon D. M. Appel, United States Army; Second-Lieuts. M. L. Goodwin and G. W. Smith, Ninth Cavalry, and S. S. Payne, Fritteenth Infantry; and Capt. Thomas Blair, Fifteenth, Infantry, Judge Advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS. Headquarters, San Anyonio, Texas.—Special Orders No. 68.—A General Court-Martial will convene at the post of San Feilpe, Texas, on April 12, 1878, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Capt. J. M. Keiley, Tenth Cavalry; First-Lient. W. J. Sanborn, Twenty-fith Infantry; Assistant-Surgeon E. T. Comegys, Medical Department; Second-Lieuts. G. H. Evans, Teuth Cavalry, Is appointed Judge Advocate of the Court.

Special Orders No. 67.—Under authority, dated Nov. 1, 1877, from the Lieutenant-General commanding the Military Division, and additional authority from the War Department, the post of Fort Richardson will be discontinued and abandoned, as hereinafter provided. The stores and property belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, of whatever character or kind, which have undergone the action of a special inspector, will be disposed of in accordance with the action had by the Department Commander on the Inventories and inspection reports. The subsistence stores and commissary property will be disposed of as recommended by the Chief Commissary of Subsistence in his indorsement, dated March 15, 1878. All Quartermaster's stores and property; all subsistence stores and commissary property; all medical stores and property, and the disposed of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1877; the field-pieces, Gatling gun and ammunition, referred to irf a communication, dated Jan. 30, 1878, from these Headquarters to the commanding officer of the post; and all other property and stores to be removed from the post will be sent to Fort Griffin, or Fort Concho, as may be specially directed. The buildings at the post will not be torn down, removed, or otherwise interfered with, but turned over to the owner of the land on which they are located. The saie of property will take place at a date to be specified in the posters advertising the same. HEADQUARTERS, SAN ANTONIO, Texas. - Special Orders No. 68. - A General Court-Martial will con

MISCELLANEOUS.

Died—Capt. Robert P. Wilson, Tenth Infantry,
March 24, 1878, at Fort Richardson, Texas. Prof.
Albert E. Church, United States Military Academy, Albert E. Church, United States Military Academy, March 30, 1878, at West Point, N. Y. Col. Thomas C. Devin, Third Cavalry, April 4, 1878, at New York City.

Resigned—First-Lieut. Samuel Craig, Eighth Infantry, March 26, 1878.

S. 1,025. For the payment of complisation to Edward S. Offley, late Consult to Smyrna, Turkey, for judicial services rendered.

S. 1,027. To levy a tax on the sale of spiritaous and mait liquors in bar-rooms and all places where intoxicants are sold at retail in the District of Columbia.

and mait liquors in bar-rooms and all places where intoxicants are sold at retail in the District of Columbis.

H. R. 4, 189. For the relief of Joans W. Turner, widow of Dr. William H. Turner, late surgeon and late Colonel of the Eleventh United States Colored Infantry.

H. R. 4, 187. Granting a pension to Isaac Woodmansee, late private Company B, Twelfth Iowa Infantry Volunteers.

H. R. 4, 188. Granting a pension to John Lawrence, late private Company I, Ninth Iowa Infantry Volunteers.

H. H. 4, 212. To provide for promotions on the retired list of the army.

H. R. 4, 176. To pay W. W. Waldon for a building destroyed by free while occupied by United States soldiers.

H. R. 4, 229. To place upon the pension-roll the name of P. S. Rush, late Captain of the Thirteenth Rogiment Kentucky Volunteers.

H. R. 4, 229. To place upon the pensions on account of death, or wounds received, or decease, contracted in the service of the United States daring the late War of the Rocclines.

MRS. SWISSHELM.

On Affairs in the City of Smoke.

To the Editor of The Trituna.

SWISSVALE, Pa., March 30.—Pittsburg is the leneva of the United States, and the fact that the motion of the world is not Calvinward is indicated by the trouble in her Third Presby-terian Church. Ten years ago, its then pastor, the Rev. Mr. Noble, was preaching about matters and things pertaining to the latter half of this century, to the neglect of those "weight-ier matters of the law," the belis and pome-granates of the robe of the Jewish High-Priest, the knobs and flowers on the golden candle sticks, the staves of shittim-wood which bor the Ark, the Maccaboes, the Scribes and Pharisees, and other matters essen-tial to salvation. He more than hinted laws made for savages and slave did not altogether suit the people of this day and this land; and held that, although it was best for the women of Corinth, eighteen centuries ago, to keep silence in church, it was well that the women of this day should speak out in meeting, and that the Deaconesses of Apostolic days should have successor

Apostolic days should have successors.

So he opened his pulpit to Sarah Smiley, had female Deacons elected in the congregation, and was altogether an uncomfortable kind of person to have sharge of a Presbyterian church.

Some four years are he resigned, and went to New Haven, since which time the church has had much trouble about a preacher.

Last fall, the Rev. Leonard Bacon, Jr., filled the pulpit as supply for two Sabbaths, and was so acceptable that the congregation engaged nim to preach in that capacity for six months, and this without waiting to consult the Presbytery. This grave error made serious trouble, which is only a part of that which now afflicts that congregation; for this Mr. Bacon, in an address before a Woman's Foreign-Mission Society, stated that Plusburg is the wickedest place he ever saw,—which was impolite for a stranger; but, not content with wounding our local pride, he attended a temperance-meeting, and stabbed our sense of morality by insisting that a man might be quite respectable without being a total abstainer, and recommending cooperation with folks of moderate views on the liquog question.

All this was bad enough, but had not pre-

catch the idea that the most brilliant career in vice is feverish and unnatural,—a horrible nightmare, and that she who gives up purity and poverty for guilt and glitter loses all. They falled to see the impotence of diamonds, and lace, and velvet, of horses, carriages, and fine houses, to atone for the loss of virtue.

To judge of Modjeska's power in this character, one should see her, as I did, in the afternoon as Advisons, and three hours afterwards as Commile.

Camille.

Advience, pure and noble, in the trying profession of an actress, winning wealth and fame,—meeting the true love of her true lover, whether he be a poor, unknown Lieutenant, or the great Marshal Saxe, with that conscious worth which peakes her his conscious the great Marshal Saxe, with that conscious worth which makes her his equal, or rather his superior, to be wooed and won. From first to last she commands respect, while Camille, in Modjeska's rendering, is, from first to last, the girl who has fallen from a garret and a crust into the lap of luxury, and feels the degradation of that fall,—feels the terrible barrier which shuts her out of home, and wifehood, and motherhood,—out of that secure haven of honorable poverty to which she would so gladly fly; while the agony of her despair is such that few people can endure to witness it a second time.

orable poverty to which she would so gladly fiv: while the agony of her despair is such that few people can endure to witness it a second time.

While we looked on, a kindred tragedy was being enacted outside theatre-walls, in our city of Sodom, where such scenes are becoming of such frequency as to bring something like monthly exposures. Miss Kernan was being slowly murdered, by her seducer and his hired assassin,—not in a den of vice such as usually furnisn the stage for sneh tragedies, but in 'the Homeopathic Hospital,''—an institution of the highest respectability, and under the management of Christian men.

The community are thrilled with horror at the murder of this girl; but, to my mind, the most horrible feature of the transaction is the place where, the crime was committed. That two ruffians, who excited suspicion by their appearance and behavior, should have been permitted to carry a woman into a private apartment of a most respectable hospital, dismiss all the attendants, and spend two days and nights in murdering her and her unborn child, is an exhibition of the moral effect of good-breeding which may well make us long for a little wholesome impertinence.

If established rules left the Matron and nurses no option but to stand aside while the crime was committed, would not a little insubordination be a good thing in an establishment of this kind?

Phtsburg, like all places where Orthodox piety is in the ascendant, is very conservative on the woman question. There is no evidence that Paul permitted the women of Corinth to practice medicine any more than to preach; and, as they are the models for all time for all the followers of Paul, of course female doctors are not toierated in Pittsburg. As a patient or nurse, one of the inferior sex is expected to be in as much subjection to doctors as churchmembers are to priests. The Matron of this hospital has held the position for many years, which proves that she is a model of deference to the profession. When, therefore, a biped in pantaloons said to her, "I

pital "forbade any interference with his movements!

Nurse and Matron obeyed his behests; for why! He was a man and a doctor; and the rules of the hospital and the customs of the community made them powerless to prevent the crime he had come there to consummate.

It takes a good deal of pressure to get 200 pounds of hay into a square bale, and it must have required a good deal of discipline to mold two women into the form in which we find this Matron and nurse.

It was no lack of human interest, or womaniv sympathy, which led those women to leave that wretched girl alone with a brutal man during those nights and days of horrible agony; and the rules and discipline which could thus neutralize the best impulses of our nature are a something we could well afford to do without.

It is so customary for doctors to sneer at old women's remedies, and at all womanly manifestations of medical knowledge, that it is little wonder women, living under their overshadowing frown, should grow distrustful of themselves, and, through such distrust. become syen socce-

sories to crime. Knowing this Matron as I do. I can account for her cruel agricot of that miss able girl on no other ground than that of sunness growing out of long repression; and we would it have been for that hospital had then been less respect for "rulea," and more for the dictates of common humanity. For severy years it has been under the management people in whom the sentimental form of piet largely prevails, and such folks are spit to he poculiarly incapable of soping with ruffanisa. They seem, in fact, to be the natural prayer rogues; and these good, pious hospital Directors have been made the tools of a pair of munderers.

JANG GREY SWISSHEIM.

THE COURTS.

ord of Judgments, Divorces, Ban cies, and New Suits. Julia Yanggreen filed a bill yesterday to on account of his desertion.

Rose Reatke also filed a similar bill, charging her husband, Ferdinand Restke, with annual

tery.

Julia M. Jemison also wants to live apar from her husband, John N. Jemison, on account of his cruelty, but she wants him to be conpelled to support her. And Jessie Prevost will be

nothing less than an absolute divorce from Al-conse Prevost, who deserted her about two years and a half ago.

The same relief is asked by Catherine Jacobs, who has endured a drunken husband named Charles Jacobs until she can put up with him as

Judge Williams granted a decree of divorce to Wilhelm Lueders from Adela Lueders of desertion.

THE COOK COUNTY LAND COMPANY. The suits of J. O. Wetherbee and others and of the Blackstone National Bank vs. The Chicago Land Company, begun Thursday in the Superior Court, an amicable arrangement being of two trust deeds given by the Land Company to secure its guaranteed and preferred stock-respectively.

respectively.

FIRMS.

An information was filed yesterday by the District Attorney on behalf of the Government against Gustav De Wilde, charged with selling eighteen barrels of whisky without entering the sale in his Government books. He pleaded noile contendere, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs, and the remainder of the sentence was suspended. He also entered into a recognizance in the sum of \$500 for his appearance in thirty days.

Judges Gary, Booth, and Farwell will bear motions for new trial, the latter's call being peremptory; and Judges Rogers and Meallister, motions for new trial, the latter's call being peremptory; and Judge Williams, Flanders raffanders, and general business. Judge Jumson will hold no court.

Thirty cases were begun yesterday in the Circuit Court.

Thirty cases were begun yesterday in the Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

James H. Anderson began a suit yesterday for \$2,500 against Mahlon D. Ogden.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Frederick Kranert, a dealer in toys and extions at Aurora, yesterday went into voluntary bankruptcy. His preferred debts are \$85; the secured, \$8,000; and the unsecared, \$5,639.3. The assets consist of land valued at \$5,60; stock in trade, \$400; and fixtures, \$60. The case was referred to Register Coon.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of William A. Bigler.

Jesse Cox, Jr., was elected Assignee of William Gerwein, his bond being fixed at \$550;

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Bejamin T. Wright.

Gustav A. Aeppli was appointed Assignee of Fred C. Miercke's estate.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. today for Abraham Pollock, for Solomon Marks, in George Hausleim, and at 11 o'clock for M. Bouton.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The Downer & Bemis Brewing Company began a suit in replevin against Jacob Monr to recover the saloon and bar furniture and fixture, valued at \$1.000, in the saloon in the basement on the northeast corner of Adams and Circustrects. streets.
Fuller & Fuller brought suit for \$2,000 against Emil Ohrwall.

Emil Ohrwall.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Thomas O'Toole and J. W. Johnson, admistrators of the estate of James O'Toole, commenced a suit against the Chicago City Railway Company to recover \$5,000 damares.

John Munroe commenced a suit for \$5,000 against the Chicago West Division Railway Company.

Withelimina Fibieh brought suit for \$5,000 against Peter Troech.

Urbane J. Van Houten filed a petition to be

against Feter Trocch.

Urbane J. Van Houten filed a petition to be allowed to be known and called henceforth by the name of Urbane J. Armstrong. This was his own name, but when his father died and his mother married again he took the name of his stepfather. As he is married and has a child it is probable that he wants the names, of the whole family also charged. Otherwise it would seem rather awkward for Mr. Armstrong and Mrs. van Houten to be living together as man and wife, and explanations would constantly be necessary.

Frances L. Koon filed a bill against John H. Colvin to prevent him from manufacturing or selling under the name of C. H. Gillespis & Co. a remedy for the catarrh called "Dr. Herman's Vegetable Catarrh Cure" but manufactured by complatnant.

Justin Kilian, Receiver of the German American Bank, sued Louis Schultze and Charles Moessinger, and John Hoffman, for \$1,500 each FROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Alexander English, letters were granted to R. W. Dunham, under bond for \$60,000.

The jury in the case of John Faith, on trial for robbery, returned a verdict and gave a year in the Penitembiary on each of two indictments.

John Docovan and J. and Patrick Cahall were on trial for burgiary. JUDGE BLODGETT-General business.
JUDGE GARY-61 to 80, inclusive. No case on

trial.

JUDOR JAMESON-50, 51, 53 to 62, 64, 65, 64, and 69 to 73, inclusive. No. 49, Rehwald vs. Rate, and 69 to 73, inclusive. No. 49, Rehwald vs. Rec., on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—137, and 143 to 160, inclusive, except 144 and 153. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—No call. No. 200, Harding vs. Hill. still on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set case term No. 1.540, Horan vs. Crowley, and calendar Nos. 326 to 52, inclusive, except 336, 338, 346, and 350. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General Dusiness.

JUDGE FARWELL—JUDGERNYS.

JUDQE WILLIAMS—1, 630, Haufes vs. Schult.

JUDGMENTS.

SUFERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Albion Cots vs.
James Darlow, \$77.—D. W. Eldred vs. Patrick and James Foley and Fritz Sachse, \$78.

JUDGE GANY—Hannan Williams vs. Stephen Kenealey, \$163.—J. B. Legnard et al. vs. John and Susan Morris, \$153.33, —Malcom McNolli vs. F. Fairhead and M. Gillham, \$94.50.—Evan & Hickey vs. Patrick O'Meara, \$831.14.—Sams vs. Philip Meaney, \$215.67.—J. L. Bennett et al. vs. Bernard Stampfeski, \$170.70.—A. L. Pierce et al. vs. D. P. Barrett and M. L. Knowlton, \$1, 800.36.—C. D. Sherman, Receiver, vs. Lizzue E. Lyman, \$605.83.—Henry Stephens et al. vs. Thomas A. McConnell, \$1, 156.41.

CURCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Charles Followbee et al. vs. Thomas Middleton, \$149.17.

JUDGE ROGERS—Henry Brunke vs. Thomas Burnes, verdict \$198.95.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—A. E. Abbott vs. Kitis Sherman, \$15, 50.

IMPLORA PACE.

[After Joaquin Miller.]
What is the whole wide world to me—
Isle of the Northland, or vale of the Sun?
What is the breeze that comes up from the sea.
The scarlet opppies that flant on the lea—
What is it all to a life that is done? For is it life when the heart is lead—
When it lies like a bit of clay in the breast?
Is it life when all sweet things are dead—
When langhter, and song, and music have dead—
When in all the world there is no rest?

In the land of the snow, in the land of the vina.

I have wandered, and wandered through all disearch:

I have layed in their torrents, and drank of the vine;

I have trodden the press of pain divine,
And sung in their songs of love and mirth.

And yet, O God! there is naught of life
That can waken my heart from its living de
Nor clamor, nor wailing minor of strife,
Nor kiss of the Summer with blossoms rife.
Can waken my murdered heart into breath Ah! better it were to ait down in the sus.

Better to toil and labor all day.

And sleep after tasks that were well began.

Then wander the world as I have done.

And ery to the winds to come and slay!

FARRY Data

THE WIND AND THE LEAF. There was a young Leaf: one bright

Close to the bough, in the declining res The Leaf hung feebly, and the night of Fierce blew the blast—at morn the here A withered Leaf deep in the Autumn-

VOLUI The ANN

AUCT Rich

Monday M

AT 10 And continu WEDNESDA same hour, ha IMMENSE Not only to the

Splendid Stor 195 & 19 Have been c PRIVATE PA take advanta

SALE BY And commen MORROW) o'clock. ELISON

PRELIMIN FINE I OIL PA At 165

Formerly Highwood's (BANKII SAFETY DE STATE SAVINGS

The Built Hubs

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